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ILLUSTRATED HISTORY

—OF—

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.



Embracing the Counties of San Diego, San Bernardino, Los Angeles and Orange, and the Peninsula of Lower California, from the Earliest Period of Occupancy to the Present Time; together with Glimpses of their Prospects; also, Full-Page Portraits of some of their Eminent Men, and Biographical Mention of Many of their Pioneers and of Prominent Citizens of to-day.

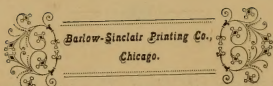


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## GENERAL HISTORY.

## THE TERRITORY.

**S**OUTHERNMOST of the California counties is that of San Diego, lying between the 34th degree of north latitude and the line of the Mexican border. Eastward lies the Territory of Arizona, and on the west it is bounded by the beneficent Pacific Ocean and a small portion of Los Angeles County. Diagonally from the northwest to southeast, it is traversed by the mountain ranges of San Bernardino, San Jacinto, and Chocolate. That section which is northwest of the San Jacinto range is known as the Colorado desert, being hot, arid, sterile. The rest of the country is of diversified topography; there are low mountain ranges, softly rolling land, and beautiful smiling valleys, where fruits and flowers reply like a benediction upon the head of labor, and whose climate is ethereal balm.

San Diego County is larger than either of the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware, Connecticut, New Jersey, or Maryland; and it is nearly as extensive as the combined territory of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Draining this wide territory of more than 9,580,000 acres, run to the western ocean, as determined by the general southwesterly slope

toward the Pacific, the rivers Tia Juana, Sweetwater, San Diego, San Bernardino, San Luis Rey and Santa Margarita.

Comprised within these limits are great diversities of climate; from the heights where winter's cold is piercing, to the equable, ever-springlike air of the bay and oceanside regions, and the sheltered warmth of the valleys. The pine from its mountain perch looks greeting to the palm of the seaboard. The hardy apple of the cooler uplands finds its way to where it lies against the tropical cheek of its not distant neighbor, the orange of the vales.

The mountains have long stood jealous guard over a wealth of mineral treasure, that they now begin to yield up to him who comes with the "Open, Sesame!" of Science. From the bowels of the earth have long poured thermal waters, that heal or soothe man's maladies. The sea gives stores, and the earth, and the sun, and the breezes nurture. And men, if their hearts be open, realize that here indeed are signs that God made man in his own image, and that he cares for and watches over him, and holds him "as in the hollow of his hand." To recite, briefly, unworthily, and incompletely, how man came into his own and won this rich heritage, is the province of the present writer.

## EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

Of all the territory comprised in the limits of the present great State of California, the part now known as San Diego County is that first seen by the early Spanish explorers. First among these came Francisco de Ulloa, who in 1539 sailed up the California gulf to the mouth of the Colorado river.

In 1538 General Francisco Vasquez de Coronado was appointed Governor of Nueva Galicia. He was of a progressive bent, and for some time he left his province in charge of a lieutenant, or acting-governor, while he devoted himself to exploration. Tired by the apocryphal tales of Fray Marcos de Niza, he raised a small army that in 1540 set out northward for the conquest of Cibola and its seven marvelous cities. His expedition was successful inasmuch as that he reached the great cities of the Indians, however disappointing may have been the conditions he found there. The history of the enterprise is of interest in the present volume only because in connection with it was sent out, in May, 1540, Hernando de Alarcon, with two vessels, to co-operate with the army. Alarcon ascended the Colorado, apparently about to the mouth of the Gila, and found, it is claimed, several harbors not discovered by Ulloa. He found that the natives were ignorant of most of the names quoted by Niza as characteristic of that region, this prompting the suspicion that the good friar had drawn largely on his imagination for his account. The people told Alarcon also many marvelous tales of things to be seen inland. The river was by these explorers christened the Buen Guía (Good Guide).

Two years later, June, 1542, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, a Portuguese in the service of Spain, and a navigator of some repute, sailed from Natividad with two vessels of Alvarado's former fleet, and acting under vice-regal instructions took his frail craft northward along the Pacific coast. On September 28, 1542, he discovered "a landlocked and very good harbor," which he named San Miguel, and which has since come

to be called San Diego. He recorded the latitude as 34° 20' north, an error of 1° 37' 2", due, no doubt, to the imperfection of his instruments. Cabrillo paid the first tribute to the excellence of San Diego's harbor, by recording that on the day after his arrival he sent a boat "farther into the port, which was large," and while it was anchored, "a very great gale blew from the southwest; but, the port being good, they felt nothing." Cabrillo remained at the good port six days. It seems that the Indians hereabouts, though shy, were savage and bloodthirsty, as they attacked and slightly wounded several of the Spaniards out fishing. After a time, they ventured to approach the strangers, and by signs told of men in the interior who wore beards, rode horses, and carried fire-arms. This was probably in reference to the party by sea of Ulloa, or that of Alarcon, or the land expedition of Coronado. Cabrillo spent a month in explorations of the coast and islands, up to Point Concepcion, making observations as to the latitude of various points, and taking notes of the characteristics of the country and its inhabitants. In November, he returned to the Santa Bárbara channel islands, and here he died, from the effects of a broken arm, aggravated by exposure incurred on the voyage.

Up to the year 1597 there are accounts of voyages to Upper California, claimed to have been made by Lorenzo Maldonado and Juan de Fuca; but these narratives bear internal evidence of being, at least in detail, pure fabrications.

In 1594, Viceroy Velasco contracted with Sebastian Vizcaino to re-explore and occupy for the Spanish crown the *Islas Californias* (Californian Isles); and in 1597, Vizcaino accordingly sailed from Acapulco. He failed in his attempt to colonize the peninsula. Nevertheless, he was assigned as commander of another expedition which sailed from Acapulco May 5, 1602. Such explorations as they made along the peninsula coast brought them to San Miguel, which he re-named San Diego, on November 10; they left again on November 20, several men having died and several being

disabled from the ravages of scurvy. They proceeded on northward and beyond Cape Mendocino, the two vessels locating a Cape Blanco, in latitude 42° one, and 43° the other. They reached Acapulco again on March 21 of the following year, having lost on the voyage forty-eight men by death.

#### THE NAME SAN DIEGO.

It is perhaps proper and reasonable to explain, in this connection, the origin of the name San Diego. Many have supposed that from the name of the first mission came that of the bay, the port, the city, the county. This belief is erroneous; for, whereas the mission was not founded or named until 1769, the bay was thus called, as has been said already, 167 years earlier, namely, in 1602, for the following reason: Vizcaino, when he arrived, proceeding to survey the bay, either began or finished that enterprise on November 12, the day assigned in the calendar of the Roman Catholic Church to the saint called in Spanish San Diego de Alcalá, in honor of whom the bay was re-named accordingly. The English meaning of this is simply "St. James." The Spanish for James is either Iago, Jago, or Diego, the prefix Santo or San signifying Saint or Holy. The contraction Santiago is now given, indifferently with Diego, as a baptismal name, although the two are by no means interchangeable. A boy or man called Santiago is named for one particular St. James, and he who responds to Diego is called for another light of the old church—namely, San Diego de Alcalá, the patron saint of the city and section in question.

In 1605, Governor Juan de Oñate brought a party of soldiers down the Colorado, from the Gravel cañon, as far as the head of the gulf, having come from Chihuahua up the Rio Grande, into the New Mexico, and across the Northern Arizona, of the present day. Like his predecessors, he saw only the desert side of San Diego, and the natives along the river, whose accounts seemed to support the theory that the gulf was connected by a strait with the Pacific.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MISSIONS.

In 1700 there reached San Diego territory one of most notable characters in the religious history of America: this was Eusebius Kühn, whose German family name is usually miswritten by the Spanish authorities as Kino, Quino, Caino, etc., Kino being the most common form. His career reads like some wonderful romance. He had come northward in indirect consequence of his devoted labors in behalf of the Indians of the Pimeria, and he was asked by the Colorado Yumas to visit their country. Accordingly he crossed the Gila, and followed its north bank down to the junction, to the chief rancheria of the Yumas, which he called San Dionisio, and where he preached to "crowds of gentiles, many of whom, of especially large stature, came from across the Colorado by swimming." Kino spoke of the lands thereabouts as Alta (that is Upper) California, and that was probably the first application of that distinctive term, as in contrast with La Baja (Lower) California. It has already been seen (section on Lower California) how prominent a part Father Kino bore in the establishment of the missions in the peninsula, where alone centered the Christianizing of "the Californias," up to 1767-'68, the date of expulsion of the Jesuits from La Baja and the other Spanish possessions.

On November 30, 1767, Don Gaspar de Portolá, the Governor of La Baja California under the new regime, landed near San José del Cabo, and immediately set about enforcing the decree of expulsion of the Jesuits, and taking invoice, so to speak, of the mission and garrison property. These possessions he found to comprise some \$7,000 in cash, and goods to the value of something like \$60,000 besides, probably the mission cattle, vestments, plate, etc.

About the middle of the year 1768, Don José de Galvez, the Visitador-general, arrived in La Baja, and at once set about the institution of many and radical reforms of the existing system of administration. He also took action in the matter of extending the dominion of the Spanish crown to the northward, an undertaking

which he deemed of the utmost importance. The result of careful investigation was to decide that the most practicable plan was the sending of two expeditions by land, and two by water, to start separately, join forces at San Miguel (San Diego), and thence proceed to Monterey. Six months or more were given to careful preparations, and the gathering of recruits and collecting of supplies. Besides temporal conquest, and the prevention of Russian encroachments from the north, the enterprise was to comprehend a spiritual aspect, the conversion of the heathen; and Father Junipero Serra, the president of the mission forces, was invited to confer upon the theme with Galvez. It hardly needs to say that the padres, disappointed and displeased with the situation on the peninsular, and full of hope in a project whose execution they had long desired but hardly dared to hope for, the padres entered with enthusiasm into the plans of Galvez.

On January 9, 1769, sailed the San Carlos under Vicente Vila, carrying sixty-two persons, among them Lieutenant Fages, later Governor of California. She was followed on February 15 by the San Antonio, Juan Perez commander, who carried, besides her crew, Padres Gomez and Bizcayno. On March 24, set out from San Fernando Velicatá the first land expedition, commanded by Rivera, and with it came Father Crespi. There was a command of twenty-five men from the presidio of Loreto, and forty two natives, in this party. Finally, on May 15, Governor Portolá set forth, accompanied by Father Serra, and escorted by ten or eleven soldiers, and another band of Californian Indians.

The executive ability of Father Serra had secured six friars for work in the northern field; one of these, Father Campa, was left in charge of San Fernando Velicatá, the only mission which the Franciscans founded on the peninsula. This was established mainly for a species of way-station, to facilitate communication with San Diego. It was ceremoniously founded only the day previous to the starting of Portolá and

Serra, and it became in time quite prosperous. From the old missions were taken supplies, with which to equip the new ones, of church paraphernalia, food, seeds, grain, livestock, tools, etc., to be repaid when the new establishments should attain to prosperity. A third *paquebote*, the San José newly built, was despatched later, but she soon put back, disabled, was sent after with supplies the next year, and never heard from after.

For upwards of a century and a half, since Vizcaino's day, in 1603, no white man had set foot on the coast of Alta California, when in April, 1769, the San Antonio anchored in the bay, after a prosperous voyage of twenty-four days from Cape San Lucas. She had gone as far north as one of the Santa Bárbara channel islands, returning to the one objective point of San Diego. Nothing was seen of the rest of the expedition, but the captain's orders were to stay for twenty days, without taking the risk of landing, unless strengthened by the crew of the other vessel. The second ship not appearing the others became impatient and alarmed, and preparations were already making to sail at the expiration of the appointed limit, when on the eighteenth day the San Carlos appeared, with her complement of sixty-two souls. She had been less fortunate than her convoy, and had most of her people disabled from scurvy. She, too, had voyaged too far northward, and she had been out 110 days, when she anchored on April 29.

The sick were taken ashore, and for two weeks the nursing of the scourge-stricken and the burial of the dead gave the able more than enough to do, without dreaming of pushing Montereywards, or exploring their surroundings. Of some ninety sailors, soldiers, and artisans, far less than one-third the number survived. It would appear that, if any of the friars or officers were attacked, they recovered. To their aid arrived on May 14 Rivera y Moncado with his division, fifty-one days out from Velicatá, 121 leagues distant. Several of the Indians in the company had died en route, and many had



deserted, but on the whole, the journey had been uneventful, save the suffering and privation, as it seems that the provisions of the party, through waste or otherwise, ran short.

This reinforcement facilitated preparation for permanent settlement. The location chosen was a spot called by the natives Cosoy, the site of the present old town, some four miles north of San Diego proper. Here were built rude huts and a corral for the live stock, and a fortified camp; then all able hands engaged in nursing the sick and unloading the cargo.

In the last days of June and the first of July, Portolá's division arrived, in somewhat straggling order. All but twelve of the neophytes had deserted. Their trip had been comparatively easy, the chief suffering being that of Padre Junipero, from his lame foot, whose pangs, however, were borne with the gentleness and fortitude characteristic of his nature.

The four contingents thus reunited, on the next day, Sunday, offered to their patron San José a thanksgiving mass, celebrated with all the solemnities within their compass. Of the 219 souls who had started on this expedition, only 126 remained, but seventy-eight of these being of Spanish blood.

Promptly enough, measures were taken for the carrying out of the original project. On July 9, Perez sailed southward in the San Antonio, to obtain supplies for the colony, and crews to replace those who had died from the two vessels. Five days after his departure, Portolá set out for Monterey. He left at San Diego some forty souls. The concerns of the sick immediately after arrival, the occupations of settlement, and the preparations for departure of Portolá and Perez, had militated against the prompt formal establishment of a mission. But now Padre Serra at once proceeded to atone for this delay. On Sunday, July 16, he formally and officially raised and blessed the cross, dedicating this, the first of the long chain of California missions, to San Diego de Alcalá, for whom, long before, the bay had been named by Vizcaino. More huts were now built at the

little settlement, and one of them was dedicated as a church. Thus did a lonely little band of earnest men, few and weak, but devoted, on the strange, forbidding shores of that circling bay, then far remote from contact of civilization, lay the foundations of the future great commonwealth, great, rich, advanced, liberal, and progressive, of the State of the California of to-day.

Those pioneers found the conditions of their life and their surroundings far from easy or delightful. The natives were abusive and thievish; indeed, they presently became so bold that, on August 15, their attempt to rob the sick of their bedding led to a conflict with them in defense of the property. In this affray, Padre Vizcaino, a blacksmith, a soldier, and a California Indian were wounded, and a Spanish boy was killed. The Indians received therein a salutary lesson, and their behavior was somewhat improved. It is chronicled, however, that nowhere else in the northwest did the natives so long prove refractory to conversion. For more than a year, not a single neophyte was entered. Meanwhile, death so ravaged the mission as to leave, by the beginning of the new year, only some twenty persons at San Diego. Portolá returned on January 24, 1770, to find no advance in mission work save the construction of a palisade and a few huts of tule. He was discouraged and despondent from the result of his northward journey, and he counseled abandonment of the mission. The friars were greatly dismayed by this proposition, and Serra and Crespi determined to remain, at all hazards, trusting to Providence for maintenance. Captain Vila supported the padres. On February 11, Rivera was sent with Padre Vizcaino and a detachment to reach Velicatá and obtain supplies, if possible. He arrived there duly and at once set about collecting supplies, in conjunction with Father Falou, the acting president.

Meanwhile the situation at San Diego was gloomy. Abandonment of the ground seemed certain, and good Father Junipero's heart bled at the prospect. Full of devout faith, he instituted a *novena*, a nine-days course of prayer,

for the intercession of the expedition's patron, St. Joseph, to close on the special day of the saint, March 19. And lo! at the very last moment, as his hope died out on that day, as the sun sank below the horizon, far away at sea, a sail appeared. The visible sign of support was given. The San Antonio had returned, conveying supplies in abundance, and bringing instructions from Galvez and the viceroy to persevere in the undertaking.

Portolá's fainting faith revived, and his energy was restored. He at once made ready to return to the north. Vila with seventeen Europeans and ten Lower Californians, remained at San Diego, whither returned in July Rivera with his ample supplies, his live-stock and his soldiers. Matters at San Diego now moved on for a time in quiet, but up to the end of 1770 there is no record of a single conversion.

The chronicle for 1771 is little important:—a few baptisms, the disablement by scurvy and retirement of Padres Gomez and Parron, two instances of desertion by two groups of soldiers, brought back to the mission and submission by intervention of the padres; and the departure, in August of the party who, a month later, founded San Gabriel Mission—such were the events. On August 6, 1771, Padres Cambou and Somera left San Diego with ten soldiers, four muleteers, and a supply-train, with four soldiers who were to be sent back. They followed the old route northward, with the aim to establish a new mission. The spot they chose, near the river now known as San Gabriel, but then called San Miguel, was fertile well watered, and at that time well wooded. The natives, at first hostile, succumbed to the supernatural beauty of a painting of the Virgin. Offering their personal ornaments in tribute before her, they signified their desire for peace, and their willingness to pay her tribute of possessions and labor. Cheerfully aiding in the work, by bringing timbers, and helping in the construction of the stockade and the wooden houses roofed with tule, they also brought continually offerings of acorns and of pine nuts. Numerous as were

their hordes, they all continued friendly, until exasperated by the abuses of the rough soldiery, when they attacked the aggressors, who killed one of their chieftains. The Indians fled, and it was by very slow degrees indeed that they were induced to resume friendly relations and to frequent again the mission.

At this time trouble was already fermenting at San Diego between Fajes, the military commander, and the friars. This disagreement grew into open rupture. The friars accused Fajes of unduly abusing his authority and hampering their labors, while he claimed that the fathers wished to extend their spiritual dominion over temporal matters. Be this as it may, in October, 1772, Serra sailed for Mexico to compass the removal of the obnoxious commandant, to secure certain desirable changes in the system of mission management, and to take the measure of the new viceroy, Bucareli.

In the spring of this year, a conference held in Mexico between the principals of the two orders, had resulted in the ceding to the Dominicans of all the peninsular missions, the Franciscans to control those of Alta, or Upper California. When the Franciscan friars were assigned, Palou, the retiring president, had himself included among those destined for the latter service, and in July he started for the north from Velicatá, with supplies for San Diego. At once he set about preparing a report which had been ordered sent to Mexico, on the condition of the Monterey (*i. e.* Alta California) Missions. This system comprised at the end of 1773, fifth year of Spanish occupation, five missions and a presidio; namely, San Diego de Alcalá, in latitude 32° 43'; San Gabriel Archangel, 34° 10'; San Luis Obispo de Tolosa, 35° 38'; San Antonio de Padua, 36° 30'; San Carlos Borromeo; and the presidio San Carlos de Monterey. At the close of the period stated, the baptisms chronicled here were eighty-three, a figure far below that of the younger northern missions. There were hereabouts, within a radius of ten leagues, eleven rancherias, or Indian towns, whose people lived on grass, seeds, fish and rab-

bits. At this mission only had there been unprovoked attacks made by the natives. Slight progress had been made here in agriculture. A small vegetable garden had been moderately productive. Grain was sown in the river bottom, and the crop all destroyed by a freshet. The next year, planting was done so far away from the water that drouth destroyed all but a few bushels, kept for seed. Next, the river dried up, and even in the rainy season pools must be dug for the watering of cattle and other uses. Pasturage was fine, and the flocks had flourished. San Diego and San Gabriel had jointly 63 horses, 79 mules, 102 swine and 161 goats and sheep. It may not be amiss here to describe briefly conditions, material and otherwise, existing at San Diego, in common with the other missions. At each one, save San Luis, there was near by a rancheria, its little huts being made of tule, grass, boughs, or some such rude material. The mission architecture at that time was wooden stockades or palisading, for which adobe walls were substituted later. A line of high, strong posts, set close together in the ground, enclosed a rectangular space, in which stood the church and dwellings, in most instances also with stockade walls. The quarters of the soldier were distinct from the mission buildings, within a separate palisade, and the soldiers who married native women had each a separate house. At first the roofs were of mud, supported by *vigas*—horizontal beams; but this proving permeable to the winter rains, tule roofs were substituted. The timber used was pine and cypress. At San Diego, adobes—sun-dried bricks—were used in the construction of the friars' houses, besides wood and tules—rushes. There had been laid the foundations of a church ninety feet long, stone had been collected, and 4,000 adobes made; but the work had been suspended because of the non-arrival of the supply-ships.

The subjective conditions were still somewhat primitive. The rancherias were at war with one another, and the inland ones being barred out from the sea with its fish resources, they

were very often in a state of famine. At San Carlos, converts could not be kept at the mission for this reason. At San Diego "a canoe and net are needed, that the christianized natives may be taught improved methods of fishing." At San Gabriel, there was much internecine warfare, and distress for food was frequent. Also, the soldiers' lawless conduct gave much trouble, yet the natives were rapidly yielding allegiance, and they were very numerous. At San Luis also the population was very large and kindly disposed also; yet it was difficult to attract them to mission life, they being better off for food than the Spaniards, thanks to their resources of seeds, fish, rabbits, and deer. At San Antonio, too, food was abundant, and the natives bestowed on the padres stores of seeds, pine-nuts, acorns, rabbits, and squirrels. They were willing, however, to domesticate themselves at the missions, as soon as the fathers should be ready for them. Many of the savages attended regularly the teaching of the *doctrina*, and sometimes they would come even from distant rancherias, attracted by the music, and by trifling gifts. Generally they would work when the padres could reward them with food; but this was not always so easy a matter. Such, briefly stated, was the condition of the missions at the close of the first epoch of California history. Their future maintenance seemed now established, the King of Spain having issued lately an edict directing that they should be continued, instructing the viceroy to aid and sustain "by all possible means" the establishments old and new of the province of California, and indicating a certain sum—\$33,000 per annum—to be devoted to that purpose.

THE REMOVAL OF THE MISSION.—THE PRESIDIO PERIOD.—FOUNDING OF SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO.

The history of San Diego at this period might almost be reduced to a chronicle recording almost continual dissensions between various members of the existing political organization, or else

between the military and the clergy. Nevertheless, there was zeal and co-operation enough to make no little material progress in divers directions. One of the most important features was the removal of the mission from its original site, which was not considered a desirable one since the drying up of the river. The first suggestion to this purpose was made in 1773 by Fages, who desired the rancheria containing the neophytes and many of the gentiles to be located at a distance from the stockade, in order that the Indians might not have the advantage afforded by the shelter of the huts, should they become hostile. Padre Serra opposed the move, but Padre Jaume, the minister, favored it, for the considerations of agriculture. The matter was referred by the viceroy to Rivera y Moncada, the commandant, and the change was effected in August, 1774. The new site was a point called by the natives Vipaguay, about two leagues up the valley northeastward from Cosoy. By the end of the year, the buildings here included a church 57 x 18 feet, built of wood and roofed with tules; and a dwelling, storehouse, and smithy of adobes. The mission buildings here were better than those at Cosoy, which were given up to the use of the presidio, all except two rooms, of which one was reserved for the use of visiting friars, and the other for the reception and temporary storage of mission supplies brought up by ship. On September 26 of this year Ortega reached San Diego with the troops and families recruited by Rivera; and not a little trouble they gave him by their refractory conduct, chiefly in connection with the food question. Father Palou sent back from San Diego mules to bring up from Velicatá supplies and part of the church property left there; but, as has been seen, the contumacy of Barri prevented their removal for about a year, or until some time in 1775. Serra's second annual report for 1774, was mostly statistical, and showed the year to have been fairly prosperous, with no disaster. Agricultural matters had thriven, and the seed sown had produced forty-fold, yielding more than a thousand *fanegas* (a

*fanega* is about three bushels), of which "sterile" San Diego had produced but thirty! This mission also came last in the matter of new neophytes, showing a list of ninety-seven only, while some of the others had more than 200.

Father Junipero when he arrived in Mexico had found the new viceroy, Bucareli, well disposed toward the California colonies, and many of the points of the president's memorial were acted upon. Fajes was removed from the governorship, and in his stead was appointed Captain Rivera y Moncada, instead of Ortega, who would have been chosen by Father Serra. Ortega was given brevet rank as lieutenant, and put in command at San Diego, now to be a regular presidio.

Father Junipero, President Serra, arrived at San Diego March 13, 1774, on the return voyage from Mexico. On August 4, Fajes, the deposed governor, sailed from the same port.

San Diego did not become a regular presidio until the new *reglamento* went into effect in 1774, although the stockade was in one sense, practically, a presidio, having two bronze cannon there mounted, one pointing toward the harbor, and the other toward the rancheria.

The records show little of note in the history of San Diego for some months. The letters of Ortega to Rivera complained of a lack of arms and servants at the presidio; supplies were brought by land and by water, and hostile Indians gave some little trouble on the frontier. At the mission, removed, it will be remembered, some six miles up the valley, affairs were bright and promising. A well had been dug, new land was prepared for planting, and new buildings were erected. Moreover, on October 3, sixty converts had received the rite of baptism. But a heavy blow was impending. So satisfactory, however, were the apparent conditions that, in 1775, Father Lasuén, with a force gathered from the other missions was at a point between San Diego and San Gabriel, for the purpose of establishing the new mission of San Juan Capistrano. The natives there were well disposed, the buildings were under way, and all ap-



peared in favorable condition, when there arrived, on November 7, tidings of a disaster at San Diego, that called the whole company back to that presidio, abandoning the work in hand, and burying the bells designed for the mission, to guard against their possible destruction.

At the Mission San Diego, on the night of November 4, the inhabitants of Spanish blood, eleven in number, had had a rude awakening a little after midnight. The buildings were ablaze, and they were surrounded by a multitude of fiercely yelling savages. At the first alarm, the two ministers, Padres Luis Jaume and Vicente Fuster, accompanied by two lads, the son and the nephew of Ortega, rushed forth from the building. Padre Jaume turned toward the Indians with the accustomed salutation, "Amad à Dios, hijos" (Love God, my children), and then he was seen no more by his companions, who ran to join the soldiers at the barracks, which they succeeded in reaching. José Manuel Arroyo, the blacksmith from the presidio, had come to make a visit to his confrere of the mission, and the two were sleeping in the smithy. Arroyo, who was ill, was the first to awake, and seizing a sword, he too rushed out of doors, but immediately staggered back into the shop, crying to the other, "Comrade! they have killed me!" and fell dead instantly. Romero, being awakened by that dread cry, sprang from his bed, caught up a musket, and, shielding himself as best he could, he killed one of the assailants at the first shot, and then, favored by the resulting confusion, escaped to join the soldiers. The carpenter, José Urselino, had already made his way thither; but not without having received two arrow-wounds, which a few days later proved fatal. The mission guard consisted of three soldiers—Alejo Antonio Gonzalez, Juan Alvarez and Joaquin Armento, under Corporal Juan Estevan Rocha. There was a fourth man in the guard, but he was ill at the presidio. There was no sentinel posted, and the soldiers were aroused by the sounds of the attack. Being reinforced by the surviving friar, Padre Fuster, and by the blacksmith and the wounded car-

penter, the guard defended themselves for a time, but were soon driven from the barracks, which were of wood, by the progress of the flames. They accordingly fell back to a room of the friars' dwelling, where Padre Fuster sought in vain for his priestly companion. This shelter was also soon rendered untenable by the fire. Thence they ran to a small enclosure of adobe, where they made a last despairing stand. The opening through which poured a dreadful shower of arrows, they barricaded as best they could with two boxes and a copper kettle. By this time, all of the little party were wounded, two of the soldiers and the carpenter being disabled. The wounded exerted themselves to the utmost to ward off the fatal missiles. There was a sack containing fifty pounds of gunpowder, and the burning brands showered upon them, with the sticks and stones, menaced a dreadful calamity from this source, and Father Fuster covered it with his cloak and threw himself upon it, that his body might be interposed between it and a spark of fire. All the while he continued to pray unceasingly, as men can pray only in such an extremity of peril; and fasts, masses, and novenas were offered, in promise for preservation. It was these prayers, the fathers declared, rather than their human exertions for defense, that saved them. They asserted that after the utterance of these vows no one was touched by an arrow. The blacksmith and one of the men kept reloading the muskets, while Corporal Rocha discharged them with effective accuracy into the horde of savages, and the astute old soldier, with wily tactics, at the same time kept shouting so many orders that the Indians doubtless thought their prey had found reinforcements, and they slunk away when the slow-coming dawn at last rendered them clearer targets for sharpshooting. The white survivors, more dead than alive, crept out of their shelter, and with the neophytes and the Lower Californians sought for Father Jaume. All too soon they found him in the dry bed of the creek, stripped and mutilated, beaten with stones and clubs and pierced



by eighteen arrows. Besides Father Jaume and the smith Arroyo, the carpenter, Urselino, died from his wounds a few days later. The mission defenders felt much alarm for the presidio, as they were told the Indians had sent a party to attack there also; but the garrison, consisting at the time of fifteen men, was found unharmed and ignorant of the hostilities. Had the presidio been attacked it would have been utterly destroyed, in all probability, as Ortega's absence left a garrison of only a corporal and ten soldiers, of whom two were in the stocks and four on the sick list. The few men available hastened to the mission, and returned with the lacerated body of Padre Jaume and the charred remains of the smith. The few cattle left were driven down to the presidio, and a few neophytes who came creeping out from their retreat were left to fight the fire and save what little might be saved.

Two days later the dead were buried and funeral rites performed in their behalf. On the morning of the 8th the San Juan party returned. On the 9th the wounded carpenter died, and on the 10th he was buried. The investigations which were at once instituted showed that the uprising had been instigated by two brothers, apostate neophytes, who had absconded from the mission, probably because a charge of theft was pending against them, and they had visited all Indians for many leagues around, inciting them to revolt and kill the Spaniards, on the ground that these would convert all the rancherias, in support of which they cited the recent baptism of sixty persons. Some of the rancherias refused to join the plot, but mostly they entered into it, and some 800 to 1,000 assailants had been mustered. These were divided into two bodies, for simultaneous attacks on mission and presidio. The mission buildings had been fired prematurely; and this had caused the retreat of the other party, through fear of detection before beginning their assault. The silence of the neophytes had been secured, either by threats and force, or else, as the Spaniards inclined to believe, by complicity.

The lesson taught by this calamity did not fail to bear good fruit for the mission. The old huts of tule were destroyed, and the families and stores were removed to the friars' dwelling, which was roofed with earth. Letters asking for aid were sent to Rivera at Monterey, and to Anza, who was approaching from the region of the Colorado, and they both arrived early in the following year. Father Serra did not fail to argue from the disaster the need of increased mission guards, although he wrote also to the guardian that the missionaries were not frightened or disheartened. On January 11, 1776, Lieutenant-Colonel Juan Bautista de Anza, who had been sent at Government expense with a large train of colonists for California, arrived at San Diego, having deflected his course northward in order to come hither, on hearing of the insurrection of the Indians, whom Rivera, meeting him at San Gabriel, had requested him to punish. Ortega and his little command had been, naturally enough, in constant fear of further warfare on the part of the Indians; but such danger as had existed in that direction was dissipated by the arrival of re-enforcements. Indeed, so readily were the insurgents subdued, and so effectively were they punished, that very soon Anza was chaffing to carry out his commission, particularly as supplies for his immigrants ran short at San Gabriel. Accordingly, after some preliminary disputations, he left for Monterey on February 12.

In May, 1776, Rivera visited San Diego, but rather with a view to punishing the Indians, than to rebuilding the destroyed mission. On July 11 arrived Father Junipero, the president, who, backed by the judgment of the viceroy, set to work to conciliate the natives, and restore the mission buildings. Fired by the enthusiasm of the padre, Captain Choquet of the San Antonio, proffered the work of sailors and his own labors; and Rivera, with some reluctance, furnished six men. Work was vigorously prosecuted for two weeks, and the mission would have been finished in a fortnight but for a false alarm of attack from the Indians, which caused

the force to be withdrawn, at the instance of Rivera. The arrival of troops for the protection of the missions on September 29 facilitated the resumption of the work, and before the end of October the corps were installed in their new quarters, so that Father Junipero, with a mind at ease, could journey northward to found the mission of San Juan Capistrano, on the site whence the workers had been called the preceding year by the attack on San Diego. The situation chosen was near a small bay, sheltered from all but south winds, with good anchorage, which for a long time served as a port for the mission cargoes. The native name for this place was Sajirit. The bells that had been buried were dug up and chimed, and on November 1 was formally founded another mission under the jurisdiction of the San Diego station, and one which became very prosperous.

In 1777 there were divers troubles with the Indians, consequent upon misbehavior of the soldiers, and these led to the first public execution in California—that of four native chiefs, whom Ortega, in April of that year, somewhat arbitrarily, not to say illegally, sentenced to be shot at San Diego for conspiring against the missions.

An event, notable from the ecclesiastical standpoint, was the issuing by Father Juan Domingo de Arricivita, commissary and prefect of the American colleges, of the "faculty to confirm" to President Junipero Serra. Up to this time the Californians had been unable to enjoy the rite of confirmation, as no bishop had visited the country; nor was one ever seen here until the province had such a prelate of its own, in 1841.

In 1779 two Indian alcaldes and as many regidores were chosen from among the neophytes at San Diego, as well as at San Carlos. In 1780 was completed at San Diego a new adobe church, ninety feet long by seventeen wide and high, strengthened and roofed with pine timbers.

In the beginning of 1781 went into effect the new regulation or ordinance for the government

of California, its chief aim being to bring the establishments here, as nearly as might be, under the system governing the other interior provinces.

Late in 1781 Lieutenant José de Zuñiga took command at San Diego. He remained in charge until October, 1793, and was very popular, trusted by the magnates, churchly and secular, and efficient in controlling the Indians. He was succeeded by Lieutenant Antonio Grajera, whose official record during his term of six years was good, while his private life and intemperance caused great scandal. He was followed by Lieutenant José Font, who was the incumbent till his departure in 1803 with a volunteer company.

The white population at this time was about 250, some 160 living at the presidio, the rest at the pueblo and missions San Diego, San Gabriel and San Juan Capistrano. For several years a fort had been projected at Point Guajarras, but it had not been built in 1797. San Diego had little contact with, or knowledge of, the outside world. Wars and rumors of wars were talked of, but with a sense of remoteness and uncertainty that must have been at once a comfort and an annoyance. In the winter of 1793, San Diego was visited by the English navigator Vancouver, whose ships were the first foreign vessels that ever entered that harbor. He was received with courtesy by Grajera and Zuñiga, but Arrillaga's severe enforcement of the viceroy's exclusive policy caused him to be denied many privileges which he desired, in consequence of which he afterward wrote very bitterly of his treatment at San Diego.

In the winter of 1793 Vancouver anchored near by, but was shown scant courtesy, because of Arrillaga's enforcement of the viceroy's exclusive policy. Five years later arrived four sailors from Boston, who had been left on the coast below. Until they could be shipped to San Blas, they were put to earn their bread in the sweat of their brow at the presidio. These were the pioneers of their race at San Diego.

The fifth of the establishments of the southern

district was founded on June 13, 1798, at a spot called by the Indians Tacayme. There were present President Lasuen, Padres Santiago and Peyri, Captain Grajera, the soldiers of the guard, a few neophytes from San Juan, and a vast concourse of gentiles. In addition to the usual solemnities, this occasion was marked by the baptism of fifty-four children. Such was the beginning of San Luis Rey de Francia (Saint Louis, King of France), so called in distinction from the northern mission of San Luis Obispo. This church here, still existing, is said to have been the handsomest of all the mission churches. Also the mission became one of the most prosperous. Before the close of 1800 there had been 371 baptisms. At that date the mission owned 617 horses, mules and cattle, and 1,600 sheep, and the agricultural products for the year were 2,000 bushels of wheat, 120 of barley, and six of maize.

At the end of this decade San Diego had passed from a minor rank to that of the most populous of the California missions. The list of neophytes had swelled from 856 to 1,523, with 1,320 baptisms and 628 deaths. Only Santa Clara had surpassed this in baptisms for that period. The greatest number enrolled was 554, in 1797. The mission cattle had increased from 1,730 to 6,960, and small stock from 2,100 to 6,000. The average yearly yield of grain was now 1,600 bushels.

It is an interesting fact, as significant of the beginning of intercourse with Americans, that in August, 1800, the American ship *Betsy*, Captain Charles Winship, touched at San Diego and took on wood and water. This was followed in June, 1801, by the American ship *Enterprise*, Ezequiel Hubbell, master, carrying ten guns and twenty-one men. Orders were received from Mexico directing that Anglo-Americans should be treated "with great circumspection and prudence." This and the following year were very uneventful to the Californian colonies.

The utter disregard of American and English traders for Spanish commercial and custom-

house regulations led to several breezy encounters with the authorities. On February 26, 1803, the Alexander, Captain John Brown, demanded permission to remain for a time in the harbor, to recruit his men from the scurvy. He was granted eight days, and very briskly he improved his opportunities for contraband trade for otter-skins, until the night of March 3, when Commandant Rodriguez had seized and stored in the government warehouse 491 skins, taken from the vessel. Brown was then ordered to leave, and he did so. The *Lelia Byrd* anchored in San Diego harbor on March 17, having come up along the southern Pacific coast, trading and buying otter-skins. She was owned by William Shaler, her master, and Richard J. Cleveland second in command, and their errand was to obtain on easy terms the otter-skins confiscated from Brown. Disappointed in this aim, the Americans, who had been civilly treated by Rodriguez, made a nocturnal visit ashore, to try to buy skins against his directions, and the mate and one boat's crew were captured. Cleveland, the next morning, rescued his men at the pistol's point, and the vessel ran for the open sea, past the fort's battery, keeping the most dangerous positions filled by the guard that Rodriguez had placed on the vessel. In advocating and exalting the course taken by the commanders in these transactions, not a few American writers have let their race feeling triumph over their judgment, seeming to forget that our compatriots were violating lawful regulations, and thus exposing themselves to all the severity of treatment accorded smugglers the world over.

In 1803, San Diego, with all the other missions, suffered a great loss in the death, on June 26, of Padre Lasuen, whom the records show to have been a man of pure life, of kind and courteous habits, of lovely personal character and piety, yet gifted with great firmness of will; in short, an ideal Father, far in advance of his times.

In 1804 a royal order effected the political division of this region into two distinct pro-

vinces, whose names were officially fixed as Antigua (Old) and Nueva (New) California, Arrillaga to continue until further notice as governor of the latter-named section. In January, 1804, San Diego was visited by another American ship, the *O'Cain*, under Captain Joseph O'Cain, who had been mate on the *Enterprise* when she touched in 1801. Having no passport, the *O'Cain* was refused provisions. The scrupulous administration of Manuel Rodriguez from 1803 to 1810; the rivalry and quarrels of Lieutenants Ruiz and de la Guerra, and the death of the veteran Lieutenant Grijalva, are matters to be studied in detail in works of greater space than the present volume. On May 25, 1803, the old church was somewhat damaged by an earthquake; in 1804 the remains of Fathers Figuer and Mariner, and the martyred Luis Jaume, were removed to a grave between the altars of the new church. It is probable that this decade witnessed the completion of an extensive system of dam and aqueduct, constructed under direction of the Fathers, the remnants of which, particularly the dam, were visible up to a few years since. The gain in neophyte population during this period was but five per cent., as against seventy-five per cent. in the preceding decade, while the death rate largely increased. Still San Diego remained the largest of the missions, and was fairly prosperous, though nearly one-half its cattle was lost. The average yearly grain crop was now 2,300 bushels. Between 1801 and 1808 the olives from the mission orchards were made into oil at San Diego.

In 1812 Mexico was in the throes of her war of independence from Spanish rule. The commandant of San Diego wrote to Arrillaga that he had, on learning the news, strengthened the defences of the port, but that the people remained loyal, in spite of incendiary documents sent among them. California was affected mainly by the consequent cutting off of supplies. In 1818 occurred "the invasion of the insurgents," or pirates, from Buenos Ayres, under lead of the privateer Bouchard. At the first note of warn-

ing instructions were issued to the commandants to send to the interior all articles of value, those of San Diego being destined to Pala, where, at the presidio, stores of provisions were ordered gathered. At the news of Bouchard's approach to San Juan Capistrano, Commandant Ruiz at once sent from San Diego an officer with thirty men; and he, sub-Lieutenant Santiago Arguello, assisted the friars to finish removing valuables and property from the mission, and remained to help defend it. For this good service he was later repaid by the friars with bitter reproaches and accusations of neglect of duty.

In 1817, the traveler, Captain James Smith Wilcox, brought down to San Diego the portion of cloth allotted to that settlement by the powers at Monterey, and he was also allowed to take a cargo of grain from San Diego to Loreto. Thus trade was gradually increasing.

The records of San Diego down to 1830 present little of interest, treating mostly of the various officials, their genealogy and peculiarities. The port was at this time formally opened to foreign trade, and vessels frequently entered. Improvements material were of slow increase; in 1830 there were but thirteen dwelling houses in the settlement, now known as Old Town. A wharf was ordered built in 1828. Governor Echandia made this presidio, for personal reasons, his residence, though it was not the official capital. Agricultural matters were now about at their zenith. In 1829 was raised the first American flag at San Diego, not from political motives, but as the signal of a few homesick sailors, left there to cure hides, who wanted company.

In 1829 also occurred the romantic elopement of Henry D. Fitch with Josefa Carrillo, one year after the advent of the Pattie party, of some notoriety.

During this period there is a notable paucity of detail in the records, naturally more notable after secularization in 1834, after which there were no more regular mission statistics.

In 1821 there were only five houses on the



present site of Old Town, at the foot of Presidio Hill, namely: the old "Fitch House;" a small house on the land known as "Rose's Garden," which befonged to one Francisco Ruiz, a retired captain; a building on the corner of Washington and Juan streets, which belonged to Doña Maria Reyes Ybañes, who was the maternal head of the Estudillo family, this building being occupied a long time after by Don José Maria Estudillo's horses; a two-story house on Juan street, nearly opposite that last mentioned, belonging to Rafaela Serrano; and a small house on the Plaza, owned by Juan Maria Marron the elder. Up to the year 1825 the whole civilized population, with very few exceptions, lived within the presidio enclosure, or under the protection of its guns. But about this time there began a display of somewhat more confidence in building beyond those limits. In 1824 the "Pico House" was built on Juan street, and at some time between then and 1830 Juan Rodriguez built a house next to the site where stood the Franklin House in later times; also the house of José Antonio Estudillo, which the Estudillo family have continued to occupy down to present days; the house of Don Juan Bandini; a portion of the building afterwards known as the Seeley House; the house of Doña Tomasa Alvarado; the "French Bakery," and the house of Rosario Aguilar.

In 1830 the population of the district, exclusive of Indians, was 550; for the next decade no statistics exist in this respect, save the note that in 1840 the resident foreigners, that is to say, not Mexicans nor Spanish, were ten, of whom three had families. The Spanish and Mexican population by this time had much diminished, owing to Indian depredations and the scattering of the military forces. The ex-neophyte population would appear to have been some 2,250.

San Diego mission, together with five others, was secularized in 1834, Joaquin Ortega becoming its major domo in April. By November the Indian pueblo of San Pascual was in existence, having thirty-four families. At San

Luis Rey, Pio Pico was appointed major domo early in the summer. The inventory at San Juan Capistrano showed that the assets were \$44,036 more than the liabilities. At San Gabriel there is no record of a major domo.

In September, 1834, anchored at San Diego the brig *Natalia*, bearing many colonists of the Hizar-Padre's expedition. This was a colonizing organization, fostered by Gomez Farias, then vice-president of Mexico, whose purpose was to build up in the province of California a stronghold for the liberal party. But President Santa Ana, seeing in this movement a menace to his own most conservative designs, despatched a courier to the local officials of California, instructing them to withhold from the new-comers those powers demanded for them by the vouch-ers of Gomez Farias. Thus the colonists found themselves in a strange and thinly populated country, themselves discredibly repudiated and left without resources, owing to the confiscation of their effects by some of the over-zealous of the local officials. They would seem, however, to have been made very welcome during their short stay at San Diego. There were many progressive and practical-minded men among these people, who immediately set about maintaining themselves and their families by independent effort, and to them are due many improved methods and features in the community. Their descendants are among the most respected families of present times in Southern California.

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE PUEBLO.

Civil government, as distinct from military rule, began when the pueblo of San Diego was organized on January 1, 1835, installing the officers elected by the people on December 21, 1834. The following is a list of the officers of this the first ayuntamiento, or town council: Alcalde, Juan Maria Osuna; First Regidor, Juan Bantista Alvarado; second regidor, Juan Maria Marron; syndic, Henry D. Fitch. At this the first municipal election in San Diego, the whole number of votes cast was thirteen.







MISSION SAN LUIS REY.

Don Pio Pico, afterwards Governor of California, under Mexican rule, was the opposing candidate for alcalde.

It was not till ten years later that the town lands were surveyed and mapped by Captain Fitch, and the Mexican government then granted to the municipality a tract that comprised 47,000 acres. When California became subject to the United States government (July 7, 1846), the pueblo organization was continued and the city's title to the pueblo lands was guaranteed by the treaty of 1848 with Mexico, and the United States Board of Land Commissioners confirmed it in 1853.

In 1836 San Diego was visited by the ship *Alert*, on board of which came Richard Henry Dana, then a youthful collegian, whose "Two Years Before the Mast," not only graphic and picturesque, but also accurate within its limitations, is very deservedly still a standard authority on the conditions in California in those days. This epoch witnessed many local ebullitions in the caldron of local politics in California due partly to sectional, and partly to personal, jealousies, and San Diego was very far from being the point of least agitation, but finally fell into line under Cafrillo, and shared in the uproar of his incumbency.

By 1839 the presidial establishment was utterly disorganized, one man constituting the military force in that year at San Diego; and eight that at San Luis. These, however, in September left the service, to save themselves from starving. The presidio buildings, abandoned during the decade, were in ruins before 1840, much of their material probably having been employed in the little town, of thirty or forty houses. In January, 1840, the remains at the fort were sold for \$40; a part of the guns appear to have been removed at this time. There are no statistics for this decade as to population, but it diminished greatly, and probably numbered not over 150 in 1840. In this year there were ten foreigners (*i. e.* not native nor Mexican), three of whom had families. As to the native population there are no statistics

after secularization, but it would seem to have dropped from 5,200 in 1830 to 2,250 in 1840. A number of private citizens at this time occupied ranchos, most of which were at some time abandoned because of raids by Indians. The townspeople were still pasturing their stock and raising crops, as before, on lands considered as community property, mostly in the Soledad valley. There was no right in the land claimed, but by usage the tiller of a certain piece in one year was regarded as having the first choice of it the following season. The town lots were assigned at first by the Commandant; and it is said that the first written title from the alcalde was issued in 1838.

There were still some 800 neophytes nominally under control of the priests at Mission San Diego, though but fifty were at the mission proper. The population at Mission San Luis Rey had gained somewhat during the earlier lustrum of this decade or prior to secularization in 1834. In 1840 there were some 1,000 ex-neophytes at the mission and local pueblos and ranchos.

An ex-neophyte pueblo, Las Flores, was formed here in 1833, with a small population. After secularization the Indians were able to retain partial control of the rich mission ranchos, Santa Margarita, Pala, Santa Ysabel, Temécula and San Jacinto, but only till the end of the decade.

In 1841, the first Bishop of California, Fra Francisco Garcia Diego, arrived at San Diego, which had been appointed as his residence, though he presently removed to Santa Bárbara.

In 1846 Colonel J. J. Warner obtained from the Mexican government a valuable grant of land adjoining the San Luis Rey Mission, and skirting the old through wagon road to Yuma from San Diego. The tract contained six square leagues, or 36,000 acres.

In December, 1846, the Pauma Indians massacred, for some cause which has not been satisfactorily explained, some eleven or twelve Californians, in consequence of which a campaign was instituted against the Indians the next month.

## THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

When war broke out in 1846 between the United States and Mexico, many of those Mexicans who were natives of California espoused with the utmost enthusiasm and ardor the cause of their countrymen. On the other hand, there was a very respectable contingent who sided with the Americans, and rendered them every possible assistance. Among these were not a few of San Diego's best-known and most prominent native families, including such people as the Bandinis and Arguellos. Many of their compatriots made cause of reproach and accusation of disloyalty in this partizanship with the Americans. But the reasons these citizens had for accepting the situation, and urging others to do, were certainly logical enough. Their arguments rested on the long neglect that Mexico had displayed toward California, and the consequent obscurity and misfortune of that province; on the separation from Mexico, which was inevitable and a question of time only; on the impossibility of resisting the American forces; and the necessity of self-preservation; and on the prosperity which California was sure to enjoy in the future, under a government so strong, so liberal, and so fraternal as as that the United States.

On July 29, 1846, John C. Fremont reached San Diego with his battalion in the Cyane, took possession, and raised the American flag without known opposition; and after a week spent in procuring horses, which were very scarce, he marched northward with the rest of the battalion, some 120 strong, on August 8. According to some, he left a garrison of forty men at San Diego, while others aver that not until the middle of September had the place a guard, which was then composed of a dozen men under Ezekiel Merritt.

When Stockton, who had been operating from Los Angeles, sailed again for the north from San Pedro, early in September, 1846, he left a garrison under Lieutenant A. H. Gillespie, as commandant of the southern department, instructing him to maintain martial law, and enforce the observation of Stockton's

proclamation of August 17. This proclamation merely announced that the country now belonged to the United States, and that as soon as practicable it would be governed in the same manner as the other territories of that nation. Meanwhile the government would be by military law, the people, however, being invited to choose their local civil officers if the then incumbents declined to continue in service. Proper provision was therein made, moreover, for the protection of life and property, and for the punishment of evil-doers. With Gillespie was left a garrison of fifty men at Los Angeles. It appears that no garrison was left at San Diego, but a few men were sent down thither later on, and various citizens accepted office under the new régime. Pedro C. Carrillo was among these, he accepting Stockton's appointment as Collector of Customs. Miguel de Pedrorena accepted, as a temporary arrangement, the office of justice of the peace.

When Gillespie was left by Commodore Stockton as military commandant of the southern department, with headquarters at Los Angeles, he was under instructions to maintain military rule with as much leniency and as little friction as possible, being authorized to grant at discretion exemption from burdensome restrictions in the cases of orderly and well-disposed citizens. This was not a man qualified by nature and training to treat with the elements at hand. The Los Angeles people were quiet enough, with no disposition to revolt against the new administration. But there was in the town, on the other hand, an element of the population, both foreign and native Mexican, of lawless and turbulent instincts and antecedents. The new commandant not only had not the force needful for the controlling and subduing of this class, but he was also lacking in the tact and perception necessary to distinguish between these people and the native Mexican families of the better class, who were of a vastly different order. Because the Mexicans, all unarmed and unprepared as they were for a military contest, had had the prudence to yield a quiet submis-

sion to disciplined and superior forces, the new local rulers, principal and subordinates, deemed them of an inferior race and cowardly, and were inclined to treat them with as much arbitrariness as they would have shown in dealing with barbarians or children. From the first Gillespie directed the enforcing of regulations and measures needlessly and foolishly oppressive, interfering in the most petty and individual matters, displaying absurd suspicions, and by his objectionable personal bearing and manners offending the people of a race notable for its snavity of manner, its forms of courtesy, and its strict observance of all the conventionalities. Thus it was that within a brief period he had angered and estranged many good citizens, content enough with the change of government, who under tactful and judicious treatment would have become fully Americanized in due time. The people became excited and made demonstrations which Gillespie was only too ready to give an exaggerated importance, and punish accordingly. Then certain Mexicans with ambitions of leadership made this their opportunity, and other parties of outlaw antecedents joined their efforts to the general uprising. At last the garrison, weakened by the absence of the detachment sent to San Diego, was attacked by a small force, on September 23, and although the assailants were repulsed, they very soon increased their forces, which were duly divided into bands, under regular leadership. Captain José Maria Flores was chosen to act as general commander, José Antonio Pico was second in command, with rank of major-general, and Captain Andres Pico, as chief of squadron, held the third place. The new organization went into camp, and in its turn issued a proclamation reciting the wrongs that had been suffered, and avowing intention to avenge them. A messenger was promptly despatched to carry the news of the situation to Monterey and San Francisco, but before the result of his journey could be known, Gillespie had submitted to abandon the field, and embarked with his people on the *Van-dalia*.

The account of this revolt is here pertinent, as leading up to the subsequent movements at San Diego, whither, it will be remembered, Gillespie had sent, at the request of Henry D. Fitch, a dozen men under Ezequiel Merritt. Immediately after the retreat of Gillespie from Los Angeles, Francisco Rico marched toward San Diego with fifty men. On his approach, Bidwell left San Luis Rey and joined forces with Merritt. Then they all, together with a few Mexican citizens, very hastily embarked on the *Stonington*, a whaler that was at anchor in the harbor. They took with them some cannon which had been dug up at the old fort, and there the valiant invaders remained for some twenty days, under the dreadful menace of a few Californian horsemen, who now and then appeared on the hills in hostile demonstration, Rico having been recalled while on the way thither. Bidwell, in a boat with four men, went up to San Pedro for supplies, the trip being long and perilous. The word he carried caused reinforcements to be sent to San Diego, which was accordingly then reoccupied by the Americans. The California Mexicans opposed to them pursued here, as elsewhere, the tactics of their almost unweaponed and ammunitionless condition, namely, driving off live-stock, cutting off supplies, and otherwise harassing the foe, besides reporting to the center of operations their movements and stimulating the patriotism of the other sons of the country.

On October 8 took place the action at the Dominguez Rancho, the details of which are not entirely germane to the present work.

Stockton left Monterey on October 19, and on the 23d he arrived at San Pedro, and early in November he went down to San Diego with the Congress, finding the town in a state of siege, and the inhabitants, women and children, in lamentable straits. He remained about a month, recruiting, gathering horses, and strengthening the defenses. The men had all left the town, and the non-combatants were thrown upon the Americans for food and protection. No beef could be had, nor horses for



the transportation of the guns and ammunition, and the Californians were masters of the surrounding section. A portion of Stockton's report ran as follows: "On the afternoon of our arrival, the enemy, irritated I suppose by the loss of his animals, came down in considerable force, and made an attack; they were, however, soon driven back with the loss of two men and horses killed and four wounded. These skirmishes or running fights are of almost daily occurrence; since we have been here (up to November 23) we have lost as yet but one man killed and one wounded." While thus engaged, an Indian was sent to ascertain the camping place of the main body of the insurgents; and he brought back the news that a force of some fifty strong was encamped at San Bernardo, about thirty miles from San Diego. On December 3, a messenger brought news of the approach of a body of soldiery under General Kearny, who desired Stockton to open communications with him, and inform him of the conditions in California. Captain Gillespie accordingly left San Diego that evening with a force he had in readiness, and taking with him a deserter from the Californians, who was to guide General Kearny to the camp of the insurgents.

On November 22, Captain Andres Pico had been sent southward to cut off the retreat of a party of Americans reported to have started toward Santa Ysabel from San Diego; but the Americans had returned before his arrival. He still remained in the south, making his headquarters at San Luis Rey and Santa Margarita, and co-operated with Captain Cota, in keeping supplies from reaching the enemy, while awaiting the approach of stores with the main force to resist Stockton's expected advance. His force numbered not more, but probably less, than eighty. Nothing is known in detail of his movements until December 5, when he was encamped at the Indian pueblo of San Pascual, with the purpose to cut off the retreat of Gillespie, who they knew had left San Diego two days previous. Pico had no idea of meeting

any Americans except those with Gillespie, whom he supposed to have gone out to procure cattle and horses. Before night on the 5th, the Indians brought in reports that a large force was approaching not far away; but little heed was taken of these tidings, which did not seem to tally with the facts known to Pico. After a night in which several alarms were experienced, at early dawn was announced the near approach of the Americans, and the Californians were barely mounted when the enemy was riding down the hill, charging at full speed upon them.

Kearny's command broke camp at Santa Maria at two o'clock on the morning of the 6th, and marched nine miles before daybreak. Kearny's men numbered 160, and their order of march was as follows: First rode an advanced guard of twelve dragoons, mounted on the best horses, and commanded by Captain Johnston; close behind followed General Kearny with Lieutenants Emory and Warner of the engineers, with four or five of their men; then Captain Moore and Lieutenant Hammond with about fifty dragoons, mostly mounted on mules; these were succeeded by Captains Gillespie and Gibson with twenty volunteers of the California battalion; next followed Lieutenant Davidson in charge of the two howitzers, drawn by mules, and with him a few dragoons to manage the guns; last of all came fifty to sixty men under Major Swords, protecting the baggage, and in turn protected by the field-piece brought by Gillespie. They were all badly demoralized by the fatigues of a long journey, and the long night's cold and rain. As they came in sight of the enemy's camp at the Indian village, in the cold gray light of early morning, they awakened, however, to something like animation, when the General ordered a charge, and Captain Johnston with his men dashed down the hill at a gallop. The Californians stood firm, and discharged the very few firearms in their possession, and then received the charging dragoons upon their lances. Captain Johnston fell lifeless, with a musket-ball in his head, and a dragoon fell also, badly wounded. Then there was

a hand to hand fight, a scene of great confusion, from which the Americans presently fell back just far enough to meet Kearny's main force; at sight of which Pico's men in their turn fled, pursued by the gallant Captain Moore, with all that were at hand of his own force and Gillespie's, many of the men being kept back by the condition of their animals. It is difficult to say what were Don Andres Pico's motives and tactics; but, after running about a half mile, he suddenly wheeled his column and rushed back to meet the pursuers. Skillful horsemen were his men, and very expert lancers; and, whatever the result, it is much to say for the valor of the Americans that they stood their ground against such fearful and unfamiliar warfare. For not over ten minutes the combat raged most fiercely; then, as the howitzers were brought up, the Californians made off again. After them plunged, mad with fright, the mules drawing one of the cannon, so that Pico's men captured the gun, and killed the gunner. So ended the battle of San Pascual, which it has seemed well to record thus somewhat at length, since it was the most famous, the most important, and the most deadly that has occurred in the history of California.

The following is the account of the engagement, as related by Major W. H. Emory: "When within a mile of the enemy, whose force was unknown," he says, "his fires shone brightly. The General (Kearny) and his party were in advance, preceded only by the advance guard of twelve men under Captain Johnston. He ordered a trot, then a charge, and soon we found ourselves engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict with a largely superior force. As day dawned the smoke cleared away, and we commenced collecting our dead and wounded. We found eighteen of our officers and men were killed on the field, and thirteen wounded, one of whom (Sergeant Cox) died three days later. Among the killed were Captains Moore and Johnston, and Lieutenant Hammond, of the First Dragoons. The General, Captain Gibson, Lieutenant Warner and Mr. Robideau were

badly wounded. A large body of horsemen were seen in our rear, and fears were entertained lest Major Swords and the baggage should fall into their hands. The General directed me to take a party of men and go back for Major Swords and his party. We met at the foot of the first hill. Returning, I scoured the village to look for the dead and wounded. The first object that met my eye was the manly figure of Captain Johnston. He was perfectly lifeless, a ball having passed through the center of his head. Captain Johnston and one dragoon were the only persons either killed or wounded on our side by fire-arms. (The others had been lanced and cut.) When night closed in, the bodies of the dead were buried under a willow to the east of our camp, with no other accompaniment than the howling of myriads of wolves. Thus were put to rest together and forever a band of brave and heroic men. The long march of 2,000 miles had brought our little band to know each other well. Community of hardships, danger and privations had produced relations of mutual regard, which caused their loss to sink deeply into our memories."

The relative mortality of officers here was notably great. Johnston fell, as has been seen, the first victim, shot in the first charge. Moore fell early in the second charge, after a desperate resistance, with a lance thrust through his body. It is said that it was in trying to save Moore that Hammond received the wound which caused his death in a few hours. Gillespie, for all his skillful swordsmanship and his brave fighting, was unhorsed and left for dead, with three lance wounds in his body. Lieutenant Warner received three wounds also; Lieutenant Gibson was slightly wounded, and Robideau, the guide, more seriously. General Kearny had two wounds. As to the losses of the native forces, there is no little conflict of testimony. Pico, when the surgeon of the Americans offered to attend his wounded, answered that he had none. There was one made prisoner by the Americans, who declared that

one of his countrymen had been killed, and twelve wounded, one of them fatally. The Americans camped on the field, burying the dead and caring for the wounded.

Kearny's army was still considerably harassed by the Californians on the way to San Diego, where they were hospitably received late on December 12, and where they remained until December 29, when the American force, in all 600 strong, marched under command of Kearny for Los Angeles.

California's share in the war with Mexico ended in January, 1847.

#### ANNALS, 1846—1889.

When international matters settled into tranquillity, there were still items of excitement for the drowsy little pueblo. In the early part of 1847 the Indian campaign was on; then the town was garrisoned by the Americans, who supplied new social elements. January 29, 1847, the famous "Mormon Battalion" arrived at San Diego, leaving again February 1. By August 2 the re-enlisted corps returned here, where they seem to have ingratiated themselves with the community, probably by their labors as mechanics.

#### PROGRESS OF SAN DIEGO.

Shortly after the close of the war with Mexico, Major (afterward General) W. H. Emory, who had reached San Diego December 12, 1846, recorded his impressions as follows: "The town consists of a few adobe houses, two or three of which only have plank floors. It is situated at the foot of a high hill, on a sand flat two miles wide, reaching from the head of San Diego Bay to False Bay. A high promontory, of nearly the same width, runs into the sea four or five miles, and is connected by the flat with the main land. The road to the hide houses leads on the east side of this promontory, and abreast of them the frigate Congress and the sloop Portsmouth are at anchor." Again Major Emory says: "San Diego is, all things considered, perhaps one of the best harbors on the coast

from Callao to Puget Sound, with a single exception, that of San Francisco. In the opinion of some intelligent navy officers it is preferable even to this. The harbor of San Francisco has more water, but that of San Diego has a more uniform climate, better anchorage, and perfect security from winds in any direction."

Even at that early day this gentleman saw, and he was the first person to speak of, the importance of this harbor as a terminus of a transcontinental railway from the Mississippi, by way of the Gila river.

In 1849 San Diego, with the rest of California, thrilled to the excitement of the gold discoveries, and not a few of the leading citizens of to-day were attracted to California at that period.

On March 18, 1850, Alcalde Sutherland granted to William Heath Davis, José A. Aguirre, Andrew B. Grey, Miguel de Pedrorena, Thomas D. Johns and William C. Ferrell, "for a new port," the tract known as New San Diego, which comprised 160 acres, and for which the grantees paid \$2,304. It was stipulated that a new wharf should be built there within eighteen months, and William Heath Davis, by August, 1851, had completed a fine, substantial one, 1,300 feet long. It was used by the Government for several years. An attempt was made at once to colonize the new site. The first building put up there was erected by William Heath Davis, for a private residence. It was still standing in December, 1887, being known as the San Diego Hotel. Several others of the first houses built are still standing. About the same time the barracks were built for a depot of military supplies, the troops being quartered at the old mission.

Under the Mexican administration, California had been politically divided into districts, each of which was under the local jurisdiction of a prefect, a sub-prefect, and a judge of first instance. Under the State constitution, adopted after California became a possession of the United States, provision was made for the continuance of these existing conditions "until the entering

into office of the new officers to be appointed under this constitution." On February 18, 1850, an act was passed dividing the State into twenty-eight counties, of which San Diego was the first created.

On March 2, 1850, was passed an act providing for the holding of the first county elections, and making it the duty of each prefect in the State to designate immediately a suitable number of election precincts in each county of his district, and to give notice of the same, and of the election to be held. Accordingly Don José Antonio Estudillo, the then prefect of San Diego, divided the new county into election precincts, and, there being no newspaper printed there at the time, posted notices that an election would be held on April 1, 1850. A copy of the poll-lists and original returns of the two precincts of San Diego bear the names of many men of note, including that of General Samuel P. Heintzelman, whose services during the civil war were conspicuous. The following is a list of the county officials then chosen: District Attorney, William C. Ferrell; County Judge, John Hays; County Clerk, Richard Ru-t; County Attorney, Thomas W. Sutherland; County Surveyor, Henry Clayton; Sheriff, Agostin Harazthy; Recorder, Henry C. Matsell; Assessor, José Antonio Estudillo; Coroner, John Brown; Treasurer, Juan Bandini. The first county assessment roll shows the value of taxable property in 1850 as follows: Ranch lands, \$255,281; ten stores with capital of \$65,395; six vineyards, whose value was not stated; eighty-eight houses, worth \$104,302; 6,789 head of cattle, worth \$92,280; total, \$517,258. The assessment roll for the city of San Diego for 1850 gave values as follows: Old Town, \$264,210; New Town, \$80,050; Middle Town, \$30,000; total value, \$375,160. The aggregate population of San Diego County in 1850 was 798, as given in the seventh United States census. The population of the city in that year was estimated at 650.

The year 1851 was remarkable in San Diego as inaugurating journalism there, since on May

29, 1851, J. Judson Ames established the *Herald*, at first a very small sheet, which however grew yearly. Lieutenant Derby's connection with this sheet, and the humor of his administration, are widely known, and the contributions he then supplied to the *Herald* were afterwards collected and published in the form of a book called "Phoenixiana,"—from his pen name, "Phoenix,"—which is to this day very popular.

In 1851 that favorite pioneer, Colonel J. J. Warner, who had removed his family some years previously to his valuable estate, ever since known as "Warner's ranch," was warned that an attack upon his place was impending from the Calmilla tribe of Indians, several hundred of whom lived in villages near by. While he discredited the reports, he took the precaution to send his family under safe escort to San Diego. Early on the second morning after their departure he was awakened by the cries of the Indians, who had surrounded the house. As was customary at the Mexican ranchos, there stood here several horses, saddled and ready for instant mounting, and loaded weapons were also at hand in profusion. Colonel Warner hastened to the rear house-door to look for the horses, and was greeted by a shower of arrows from some 200 Indians there assembled; all of his horses were gone save one, and that was just being untethered by an Indian. A moment later, and a shot from the splendid marksman effectually put a stop to the marauder's movements, and two of his comrades who renewed the attempt to take away the horse fell likewise. These three fatal shots threw the Indians into a panic. During their temporary retreat to the shelter of some outbuildings, Colonel Warner decided to try to escape. His Mexican servant was already killed, but there was in the house a mulatto boy, the servant of an army officer at San Diego. This boy, who was a helpless cripple from rheumatism, had been sent to the rancho to benefit by the water of the neighboring hot springs, whose curative properties were already noted. Resolved to save the lad



entrusted to his care, Colonel Warner placed the boy upon the single horse, hung thereon his pistols and two rifles, and mounted in front of the boy. He was away before the Indians could interfere with him, and so dashed on till he reached a village of friendly Indians, where his herdsmen were quartered. Thence he sent the boy on with an escort of the loyal Indians, and when the herdsmen had gathered in the stock, the master took a number of his own people and rode back to the rancho, where the Calmillas were improving the opportunity by appropriating the stock of merchandise, worth some \$6,000.

At this time, most of the large ranchos carried a very considerable stock of general merchandise, for purposes of trade with its employés and dependents, with neighbors and travelers; and these effects at "Warner's" the Calhuillas were plundering. To Colonel Warner's small escort they opposed a show of great hostility, and the men fled without capitulation. Being left single-handed Colonel Warner was under the necessity of abandoning the field, and he accordingly rode away to San Diego. A considerable military escort under Major, afterward General, Heintzelman, attended the family on their return to the rancho, which was their home for thirteen years, until 1857.

As far back as 1854, a transcontinental railroad was projected to terminate at San Diego, and in the years following, one or two other lines were proposed; but, owing to the uneasy conditions politically throughout the United States, and the feeling of prospective insecurity, little was done beyond the organization of a company, and the survey of the route between the port and the confluence of the Gila and Colorado rivers, in the first instance. A notable spirit of enterprise was then developed, however, and the project would probably have been successfully prosecuted, but for the breaking out of the civil war, and its premonitory indications.

In a freshet in 1825—there had been one before, in 1811—San Diego river, which had discharged into False bay, had changed its channel,

and broke through into the harbor. There were other floods in the winter of 1839-'40, and in 1855. During this year, Lieutenant Derby completed the dam which was to turn the river back into False bay, this being his mission to San Diego. Two years after, it was swept away by another great freshet, and this was followed by another flood in 1862. After the destruction of the Derby dam the citizens constantly endeavored to prevail upon the Government to renew the good work; but no appropriation could be obtained from Congress until nearly twenty years after. It now discharges once more into False bay.

The first overland mail was carried on horseback, from San Diego to San Antonio, Texas. It left San Diego August 9, 1857, and was thirty-four days en route.

From 1859 to 1867 San Diego history had almost no salient points, or occurrences of especial interest. The winter of 1861-'62 was marked by unusually heavy rains, the fall being nearly thirty inches, as against an average fall of nine inches.

Even the civil war passed with little effect upon this point beyond the transportation of the troops to the East by steamer, and the filling of their places by volunteer forces.

On April 6, 1867, Alonzo Erastus Horton arrived at San Diego. He had attended, a short time previously, a private literary gathering in San Francisco, where San Diego, its climate and harbor, was a topic of discussion. Mr. Horton was greatly impressed by the accounts of this section, and decided to visit it. The city, such as it was, at that time was situated at Old Town, a Government barracks, officers' quarters, the remains of the William Heath Davis wharf, and a very few other constructions, being the only signs of human habitation at "New Town." Nevertheless, Mr. Horton's practical judgment and keen foresight led him to believe that this point was the site of an important city of the future; that powerful advantages were to be derived from locating the city directly on the bay shore; and that it would be an excellent



speculation to purchase the pueblo lands, then considered worthless, that skirted the edge of the bay east of "New Town." First, he began to agitate an election of city trustees, and the candidates were nominated and elected without opposition. Then he caused to be surveyed 880 acres which he desired to purchase. His willingness to buy was made known to the pueblo authorities, and they advertised the property as to be offered for sale at public auction. The day of the sale found but one bidder, Mr. Horton, who accordingly bid in the whole tract at \$26 an acre. This tract is now the main portion of the city of San Diego. Mr. Horton had his new possession platted under the classification of "Horton's Addition" and went to San Francisco to put it on sale. It can not be said that his success was at first notable. Old impressions were strong. That mad wag, Lieutenant Derby, had laughed a really good thing into disrepute, as is often done by people who laugh, particularly if on paper, with any degree of cleverness. The term "Sandy Ague," and many sly allusions to the spot as the favorite habitat of the lively flea, the luxurious horned toad, and the business-like rattlesnake, still rankled, deeply and darkly. Moreover, people of guilty consciences had uncomfortable feelings as to the supposed loftiness of the temperature. But "Father" Horton was full of faith and singleness of purpose, and he never allowed himself to be discouraged. He held to his property steadfastly, and worked for it earnestly. During the infancy of the new city, he was ready to give land to every one who would add to its value by putting improvements upon it, but was more than once disappointed by faithless promises. To one man he gave a fine block of land, on which to build a hotel, but the hotel was never erected. To another, who now occupies a high position in the federal service, he gave another block which he bought back from the recipient, two years after, for \$4,000. He gave one block for the site of a flouring mill, and to the county he deeded the block whereon stands the court-house. In all he gave away

fourteen whole blocks, and detached lots without number, including that on which stands the Methodist church, on the corner of Fourth and D streets, now valued at \$60,000, and to each of the other religious denominations as well he gave lots for church edifices. By valuation according to present prices, the real estate Mr. Horton has given away is worth at least \$1,000,000. Beside this, he expended at various times over \$700,000 of his own capital in improvements and development of the city. He built the Horton House, for many years the largest and finest hotel in San Diego, extending along all one side of the plaza. He it was who built the first wharf—since the Davis wharf had fallen into decay—which he afterward sold to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, they in turn selling to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, the present owners. Indeed, for three years, this gentleman carried the whole town, it may be said, upon his own shoulders, paying the salaries of the officials, and the running expenses of the corporation. Always ready was he to help the needy and deserving, and when all other employment failed he would always contrive to find work for married men, by which they could support their families. For a long time, this energy, this earnestness and singleness of purpose, this devotion, were but scantily rewarded. Mr. Horton's returns for the year 1867 were but \$3,000; in two years they had increased to \$85,000. It now began to appear as if the projected Memphis & El Paso Railway would shortly become a *fait accompli*, and railroad meetings were the order of the day.

Among other notable events of the year 1869 was the visit of the venerable statesman and patriot, William H. Seward. He reached San Diego on September 18 of that year, and was received with fitting honors. Two well-known citizens, Don Miguel de Pedrorrena and Francisco P. Foster, accepted an invitation to join Mr. Seward's party and accompany him to Mexico. In Mr. Seward's company came various distinguished men, among them General W. S.

Rosecrans, Colonel Thomas S. Sedgwick, General M. C. Hunter, of Louisiana, and Congressman Root, of Arkansas.

It was during this period, too, that the brothers Frank and Warren Kimball bought the 27,000-acre Rancho de la Nacion, and laid out upon it, some four miles from San Diego, the town of National City, which, after sharing for some years the prosperities and the reverses of the parent city, was ultimately to prove a most potent factor in the institution of a condition of affairs which should serve to establish both on a stable and permanent basis of advancement.

Many new-comers arrived on every steamer from the north, not a few of those who were attracted by the bright, hopeful prospects of that period being among the "old residents" of the present. The town grew rapidly until it was a little city of 1,200 or 1,500. But that flattering hope proved delusive, there was another total collapse, and the town having no internal resources nor tributary elements, became utterly stagnated.

In 1870 the population of San Diego County was 4,951, of which one-half was in the city. The total value of all kinds of property in the county was \$1,722,837, two-thirds of which was in the city. There were 1,790 houses in the county, of which 915, or more than one-half, were in the city. The statistics of production of that period showed the whole number of fruit trees in the county, of all kinds whatsoever, to be 223; the total number of grapevines, 1,487; the number of acres planted to grain, including wheat, barley and corn, 3,126.

The Chamber of Commerce of San Diego was organized in March, 1870.

In 1871 the Texas Pacific Railroad was organized, it was voted a handsome subsidy, ten miles of the line were graded, hopefulness and enthusiasm flourished, and so many strangers poured in that the population reached about 4,000. Many handsome edifices were built, including the present court-house, and the county seat was removed from Old Town to New Town,

most of the American settlers and not a few of the Mexican residents of Old Town accompanying it.

Again, in 1872, San Diego was visited by some of the most eminent Americans of the age. On August 18 of that year the United States steamer Hassler arrived from the coast of South America, conveying Professor Louis Agassiz and wife, Dr. Thomas Hill, ex-president of Harvard College, and various other people notable in the scientific world, who belonged to the Hassler expedition. Six days later, Colonel Thomas A. Scott, escorting a large party of celebrated men, arrived, on a visit connected with the project of the Texas & Pacific Railway. Among the "railroad men" were: General G. M. Dodge, W. T. Walters, of Baltimore, John McManus, of Reading, and Hon. John S. Harris. Then there were: Senator John Sherman, of Ohio; Governor J. W. Throckmorton, of Texas; Colonel John W. Forney, of Philadelphia; Colonel George Williamson, of Louisiana; W. H. Rinehart, the sculptor; Governor R. C. McCormick, of Arizona, and ex-Senator Cole. On the night of the 26th there was held an enthusiastic railroad meeting, at which most of these eminent men were present; and San Diego still prides herself upon the eulogies then pronounced upon her elements and her future by some of the most notable among these gentlemen, the justice and accuracy of whose prevision has been more than sustained by the history of the years succeeding.

The lands in 1853 confirmed to the pueblo comprised eleven square leagues, or 32,000 acres. There were persons who later claimed that the quantity of land of the city should be reduced to four square leagues, and on their appeals the matter was brought before the Department of the Interior. These disputes were finally settled January 31, 1872, by the decision of the Secretary of the Interior, who sustained the city's title to the full amount of eleven square leagues.

On February 23, 1872, the State Legislature finally passed an act, introduced in the Senate by Mr. McCoy, whereby all prior conveyances

of lands by the municipal powers of San Diego were legalized, ratified and confirmed.

In 1873 there passed Congress a bill which created San Diego a "port of entry." Prior to that time this had been a "port of delivery" only.

It was precisely this period which witnessed the development of many of Mr. Horton's practical improvements, including Horton's Hall, Horton's Bank, the Horton House, the wharf, and many other buildings. It is to be remarked that most of these erections hold their own with the edifices recently constructed, so it is readily to be seen that they must have been very large for the city as it was at that time, and some of them were even extravagant. For instance, the building now occupied by the Hamiltons was built for a city market, and it would have been adequate for the purpose for a city ten times as large as San Diego then was. It was during this time of prosperity that the first telegraph line was built.

But the financial crash of 1873 came, and the Texas Pacific failed to come to San Diego, because of the impossibility of borrowing capital. The population of San Diego declined to about 2,500, and that of National City to a few scores. Dozens of houses stood vacant, dozens (to make a moderate computation) of men were out of employment, and ere many months the streets of both towns were almost deserted.

By the season of 1875-'76, the "winter visitor" had appeared at San Diego, attracted by climatic charms. His clan arrived in such numbers as to stimulate to a considerable extent business in the line of hotels and boarding houses. His stay, however, was usually brief, and his interest superficial. He saw no substantial or enduring attractions in the section. San Diego appeared to have no resources, no back country; and the apparent scarcity of water seemed to preclude future development. Moreover, the existing conditions were very primitive and inconvenient, and the lack of easy postal facilities and ready and comfortable transportation were grave drawbacks.

In 1876 it was attempted to have the bonds

of the Texas Pacific guaranteed by Congress, but the measure was defeated by pressure from the eastern and northwestern sections. However, the movement did not stir San Diego from the lethargy into which she had fallen.

In 1879 there was a slight, brief agitation caused by the rumor of a prospective railway, which proved unfounded.

In 1881 one of the founders of National City, who had worked untiringly for the section, proposed to endeavor to induce the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway to build to San Diego; and, although his suggestion elicited but skepticism and ridicule from his fellow-citizens, he loyally and determinedly persisted, went East at his own expense, talked, urged, argued, refused to accept rebuff or discouragement, and—at last succeeded. Capital condescended to listen to one inducement—the offer of 17,000 acres of the best land on the bay, from the splendid National Ranch. Two directors of the road came out to investigate; they saw, and found it good. Several thousands of acres more were offered by other parties. The California Southern was organized, and in 1882 it was finished to Colton, San Bernardino County, from National City, which terminus grew to a population of about 1,000, while San Diego had gained some 15,000 inhabitants.

The hopeful expectations from this road were doomed to disappointment. It had no direct eastern connection, and there was much opposition from other sections, so that travel over it was practically *nil*. As a climax, the winter of 1882-'83 was a very dry one, and the crops failed on all the unirrigated lowlands. By the autumn, National City had lost half its population, and San Diego lost more than its recent increase. Finally, early in 1884, most of the railroad in Temecula Cañon and Santa Margarita was washed out by a flood, having been built too low by Eastern engineers who did not understand the requirements of the Pacific coast climate. It took something like nine months to replace the road and restore traffic, and even then very dull times still continued.

Early in 1885 work was begun on the extension of the California Southern to Barstow, and it was then understood that San Diego was to be the Pacific terminus of the Santa Fé system.

Almost coincident with this movement was the beginning of work on an extensive water system and the consequent development of agricultural wealth.

The growth of San Diego had now begun in earnest. From a probable 5,000 inhabitants in 1885, it increased to at least 30,000 by the close of 1887.

The history of San Diego for 1888 and 1889 is hereinafter set forth.

## POINTS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTY.

### AROUND THE BAY.—THE HARBOR.

San Diego bay is a land-locked sheet of water, twelve miles long and from one to two miles wide, with abundance of deep water for thousands of vessels, and miles of good wharfage front, quite safe and sheltered. It is formed by: on the west, the long, high promontory called Point Loma, which extends out from the main land about eight miles, like a gigantic finger pointing southward; on the north, the land rises in gradual slopes, sweeping from west to east like a crescent, and from the east curving southward, to where begins "the sandspit" that encloses the bay on the south as it runs, a narrow ribbon of sand, that leaves between its point, widened into Coronado beach, a narrow but excellent channel, whose bar has twenty-three feet of water at low tide, the water being so smooth that the largest ships can enter, even in the roughest weather and sail all the way up the channel to a wharf or an anchorage, without a harbor-pilot or a steam-tug. During the great storm of February, 1878, when the wind reached the highest point ever registered by the signal service at San Diego, the Hassler, a large steamer of the United States coast survey, lay directly upon the bar during the whole storm, taking soundings and surveying the harbor. During the same storm, the coast-line steamer

Orizaba dared not put in at any stopping-place between San Diego and San Francisco; and even at the latter-named port she had to lie off outside three days before venturing to cross the bar. The report of the United States coast survey furnishes abundant and incontestable proof of the superiority of San Diego's harbor.

Surrounding the bay for miles and miles stretch gentle slopes and pine mesa land, suitable for farms, for detached villa homes, or for town sites, and the bay coast and adjoining ocean coast are both already thickly dotted with links in the chain of growing cities. Next to San Diego, southeasterly, toward the boundary line of the Mexican republic, and at present next in importance also, lies

### NATIONAL CITY.

This is one of the most enterprising towns on the coast, and it is destined to attain great commercial importance in the near future. Its position is at the extreme northwestern corner of the Rancho de la Nacion, which comprises a part of the San Diego Land and Town Company's great tract. This is the terminus of the great Santa Fé Railway, which corporation has located its principal machine and car shops, yard, etc., here, besides a pier or wharf, extending into the bay 2,300 feet. The terminal grounds at National are the largest in the United States, comprising 225 acres, on which thirty tracks have already been laid. The company owns six miles of bay water front, its round-house accommodates forty eight locomotives, and it has erected here the other buildings suitable and necessary to a transcontinental line terminus.

The city lies some four miles distant from San Diego, with which it is connected by the California Southern, which has its machine and car-shops, yard, wharf, etc., here, and by the National City & Otay Railroad, of which George J. Lockie is superintendent; this is a standard-gauge steam motor line. This city owes its birth to the foresight and enterprise of the Kimball Brothers. Some twelve years since



these gentlemen noted the "superior quality" of the lands of the old "Rancho de la Nacion," or Nation's Farm of the Spanish regime; the freedom of the track from gullies, gravel, etc.; also the fine water front, with deep water, and the great reaches of fine lands sloping gently upward into fertile mesa or table lands. Foreseeing the prosperous future for which this section was so eminently fitted by its natural characteristics, they purchased the rancho, which comprised some 27,000 acres, and on the tract laid out National City, building a wharf and a number of edifices, and making many sales of land. Indeed, so great was the immediate prosperity of the new city that a foolish jealousy sprung up lest this should prove a formidable rival of San Diego. It is pleasant to note that this unworthy sentiment, whose indulgence for some years injured both places, has been slain by the prosperity, and still more, by the vicissitudes, which they have passed through together.

It has already been seen how the Kimball Brothers gave 17,000 acres of their best land to bring the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway to San Diego, and what a wise investment the offer proved to be. During the building of the California Southern, National City grew until her population numbered 1,000 people. But the speedily ensuing stagnation caused it to lose at least one-half this, and it almost seemed that a majority of the buildings were vacant. But, with the extension in 1885 of the California Southern to Barstow, National City felt the impulse of improved times, and entered upon a new, and this time an assured, epoch of prosperity. The present population is something over 1,500, refined for the most part, and among the most progressive and enterprising of California's citizens. The city has a postoffice, with daily mail service, express and telegraph offices, telephone service, a grange hall, a horticultural hall, and Episcopal and Congregational church edifices, the latter having a fine pipe organ. There are also other flourishing congregations. There is a two-story public

school building of fine proportions, well planned for graded classes. There is a fine hotel of fifty rooms, each of which has hot and cold water laid on, the house surrounded by porches commanding a grand view, and by a fine large yard filled with tropical flowers. Besides the usual conveniences of bath-room, bar and billiard room, etc., this hotel has connected with it a livery stable, and a bureau for supplying guns, fishing tackle, etc.

Among the industries of National City are the following: An olive-oil factory where are practiced the processes of crushing, drying and pickling this rich and nutritious berry. In 1888 this mill turned out 210 cases of oil, or 420 dozens of bottles. It will be an important factor in commerce and prosperity, as nursery-men report 30,000 to 40,000 olive trees to have been planted in the county during 1889; besides this the increasing product of the trees already in bearing will result in establishing an industry of large proportions. This mill has no near competitor, and there are in the State but two others of considerable magnitude, namely, at Santa Bárbara and Los Gatos. Then there is the West Coast Parlor Match Company, with a capital stock of \$15,000, of which \$10,000 has been paid in. This is the only match factory on the coast producing parlor matches. There is a reduction works, which has kept a five-stamp mill running most of the time during 1889, reducing ores shipped thither from various points. There is the Commercial Company, conducting the largest business of its kind south of San Francisco. Throughout the dull season this firm has been kept busy shipping to various points on the coast, as well as into the interior and Arizona, its manufactures, consisting of agricultural implements, wagons, buggies, water pipe and wire goods. During 1889 there has been established a feed and barley crushing mill. There has also been established a tree-wash manufactory, producing preparations to aid fruit-growers in the extermination of fruit pests. There is the Pawnee Medicine Company, which is constantly filling large orders and doing



an extensive business. The Bank of National City, which is now in the third year of its existence, had recently added a savings bank department for school children and other depositors. There is a large lumber yard, a planing mill of the latest and most improved system, several drug stores, and several stores for the sale of dry goods, groceries or general merchandise. Another enterprise of the year 1889 is the organization of a fire department, consisting of two hose companies with 2,100 feet of three-inch hose, and a hook and ladder company, all well manned with efficient officers and men. Hydrants are so distributed that all portions of National City can readily be reached for water supplies in case of fire.

There are in National district four commodious school-houses, including that recently built at Chula Vista. These accommodate the 300 children recorded for the year's attendance, who are under the charge of a popular and scholarly principal and seven experienced assistant teachers. National City has the only free kindergarten in the county. It was founded in 1888 by Mrs. Frank A. Kimball, who largely supports it, financially and otherwise. It has a principal and three assistant teachers, and sixty children have been under their charge during the past year. A Town Improvement Society has been organized for the purpose of fostering home adornment, and encouraging the beautifying of the city by planting trees along the streets. There is something really remarkable in the class of residences to be seen in this little city and its environs. No matter how small and modest the home, the owner of each seems to have been fired with a spirit of emulation which prompts him to aim at equaling, in beauty and attractiveness, the more imposing dwellings of his wealthy neighbors. The carefully tended orchards, the scrupulously kept gardens, the trees, fruit-bearing and ornamental, the cheerful flower-beds, the innumerable bits of beautifying effort, often modest, but always tasty, convey an impression of thrift and prosperity about all the homes of this section.

Partly within the city's limits is the beautiful Paradise valley, which adds to the other conveniences and luxuries a Sanitarium and Invalid's Home. Many important enterprises are being developed by the San Diego Land and Town Company, which is a corporation composed almost entirely of directors and stockholders of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway. Among their other improvements is the National City & Otay Railroad, the motor line already mentioned; which runs one branch to the Sweetwater dam and the little town of La Presa, and another to Chula Vista, Otay City, Oneonta, and Tia Juana, on the Mexican border, making a standard-gauge line thirty miles long. Another splendid achievement is the Sweetwater dam across the Sweetwater river. This is the greatest structure of the kind in the United States, and there are in the world but four or five of greater height. This was begun by the company already mentioned, November 17, 1886, and it was completed April 7, 1888. It is built in a rocky cañon at the outlet of a fine natural reservoir, of a heavy granite rock, containing some mineral which makes its weight about twenty per cent. greater than New Hampshire granite, the rock being laid in Portland cement. The dimensions are: length at base, 76 feet; length at top, 396 feet; thickness at base, 46 feet; thickness at top, 12 feet; height from bed-rock, 90 feet; height from river bed, 80 feet. The reservoir covers 700 acres, and it will hold 6,000,000,000 gallons of water. The water is conveyed from the dam through wrought-iron pipes to the surrounding lands, and it supplies, at low rates, National City for household and irrigation purposes. Not less than sixty-five miles of wrought-iron pipe has been laid already. Adjoining National City lies a tract of 5,000 acres of beautiful mesa land, with a rising slope toward Otay and Tia Juana on the east, which is known as

#### CHULA VISTA.

This name (being the Spanish for "Lovely View") could hardly be more aptly applied

than to this tract, commanding a view of the bay, the sea, the distant Coronado islands, the city of San Diego and its surrounding satellite towns, National City as well, and behind all, as a splendid background to the wide scope of ocean, beach, valley and plateau land, the great majestic mountains. It is now some three years since Colonel W. G. Dickinson outlined his scheme for the subdivision of what is now known as Chula Vista, a scheme which contemplated a suburban town of fruit farms, ranging in area from two and a half to ten acres each, whose owners, as a condition of purchase, would be required to build houses upon their tracts to cost not less than a certain sum, eventually fixed at \$2,000. In due time this scheme was worked out and the lands placed upon the market.

This tract is six miles from San Diego. Although it was put upon the market too late to participate in the boom, Chula Vista has progressed remarkably. Many miles of avenues have been graded and set to trees, and water has been put upon the entire tract.

A. Barber's place, on Third avenue, is a five-acre tract, whose improvement was begun less than two years ago. It is set to a variety of fruits, both citrus and deciduous. Its productiveness is attested by the fact that the trees have this year yielded all the fruit Mr. Barber's family could use. Numerous illustrations were seen on these grounds of the ambition of the young trees to bear fruit. A lemon tree, less than two years in the ground, has over 100 lemons on it. Mr. Barber decorated the lapels of each of the visitors' coats with a handsome boutonniere.

At Mrs. E. L. Williams' place, on Second avenue, another example of rapid progress is seen. This is a five-acre place, upon which are over 400 trees, chiefly orange and lemon, in the proportion of about two of the former to one of the latter. The trees show a remarkable growth, especially the lemon trees, which have distanced the orange by nearly one-half. The land at Chula Vista is evidently especially good for lemons.

Two years hence some of these avenues will be nothing short of lovely. Their grades are good and they extend from National a distance of some eight miles.

More than fifty fine residences have been built at Chula Vista, and twenty others are under contract.

Some of these improved places are worthy of note, as illustrating the quality of the soil when supplied with water and cultivated with industry.

Colonel Dickinson's place, a little farther north, occupies one of the most commanding sites about the bay of San Diego, and is one of the best improved. The house is a fine piece of architecture, its interior arrangement and finish being conspicuously convenient and attractive. There is a blue-grass lawn in front that is so thickly matted that one cannot part the blades with the hand so as to expose the ground without the greatest effort, and which feels as soft and velvety under the feet as a Brussels carpet. At another part of the grounds a circle of fountains play into a reservoir, in which sport a number of beautiful gold fishes.

There is also a sixteen-acre Eureka lemon orchard, set out in July, 1889, by Professor W. A. Henry, of the Madison, Wisconsin, University.

Mr. J. M. Johnson is making somewhat of a nursery of his place and is not afraid to experiment. He shows some orange buds a month old, set in sprigs sprung from seeds planted last March. He believes he can hasten production by budding in this way. One of his curiosities is a three-foot growth of orange from a seed planted last March. Mr. Johnson's local pride will not permit him to admit the possibility of such a growth anywhere else than at Chula Vista.

On National avenue, is the place of J. L. Griffin. This is a pioneer place, and antedates Chula Vista. It is a seven-year-old improvement, and is noteworthy for this, that it effectually disproves the assertion so often heard that citrus fruits can't be grown near salt water.

Mr. Griffin's place is less than a mile from the bay, yet one can see there as fine oranges and lemons as ever were grown, the trees fairly groaning under their burden of fruit, and both trees and fruit bright and clean from every species of scale or smut. And the windward sides of the trees are just as full of fruit and just as clean as the leeward. Mr. Griffin has a lemon tree from which he has picked from January to January 1,302 lemons by actual count. This tree is now very full of fruit. He has 200 apricot trees, from which he sold this year eight and one-half tons at \$70 per ton. This was an "off year" for apricots. Mr. Griffin's place contains ten acres and he has repeatedly been offered \$10,000 for it, and one would-be purchaser not long ago was willing to raise this offer \$2,000.

It is to be noted, too, that in achieving these results, Mr. Griffin had to rely upon a windmill for his water supply, whereas now an abundant supply can be had from the company's pipes.

Chula Vista is fast realizing the ambition of its projectors, in spite of dull times. Two years hence it will be a beautiful and thrifty place, and not many years will be required to make it one of the prettiest and most productive places in Southern California. There is no idleness in this prophecy. The groundwork of it has already been realized, and all the conditions of soil and water and climate are there to carry it to a perfect fulfillment. One cannot look upon Chula Vista's progress without feeling a revival of faith in the destiny of the bay region. From a point on the northern verge of Chula Vista a view is had of almost the entire Sweet-water valley below the dam. From this point the advantages of irrigation are apparent in the numerous gardens and orchards that are being made all along the course of the stream. It is from this source that strawberries find their way to the San Diego market during every month of the year.

Six miles below Chula Vista lies the Otay valley, with its nucleus,

#### OTAY.

Otay proper embraces the mesa and valley of the Otay, deriving its name from this level mesa tract, six miles in width and twelve miles long, which signifies in the Indian dialect, "Wide, level knoll." This section of mesa and valley land is situated twelve miles south of the capital town of San Diego County, the principal port of the great southwest and the future gateway to the commerce of the world.

The valley of the Otay slopes gently to the bay. It is skirted by the river and abrupt rise of the level mesa on the south and is four miles from the Mexican border. The valley embraces a large tract of fruit and garden lands that are easily watered by means of shallow wells or by irrigation systems, which naturally abound in the mountain range on the east, where the waters of the Otay, Cottonwood and Tia Juana rivers take their rise, affording an abundance of water that can be easily developed and which, doubtless, will soon be utilized and brought on to the vast area of mesa and valley lands of the Otay and Tia Juana.

Windmills are now used to a great extent for supplying water in the valley, and quantities of grapes, guavas, oranges and figs are now marketed, and the vegetable gardens are yielding great profits by their ceaseless production the whole year round. Potatoes are dug here for the San Diego market, which find a ready sale at from two to three cents a pound. Here during the past season 90,000 gallons of wine were made, and up the valley adjoining the 6,000 acres belonging to the Land & Town Company, now used for a sheep pasture, 150 tons of wool were clipped and shipped from Otay.

This season 3,000 tons of hay have been exported from here by rail, besides great quantities of grain, milk and eggs. The valley and the mesa are being occupied very fast.

The town site of Otay is beautifully located, ensconced between the mountains and the sea, connected with San Diego by the National City & Otay Railroad, joining the beautiful Chula

Vista tract on the north, now supplied with water from the San Diego Land & Town Company's pipe-line, which crosses through their 5,000-acre tract from the Sweetwater dam. Three miles to the west of the town beats the ocean. The location is just far enough from the water to have the wind shorn of its sharpness, making it the most even, all-the-year-round climate on the face of the globe; invalids afflicted with various diseases soon find a speedy recovery, and the old renew their youth. The town is progressing and fast settling up with a happy and industrious population. Over forty houses, many of them fine villa homes, having been built during the past year. The watch factory, filling the great necessity of giving employment in the most favored clime, is a colossal enterprise. The building is of brick, three stories in height, 38 x 100 feet; the works will employ from 300 to 400 workmen, capable of turning out 250 watches per day. A syndicate of capitalists has been formed, comprising the leading men of wealth. Among the number are F. A. Kimball, E. W. Morse and other bankers, who have now taken stock in the factory, and the business of watchmaking, now and well under way, will be pushed speedily forward.

In no part of the State is there richer garden land than in the Otay and Tia Juana valleys, and nothing grows or is raised in California which does not thrive and grow to perfection here. On the fertile mesa and valleys are raised with profit the finest hay, wheat and barley, and all the cereals produced throughout the country; the orange and corn thrive side by side. It is the natural home of the orange, the lemon, the fig, olive, guava, walnut and vines of all varieties. The apple does well here, and the small fruits, such as strawberries, blackberries, etc., grow to perfection. Parties engaged in diversified farming find the soil adapted to all its branches, yielding a steady and perpetual income. A branch of the motor line runs from Otay to Oneonta, where there is a good hotel, and whence stages convey the traveler who desires to tread

the soil of Mexico in this direction to the boundary line and the division monument.

Somewhat north of east of the Otay mesa, than which it is further from the coast, and eighteen or twenty miles from San Diego, lies the Janal Rancho, containing some 6,000 acres, whose elevation is 400 to 800 feet. Some six miles yet further eastward, at an elevation of some 550 feet, is the Jamul Rancho of some 5,000 acres. This is bounded on the eastward by a tall, rocky range, from 3,000 to 4,000 feet high, which, like other ridges, harbors many mountain parks and valleys. The Janal is separated from Mexico by the blue range of the San Ysidro; the soil of this and the Janal is either a fine red granite or a brown adobe of extraordinary richness, which, together with the situation, is uncommonly favorable for vine and fruit growing. The orange, in particular, reaches perfection in the Jamul valley, one of whose inhabitants has taken, for his oranges, at district, county and State exhibitions, premiums attesting the superiority of his wares over every other orange-producing section in California.

North of these valleys and east of the National Ranch, there is a series of plains and valleys, nearly all Government land, which are occupied by bee-keepers and stock-raisers. These are called the Jamacha plains, Lee's valley, Lyon's valley, Lawson's valley, Corte Madera, Cottonwood valley, Pine valley, Guatay valley, Laguna and Mataqueuat. There is a very fine fruit orchard and farm, with an apiary, the property of Mr. B. S. Sheckler, in the Cottonwood valley, which is one of the most picturesque spots in the county. This section comprises a very extensive area of fine country, most of which will be brought under cultivation ere long, producing grain and the deciduous fruits, which are raised to some extent already. Dairy farming also will become a very profitable enterprise in these mountain valleys. The rainfall in this section is abundant and never-failing. The thickly-wooded mountains abound in game, and they are a favorite resort of hunters and camping parties.



## THE POTRERO.

This is the center of a large area of country near the boundary line, of which the principal industries are farming, bee-keeping and stock-raising, including much attention to hogs. A good deal of grain and hay is raised, and some of the bacon cured hereabouts is sent to market. The honey product is considerable. There is good land for raising fruit, especially apples, but very little attention has been given as yet to this matter. A large portion of the land of this section is Government land, and it is therefore likely to be settled quite speedily. Land is sold for \$10 to \$25 per acre. The population of this section is about 400; it has a postoffice with tri-weekly service, a school-house and four stores.

## TIA JUANA.

Four miles beyond Otay, five miles from the coast, and sixteen from San Diego, is the Tia Juana valley, in which is situated the village of Tia Juana, on the boundary line partly in the United States and partly in Mexico, a custom-house being maintained on the Mexican side, where also, three miles farther down, are the celebrated hot sulphur springs. Strong indications warrant belief in the existence of similar springs on the American side. Both these valleys abound in rich farms and orchards. Lands range from \$50 to \$100 per acre within their limits.

The voting precinct embracing the Otay and Tia Juana valleys is called Monument. Each of these settlements has its own church, school-house and other features of progress.

To return to National City: No part of San Diego County produces more richly: all the citrus fruits, all varieties of grapes, notably the raisin grape, many deciduous fruits and all of the berries reach about as near a state of perfection as fruits may, and the products of the section have repeatedly taken first premiums at county, district, and State fairs. Some six miles beyond National, at the lower end of the bay, is South San Diego; rounding the curve a narrow strip runs northward for several miles, com-

pletely shutting out the sea beyond the harbor. Opposite the city of San Diego, this unique peninsula broadens into a tract of land, which, if it had been square, would measure a mile and a half on each side. This is

## CORONADO BEACH,

Which is one mile across the bay, from San Diego. Connected with this by a very narrow isthmus is another island-like tract, the estuary between them being called Spanish Bight. The history of Coronado Beach has been phenomenal. In 1886 there was not the semblance of a human habitation on the peninsula, and although streets and avenues had been mapped out earlier, not a house was built until after January 1, 1887. Now there are hundreds of houses for dwelling and business purposes, three hotels, fine drives, nurseries, landscape gardens, foundries, lumber and planing mills, fruit-packing establishments, works for bituminous and asphalt paving, and boat and ship-building establishments. It is estimated that the sales made on this peninsula have amounted to between fifteen and twenty millions of dollars, and have well repaid the original outlay of something like a million and a half of dollars, expended in preparing the place for occupation. A large steam ferry connects Coronado Beach with San Diego, plying half-hourly. The soil here is a very rich loam, with a large admixture of disintegrated granite, underlaid by a stratum of decomposed shells. It is pronounced equal in fertility to the finest sea-island cotton soil on the Atlantic coast, and specially adapted to the development of rare tropical trees, shrubs and fruits, whose propagation in the United States has always failed hitherto. The water, which is piped to South San Diego, Coronado Heights and Coronado Beach, comes from a series of living springs in the Otay valley, and it is considered a most important feature among the general attractions. Besides being very soft, pure and pleasant to the taste, chemical analysis shows it to be highly medicinal, being peculiarly adapted for, and beneficial in, all



kidney diseases. It is held to be quite equal to the famous water from the celebrated Waukesha Spring of Wisconsin. The supply is over 5,000,000 gallons per day, and this can be doubled if necessary. A table which compares the mean temperature at Coronado with that at the health resorts of Naples, Mentone, Rome, Nice and Florence, shows that the winter temperature of Coronado is 7.9° higher than at these most favored foreign resorts, and that the summer temperature is 10° lower, thus making an average of 8° in favor of Coronado as an all-the-year-round resort. The enormous Hotel del Coronado is almost indescribable, particularly within restricted limits. To say that it is the largest and finest hotel in the world; that it cost \$1,000,000; that it has its own steam motor road to convey guests and visitors from the ferry landing; that twenty acres of handsomely decorated grounds surround it; that its interior court is a quadrangle of 250 x 150 feet, full of statuary, fountains, and choice exotic plants; that the length of its surrounding verandah is considerably over one and a half miles; that its apartments are, in many cases, of almost incredible dimensions; that the finishings and fittings are all of the most convenient, comfortable and luxurious; that the house has its own system of water-works, of sewage and electric bell and light plant, and its own large bathing and boating establishments, and its band of musicians; that its culinary department is complete and perfectly appointed, and the service exquisite as to quantity, quality, variety and style,—when all these things are said, they have only begun to shadow forth the fairy-land-like charm of the marvelous Hotel del Coronado.

Following the curve of the coast around northward from San Diego, to the quarter where Point Loma joins the mainland, and the territory widens and slopes more gently away from the bay toward the city, there lies, five miles back from the shore, the historic

#### OLD TOWN.

It has already been seen how important a part in the history of San Diego has been played by

this portion thereof, officially designated in the postoffice department as "North San Diego," and the incidents of its founding and earlier existence have been related. Up to 1868 this was the town, the county seat and business center, and many old citizens there be who still cling to it as a place of residence, whether for its superior charms of climate and quiet, or for the sake of old associations. Prior to 1868 the shipping did not come farther up the bay than La Plaza, where the custom-house was, as also the landing and the coaling station of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

This point is now a suburb and the First Ward of the city proper, from which it lies some three miles northwest, a beautiful mesa called Middle Town lying between. This mesa commands a magnificent view, and will no doubt be a favorite dwelling-site, becoming, like Old Town, continuous with San Diego, when the completion of the electric street railway, now far advanced, shall facilitate communication. Then also will there be a revival of activity from the temporary decay into which Old Town fell, with the building of "New" San Diego on the bay shore, and the transfer of the court-house and public buildings thither. The population is now about 1,000, and there is a postoffice, hotel, store, a fine large public school-house, a Roman Catholic church, which was dedicated September 29, 1851, and, not least of interest to the romantic, a small chapel which is credibly said to be the scene of Ramona's marriage to Alessandro, in Mrs. Jackson's popular novel. Through the lower part of Old Town runs the California Southern Railway, after skirting the Middletown shore of the bay; and there it crosses the former bed of the river, now once more diverted into False bay.

At the foot of the promontory, Point Loma, nestle a good many houses dotted along the shore, one aggregation of them being termed

#### ROSEVILLE,

soon to be reached by the steam motor connecting San Diego and Old Town. Roseville boasts

the only factory for making wire gauze in California.

On the fine land beyond Old Town there has been laid out a fine tract of villa sites, lying about midway between Old Town and the suburb called

#### PACIFIC BEACH,

which is in the hands of a company who declare that their beautiful new colony shall rival Coronado itself. To that purpose they have already a stupendous hotel, a fine college, electric lights, street railroads, bathing houses and many other improvements which are under way, supported by good taste and capital. On the western slope and the northern side of Point Loma is Ocean Beach, a new and pleasant watering place.

#### MISSION VALLEY.

This valley is situated three miles from the business center of San Diego. It is traversed by the San Diego river, and it may be reached either by way of Old Town, which lies at the mouth of the valley, or by the road up the mesa and new grade, which enters some two miles farther up. The valley is about six miles long, and one-half mile to one mile wide. The ruins of the ancient mission church, with its attendant old olive orchard, are near the eastern terminus. This valley was well chosen by the Franciscan Fathers, for it contains some of the most productive land in the present San Diego County. On the higher benches grow fruits, vegetables and cereals, while the lower, more sandy portions are well adapted for the cultivation of alfalfa and other grasses. Good water, which may be found even during the dry season, at three to ten feet depth, abundantly underlies the whole surface. The larger portion of the valley, comprising the western end, belongs to the old Pueblo grant, and thus within the corporate limits of San Diego city. This valley land sells for \$75 to \$150 per acre.

#### THE INTERIOR.

Along the coast of San Diego County, as of most of the seaboard counties of Southern Cali-

fornia, there slopes away from the shore a long line of plateau land, more or less rolling, and also more or less diversified by valleys, ravines, creeks or rivers, and low hill-ranges. This plateau, or mesa, as it is generally called from the Spanish term for it, meaning a table, often looks sterile, when it is really good land, which only needs cultivation to yield prolifically. Its climate, too, is fine, and the prospect of scenery usually noble.

In no other way can the modern history of San Diego County be so thoroughly understood, as by passing in review the relative phases of development of "the back country," whose sudden and rapid settling-up has been phenomenal, taking into consideration the fact that only during the last few years may this section be said to have had a history. Before that it was all blank pages, and literally as well as figuratively untilled ground.

In going from San Diego to the interior, a belt of the above mentioned mesa land, some twelve miles wide, is traversed. Then it falls off suddenly some 250 feet, into the broad, rich valley called El Cajon, which is a part of the old El Cajon Rancho, the pioneer of the back country to be opened to settlement, this having occurred in 1869, when some few settlers went up thither from San Diego. About the same time the Julian mines were discovered, many miners came in, and a little town was started. Then some settlers took up certain of the little fruitful valleys round about, and many took up Government land adjacent to the large ranches, or climbed up among the foothills, or even higher. Some of these were impelled thither by considerations of health and climate; some by the restlessness which is a residuum in the character of the ex-miner; some were seeking enrichment in the golden stores laid up in the bee-hive. But, whoever, and whysoever, they appeared so steadily and so constantly that the back country more than kept pace with the city in growth, so that from a few hundreds in 1868, the American outside population in 1884 had swelled to some 12,000, almost five times that

of the city. A steady increase of growth continues, and the incoming elements are of the classes most desirable for the firm building up of the country.

#### EL CAJON VALLEY.

The largest and most beautiful valley in San Diego County is the El Cajon, and, if not the best, it is certainly equal to any. The total area is about 20,000 acres, which is all or nearly all valley lands of the very best quality. It is situated about fifteen miles east of San Diego. The Cuyamaca Railroad, lately constructed, passes through the entire valley from west to east, four stations being established within its limits.

El Cajon has become famous for its fine raisins, and might have been equally famous for its fine oranges, had not the orange industry been abandoned by some of the earliest horticulturists for the raisin grape, all because the young trees were injured the second winter after being planted, by the unprecedented cold wave that swept over the State in the winter of 1881-'82, and which proved so destructive to the orange groves of Riverside and other localities, now celebrated for their citrus fruits—trees several inches in diameter being frozen to the ground in some places. Not a few of the men who planted quite extensively in the spring of 1879 were congratulating themselves on the prospects of success, when the cold wave put a stop to their enthusiasm. Had they continued in their efforts to grow the orange, as did the horticulturists of Riverside, equal success would have been achieved. Instead, however, the young trees were dug up and thrown away. A few escaped this wholesale destruction, which grew up neglected and are now, ten years after, well loaded with choice golden fruit. The lack of railroad transportation, doubtless, had something to do with the abandonment of orange culture, as, at that time, the California Southern was not completed to San Diego. It was argued that the growing of fruits which could not be placed on the Eastern market would not

pay. It was different with raisins. They would keep and bear long transportation and were profitable. El Cajon raisins were soon discovered to be unsurpassed and acquired a reputation which they have well maintained against all competition. The growing of oranges in the valley did not, however, stop.

The valley contains a large area of splendid orange land along the slopes of the hills encircling it—a strip, in brief, twenty miles in length by an average width of a half mile—land that lies above the frost line and below the flume, hence admirably adapted for irrigation, and orange culture, and which can be purchased at prices ranging from \$50 to \$150 per acre.

El Cajon Rancho was opened to settlement in 1869, and some few settlers from San Diego located there and took up bee-keeping and farming, the latter mostly in the line of wheat-raising, which has continued the chief industry of El Cajon until very recently.

The Cajon Rancho has a total area of 57,000 acres. The valley is in the hands of two land companies, controlling some 15,000 acres of valley land, and about as much more mesa and hill land, especially adapted to vine-growing. The soil here, ranging from bright red to chocolate color, is a red marl, containing calcareous matter, and it is composed of a succession of deposits of sea water. It has been shown that soil taken from the bottoms of wells here produces richer vegetable growth than the top soil, proving that roots which strike down for water have more than sufficient nourishment. The water supply is abundant, whether from wells five to twenty-five feet deep, which can be successfully sunk in any part of the valley, from the river, or from the aqueduct of the San Diego Flume Company. This is a magnificent enterprise that consumed nearly three years' time in its construction and \$1,500,000, and has brought pure mountain water in abundance. This great flume, which is planned to carry 5,000 inches of water when completed, forms a semi-circle at the upper edge of the orange land mentioned, on the east side of the valley, just

where it should be to irrigate the groves and vineyards. A sufficient quantity is now running down its forty miles of length to irrigate the 20,000 acres contained in the valley, on the basis of one inch to twenty acres. It was completed only a year ago, and little has been done as yet to utilize the water for irrigation, but enough to demonstrate its great future value. The subject of forming an irrigation district is now being agitated.

Besides the orange, the lemon and the grape, there are successfully growing in El Cajon valley the following kinds of citrus and deciduous fruits, viz.: the lime, citron, guava, apple, apricot, pear, peach, prune, plum, persimmon, pomegranate, quince, fig, olive, English walnut, almond, pecan, mulberry; and in small fruits, the strawberry, blackberry, raspberry—a list that might indeed be extended, but surely long enough and good enough is it to satisfy any one; a list, too, indicating the wonderful adaptability of soil and climate to grow the fruits of all latitudes in one locality.

But the principal feature of El Cajon valley is the raisin industry. There are over 3,000 acres planted to the Muscat or raisin grape. A number of the vineyards are young and some are not even in bearing, yet the yield last season, packed and marketed, was nearly sixty car-loads. The raisins were shipped to the Eastern cities mostly, and brought the highest prices. Those of the Boston ranch—a ranch containing 500 acres of vineyard—were shipped to Boston, of course, and the parties who handled them wrote the general manager that they opened up fine and uniform, and were equal to those of the oldest packers of Fresno. The parties who did the principal packing in the valley have testimony as to the quality of raisins shipped by them respectively, to the principal Eastern cities, of like purport. In fact, they were pronounced equal to the best Spanish goods. El Cajon raisins are certainly all right.

Another profitable crop is the hay crop. Many hundreds of acres are annually sown to wheat, barley and oats for that purpose, and the

yield is sometimes prodigious. One gentleman cut last year four tons of oat hay, Texas Red variety, from a single acre, and the year previous four and one-half tons per acre of wheat hay. The land was fertilized but not irrigated. The average for the valley is about one and a half tons. The entire crop secured last year was over 3,000 tons. The hills at this time are covered with a luxuriant growth of wild oats, valuable for pasturage as well as beautiful to the eye. In May and June many tons of fine hay will be made from it.

To show the rapid rate at which improvements are progressing, it is worth while to mention some of the newer establishments of the valley, ignoring the older, and locally better known places, such as those of Major Levi Chase, the late George A. Cowles, Mrs. Hill, J. M. Asher and others, and regarding only S. M. Marshall, one of the proprietors of the big 800-acre vineyard, who planted last season 3,000 orange and lemon trees, some of which have made between five and six feet growth. Besides at his ranch, he has also at his home in another part of the valley, a lovely place. To show the extent of his planting it may be stated that he took a large fruit catalogue and ordered from it every variety of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, that he might prove what is best adapted to the locality, as well as most beautiful. Mr. Marshall commenced his improvements only last February, and has expended a great deal of money upon them. It is really incredible that so much can be done in so short a time. He has built an elegant residence that cost at least \$10,000, besides a large barn and other valuable buildings. The house stands upon high, sloping ground from which a fine view of valley and mountain is obtained. A beautiful lawn containing choice shrubbery is kept fresh and green by water from the flume, located on the heights just above, when needed. Mr. Marshall knows the value of water, and will use it extensively for irrigation. His orange grove embraces all the varieties, and is not only the making of one of the finest but largest in the State, as it is his



intention to enlarge it from year to year. In addition to orchard planting he is engaged in the nursery business on quite an extensive scale. He already has 50,000 young orange and lemon trees and some 20,000 olive trees, besides other kinds. Mr. Marshall is an enthusiastic horticulturist and is having fine success. Upon a knoll commanding a magnificent view stands the elegant residence, which cost \$10,000, of Mr. J. T. Gordon, surrounded with a lawn dotted with roses and choice shrubbery. Upon the upper slope of the land lies the orange groves—over 1,200 trees of budded varieties, and nearly 1,000 sweet seedlings, over 2,000 trees now in the second year, which have made marvelous growth and are quite full of beautiful fruit.

An orchard of 3,100 trees of deciduous fruits of every variety grown in the valley is located upon the lower land. Many kinds are already in bearing. This splendid orchard embraces 500 Bartlett pears, 500 soft-shelled English walnuts, 500 olives, 400 prunes and 500 peaches. Mr. Gordon has also 1,000 guavas in bearing and 125 acres of vineyard, mostly in bearing.

A substantial stone reservoir, capacity 130,000 gallons, stands high upon the hills, close by the flume, from which it is supplied with water. Pipes conduct the same to all parts of the grounds, and to the house where eighty permanent sprays are used to irrigate the lawn and trees around it. The whole place is so well cared for that it looks to be four instead of two years old.

There are many other places worthy of special description, but the space allotted will not permit of more than a brief mention. Mr. W. H. Ferry, who owns more than 1,000 acres of rich valley land near Lakeside, on the north side of the San Diego river, has planted within the last two years very largely of fruit and ornamental trees, among which are 1,200 fig-trees now beginning to bear. He has a fine place. Mr. Barrett also has a valuable ranch containing a large bearing vineyard and an orchard of many kinds of choice fruits. He will use steam apparatus for pumping water for irrigation, having

recently purchased an engine for that purpose while on a visit East. Mr. William Peel's large ranch in the central part of the valley shows good management as well as fine artistic taste in landscape gardening. It is one of the newest but most promising places. The ranches of Judge Richards and Dr. Gray, lying immediately opposite each other, in the upper part of the valley, attract much attention. That of Judge Richards contains over 200 acres, all in a high state of cultivation. Dr. Gray's residence and grounds are very handsome and the place is in every way a lovely one. In the lower or western end of the valley are also some fine places. The Fanita ranch of 10,000 acres, owned by H. P. McCoon, is mostly devoted to cattle raising, but a good many acres near the extensive buildings on the place are planted to fruit and ornamental trees and vines. It is a profitable stock ranch. Dr. S. Worcester, Mr. Mason and others in that part of the valley have excellent fruit ranches; the orange trees of the latter are as fine as any and of choice varieties. A monument of the past stands in this end of the valley—the old Mission dam—built more than a hundred years ago. Its masonry is still of the most substantial character and a large part of it has withstood the floods of the years gone by, standing to this day as built by the Mission Fathers.

#### THE VILLAGE OF EL CAJON,

Where the business of the valley is mostly done, contains one general store, and one combined drug and grocery store, postoffice, blacksmith and wagon shops, one church edifice (Presbyterian), Rev. H. I. Stern, pastor; a free reading room, under the auspices of the King's Daughters, two good hotels, a barber shop, livery stable, a meat market, a shoe shop and a number of private residences.

#### EL CAJON HEIGHTS,

The railroad station, three-quarters of a mile distant from El Cajon, was commenced on the completion of the Cuyamaca Railroad, only last spring. It contains about one dozen houses, a



hotel building, now under construction, the large packing-house of the El Cajon Vineyard Company, and a lumber yard. A neat depot building was erected a few months ago and a telegraph office established.

#### LAKESIDE.

At the extreme east end of the valley is the present terminus of the railroad. It has a splendid \$50,000 hotel, which is well managed, and which has its own gas plant and several quite metropolitan features, with a lovely little pool, called Linda Lake, close by, two general stores, postoffice, blacksmith shop, lumber yard and livery stable. There are but few residences at Lakeside, but the situation is most beautiful and when times become better is sure to attract attention and improve rapidly. The other stations on the road, Hawley and Cowles, are at present flag stations merely. El Cajon valley has a bright future. As already stated, this has long been the largest wheat-producing valley in the county, owing to the exceptionally fine crops yielded in good years and its accessibility to market and export. Even in dry years, it is now thought, the occasional failure of the wheat crop could have been averted by thorough plowing and cultivation, in place of the superficial treatment then given. Experience has proved, however, that more profitable than wheat here is fruit and raisin growing.

This region is shut in, girdled in, as it were, by high, rugged hills, which do not indicate that there is much of interest beyond them. Yet in all directions among the hills there are valleys and mesas, or soft slopes that lead up to other hills yet higher. For instance, six miles beyond El Cajon, and 1,200 feet higher, or 1,600 feet above the sea, a winding mountain road reaches the old Spanish grant of

#### SANTA MARIA.

This valley, some thirty miles northeast of San Diego, has a population of over 500. The postoffice of the section is "Nuero." This valley contains some 15,000 acres of fine plain and

slope with hills smooth and rolling and hills high, sharp, and rocky. The inhabitants are widely scattered over this superior farming country. In 1886 a tract of several thousand acres of this grant was purchased by capitalists, who laid off the site of Ramona, now a thriving colony, with extensive improvements, including an edifice for a branch of the University of Southern California, a hotel, etc.

Vineyards and orchards are now being extensively planted in this valley. As yet, sheep and stock raising are still strong interests. The grain crop never fails. In the driest year the county has ever known, \$22,000 worth of wheat was harvested from 1,500 acres in this valley. Sugar-cane is planted for feed for stock, and is found to be the most profitable that can be grown for cows and other stock. The water supply is abundant for all purposes. Land here sells for \$10 to \$75 per acre.

#### VALLE DE LAS VIEJAS.

This valley, whose postoffice is "Viejas," adjoins El Cajon on the northeast, and is considered one of the county's best grain-growing sections. It is about thirty-five miles east of San Diego. The population is about 300. Bee-keeping is a prominent interest. Horses, cattle, and hogs are among the productions. The soil and climate are well adapted to vine and fruit growing, but comparatively little has been done in that direction, its development being of very recent beginning. Lands bring \$10 to \$50 per acre.

#### SAN VICENTE.

This rancho lies southeast of Santa Maria, between that valley and Las Viejas. It contains some 4,000 acres of fine plow land, is a fine tract, and susceptible of profitable development. The character of the country here is different from the lower levels, bearing more timber, although the great groves of live oaks that once abounded on these hills and slopes have disappeared for the most part. There are also numerous springs in the larger ravines, and indications of a copious rainfall. And, indeed,

this valley is in the second rain belt, where the winter rains are always amply sufficient for full crops. The population is fifty or sixty. The chief interests are bee-keeping and stock-raising. Lands sell for \$5 to \$25 per acre.

#### JULIAN.

This, the largest settlement in the mountain region of San Diego County, was named from an early settler, M. S. Julian, near whose 160-acre claim of Government land gold quartz mines were discovered in February, 1870, causing a rush to the district. Other discoveries succeeded; a number of mines were opened up and quartz mills erected; a town site was laid out, and, with the ingress of a large population, it was soon well built over. For several years, much gold was taken out, and the community prospered. New and very rich mines were presently discovered in the San Felipe cañon, some three miles east of Julian, and there was organized another mining district called Banner, most of whose business has ever been transacted at Julian. About the same time, about eight miles southeast of Julian, was discovered a third mine, called the Stonewall, which in its turn gave its name to another mining district. This mine, after yielding large returns for a time, lay unworked for several years, and about 1884 or 1885 it was again operated by a company, who in turn sold it to Governor R. W. Waterman, an experienced mining man who, after working it in a thorough manner and very successfully, has just sold it for a large figure. But a cloud arose and soon overshadowed the fond hopes of the miner with only a prospect and no capital. The Cuyamaca grant claimed the land on which the mines were located, and commenced suit for possession of the same. This so disheartened the miners that when the Arizona excitement broke out they left their claims and a lawsuit for new fields, and in a very short time only a few remained. Some of those abandoned the mines and turned their attention to stock-raising, with only the faithful few left to fight the owners of the great Cuyamaca grant.

For five long years the faithful few stuck to the mines and fought the grant, and they were successful in the end. The mines produced the coin to secure for their claimants a title. Since that time this district has added to the wealth of the nation \$5,000,000 in gold, and to-day her development is only in its infancy. Men of business methods, with brains and capital, are coming in, and the dawn of a new and prosperous era is here.

There are sixty-four mining locations in this district, according to the Recorder's books, and many of them are being prospected. A dozen good mines are now working in the camp. There are four quartz mills and a fifth now building. There are to-day 300 men working the mines of this district. Several good sales have been made lately, and more are under way; \$6,000,000 of St. Louis capital is headed this way and the syndicate has already got a good hold on some of the best mines in the district. The sum of \$200,000 has been expended in mining improvements this year in this district, and next year will see a much larger development than ever before.

But these are not the only mineral resources of this section. A few miles east of Julian, and on the line of the proposed railroad, is a deposit of lime and cement, covering 100 acres of ground. Here in time will be established an immense plant for the manufacture of these staple articles.

There are also at hand ledges of marble fifty feet in width, and large quarries will be put in operation as soon as transportation by rail can be had.

Moreover, iron and copper ore of a good quality are known to exist, but in what quantity is yet to be determined. These things and many more are awaiting capital for development, which will find its way up here as soon as the Cuyamaca Railroad is completed, which will carry them to a market.

Although most of the inhabitants had deserted for the feverish excitement of mining the original pursuit of farming, a few still kept to

their farm-holdings and derived a good revenue from the sale of supplies to the miners. And when the mining interests declined, these earlier wise ones received heavy reinforcements, stimulated by the example of their success, and by attachment to their mountain homes. It was the old story of early California experience over again; they who came for gold remained for grain, and found it the richer bonanza.

Great quantities of Government land were filed upon, and again immigration set toward Julian, this time with staying purpose, as evinced by the large and steadily increasing number of farms and orchards in that section, whose interests of fruit and grain growing, stock-raising and bee-keeping far surpass those of the three or four mines still working. Julian is distant from San Diego forty-three and one-third miles in direct line, and sixty miles by the route; it may be reached in two ways, of which the longer, via El Cajon and Lakeside, is the easier and more practicable. There is a steady ascent from El Cajon, bringing the traveler to an altitude of a little over 4,000 feet. The country round about is partly plateau, with long, rolling sweeps of hills, dropping down by easy grades; partly mountain country so abrupt as to fall nearly 1,000 feet in three miles. On some of the mountain tops there is considerable level land, where are raised many hogs and cattle. The three peaks of the Cuyamaca Mountain, the highest of which reaches 6,750 feet altitude, is a prominent landmark as far as San Diego, and very striking, especially when covered with snow in winter. The Julian country has many characteristics of the climate of the Eastern States, with a much greater rainfall and winter snows, often quite heavy. The water supply is abundant. The San Felipe is a large stream, and constant, from which some of the quartz mills took their power in past years. At the southern end of the Cuyamacas rises the San Diego river, joined here by four large tributaries. A large laguna, lake or pond, has always existed in front of the Stonewall mine, at 5,350 feet altitude. Through the draining of

its outlet by the San Diego Flume Company, this has become a lake nearly three miles long, and one mile wide, on an average. Moreover, the whole section abounds in living springs and small streams. The mountains still contain considerable quantities of oak and pine timber, but the furnaces of the quartz mills have made great inroads on the former forests.

Grapes and deciduous fruits are here grown in large quantities and of superlative flavor. The apple and pear orchard of Chester Gunn is the largest in the county.

#### BANNER

is on the desert side of the divide, and 1,500 feet lower than Julian, although only four miles away. It is a mining camp, and but few have turned their attention to fruits, but enough has been done by John Ryan to give an idea of the possibilities of the great San Felipe valley, which is only a mile away. This valley contains 10,000 acres, with water enough to irrigate it all. No one can estimate the wealth it will be made to produce as soon as a railroad shall be built here.

Julian, Banner and Spencer have good school-houses. The population of Julian and its outlying dependencies is 2,500 to 3,000. These settlements have telephone communication with one another and with San Diego, with which city they will soon have railroad communication. Julian has a postoffice and tri-weekly mail service, a public hall, and the necessary complement of stores and shops. There is still good Government land in the mountains, although it is being taken up with great rapidity. Other than Government land can be had for \$10 to \$50 per acre, according to situation, quantity, etc.

In this section there are such varieties of altitude as to affect very noticeably the wooding of the region, which pretty well covers the 20,000 acres of tillable land hereabouts. There is an oak much like the Eastern red oak, which grows at a height of 3,500 feet, and a new, a mountain variety of the live oak, which resem-

bles the Eastern white oak. An occasional pine is here seen, and presently the "bull" pines become abundant, to give way to tall specimens of the silver fir, the cedar, and regular pines often six feet in diameter.

There are within a radius of fifteen miles, taking Julian as the center, 16,000 head of horses and cattle, and about 10,000 head of sheep, which make their own living winter and summer. The stock are of a good grade, many of the cattle being milk stock.

The survey of the Cuyamaca Railroad runs through the heart of this district, Santa Ysabel, Warner's ranch and San Felipe, and when it is completed San Diego city need not send out of the county for her produce. In all the sub-districts named above, except the last, no irrigating is required or practiced, although plenty of water is at hand. Every kind of fruit and other products are grown except citrus fruits.

But a few miles to the eastward the country slopes suddenly to the Colorado desert, 5,000 feet below, a waste of sand, sterile, level, vast, fiery and awful; a region so entirely different from the rest of its political division, that its classification therewith is purely formal, and this is not taken into account at all in treating of San Diego County proper.

#### THE CUYAMACA DISTRICT.

The Cuyamaca district comprises a series of plateaus, rising gradually from the eastern sides of Santa Maria and Escondido valleys, and extending back into the mountains some twenty miles, and attaining an altitude of from 2,500 to 4,400 feet, culminating at Julian and Mesa Grande, the latter name meaning "big plateau."

The surrounding peaks of Palomar, Volcan and the Cuyamaca mountains rise some 2,000 feet higher, and are densely covered with ever-green forests of pine, cedar, fir and oak, aggregating 50,000 acres of timber. Several of these plateaus are nearly surrounded by neighboring hills and are therefore called valleys. They contain shady groves of California live-oak, and lazy streams move peacefully along their path

to the sea. The ocean is from thirty to forty miles away, and scores of miles of its silvery surface and several of its islands may be seen from many points on this slope. Some points in Mexico are also visible, and, with a good glass, the light-house on Point Loma.

With this general view of the climate and scenery of the "backbone of the back country," let us take a cursory glance at each of the sub-districts which form the Cuyamaca.

#### BALLENA.

Located about thirty-five miles northeast of San Diego, Ballena is a flourishing agricultural settlement, on some of the best farming lands in the county. The principal interests are grain-growing (hay also being raised in abundance), cattle-raising and bee-keeping.

The orange is found to do moderately well in some of the most sheltered cañons, while the fig is one of the standard productions. The raisin grape does exceedingly well, and the output, though small as yet, is increasing each year. No disease has ever appeared among the vines. It has been but a few years that the farmers have paid any attention to fruit-growing, but the excellence of their apples, pears, peaches and plums has caused such a demand for their fruits that they now have over 6,000 fruit-trees and 20,000 grape-vines growing.

The immediate Ballena valley contains, with its slopes, some 2,000 acres, and it is the center of a settlement over 6,000 acres. This tract lies 2,500 feet above the sea. There is always sufficient rainfall for the crops, which have never failed since the first settlement. Land prices are quoted at \$15 to \$50 per acre. The population is some 400. There is a postoffice with tri-weekly mail service, a public school-house with two departments, a hotel, a church and a blacksmith shop. There is room in this valley for the settlement of fifty more families.

#### SAN JACINTO VALLEY.

Mountain region also, but in quite another section than that of Julian, being in the ex-

treme northern part of the county, and also in its highest portion, is San Jacinto. The altitude of the valley averages 1,400 feet above the sea-level. This region resembles the mountainous parts of Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties, rather than the general corresponding portion of San Diego.

It is some fifty miles from the sea coast, and is consequently free from the dense fogs which are so frequently blown inland. It is protected by the high mountain wall on the east, and northeast from the desert winds and sand storms.

The extensive valley has a length, east and west, of thirty miles, and a width of fifteen miles. The main valley contains something like 100,000 acres, while with its tributary valleys there are perhaps 300,000 acres of highly fertile and easily tillable prairie land.

Until quite recently the sole occupants of this vast territory were the Spanish and Mexican shepherds, herders and the native Indians. Vast tracts of land were granted by the Mexican government to those who had served them in a military capacity.

San Jacinto Viejo, for example, a tract of some 36,000 acres, was granted to Señor Estudillo. In making his selection Señor Estudillo ran his lines in such a manner as to include the choicest land, with abundant water privileges. Many miles of the San Jacinto River are included in the grant, as is the beautiful Diamond valley. Angles were run out here and there to include flowing springs.

This grant has been subdivided again and again, and is now held by many owners. It includes the towns of San Jacinto, South San Jacinto, Valle Vista and Hemet, all of which have made a good start toward prosperous growth. It includes the Fairview, Hemet, Hemet-Estudillo, San Jacinto Land Association, Byrne and other tracts. Most of these have been subdivided into farm lots of ten, twenty and forty acres each. Many of these are sold to individuals who have improved them or intend to do so.

There is a large tract of this land in which artesian flow of water is obtained at a depth of from 50 to 2000 feet.

A branch of the Santa Fé penetrates this region, and has the reputation of being one of the best paying pieces of road in the entire system.

At its terminus is

#### THE THRIVING TOWN OF SAN JACINTO,

situated in the artesian belt, surrounded by natural groves of cottonwood timber. The rapidly growing little town and its immediate environs has a population of some 1,500, being the second in size and importance in the county, after National City. This is the old tract of San Jacinto Viejo, of which a number of capitalists purchased 18,000 acres of land here, and proceeded to lay out San Jacinto. The town was incorporated April 9, 1888, comprising sections 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36, except one-fourth of the two last named, which are inside the city limits, being called South San Jacinto.

The town has a bank of \$100,000 capital, a \$5,000 school-house, three good churches, with another now building, three large storage warehouses, some twenty-five good two-story brick buildings, with many of one-story. Here is published the *San Jacinto Register*. Among the professional men are three physicians and two dentists. There are three large general merchandise establishments, two grocery stores, two drug stores, two each in the hardware and the furniture line, two blacksmith shops, two livery stables, two meat markets, two carriage shops, four shoe stores or shops, three real estate offices, one millinery store, one billiard room, one harness shop and one bakery.

In South San Jacinto there are some 250 inhabitants. Here stands the old adobe building that first served San Jacinto as a hotel and store, close by a large brick block of recent construction, containing the present good modern hotel—a notable contrast between the old and the new. There are here six religious congregations and three Sunday-schools, a G. A. R.



post, and a court of the Independent Order of Foresters.

The future of San Jacinto is assured through its situation as the shipping point for a large agricultural tract, having tributary some 200,000 acres of choice land adapted to grain culture and diversified fruit crops. The mountains near by abound in timber for lumber and fuel purposes, large forests of pine, hemlock, sugar-pine and tamarack existing in the San Jacinto and the Toemitch Mountains to the eastward, where two saw-mills are kept busy sawing out lumber the year round. These mountains also contain a fine deposit of marble, and although it has been used hitherto only for burning into lime, of which it produces the finest quality, it is admirably adapted for building purposes.

While it is probable that a large proportion of these immense plains will continue to be cultivated as grain fields, yet many thousand acres will in the near future be turned into the more profitable fruit farms.

Already many orchards of deciduous fruits, nuts, olives and vines are planted and are doing well without irrigation, but they require, for perfect development of the best fruit, some irrigation.

Surface water is plentiful at a depth of seven to thirty feet, and besides the eighty-three artesian wells irrigating several thousand acres, one alone yielding 1,500,000 gallons per diem, extensive irrigation enterprises are on foot, engineered by two water companies. One proposes to build at the mouth of a Hemet valley gorge, at an elevation of 4,375 feet above the sea, a granite dam seventy feet through at its foundation. This structure, which is to cost \$130,000 to \$140,000, will create a lake three miles long, covering 600 acres, with an average depth of sixty-five feet, and containing the enormous volume of 6,000,000,000 of gallons of water, which will thence be conducted in twenty-two-inch iron pipes to the tracts in question. Then there is the San Jacinto Land, Flume and Irrigation Company, a stock company with \$50,000 capital, which has been recently organized and is

constructing works for the purpose of supplying water to thousands of acres of this mesa land.

Their base of operations is the "ciénega" or swamp, which begins at a point on the river some four miles above San Jacinto. Here has been located 5,000 miner's inches of water heretofore unappropriated. From time immemorial the old Spanish settlers, during the seasons of drouth, when the river for miles both above and below was dry, at this "ciénega" water always came to the surface, and there was no time but thousands of head of stock could be watered there. The wet place or "ciénega" in the river is about one-fourth mile in length and extends entirely across the river, a distance of some 800 feet wide. During the season of lowest water, workmen were engaged. Mr. Griffin engaged workmen to go into the river here and with a pile driver drive a number of wells with a view to ascertaining the cause of the water's rise at this point, and also to find the character of the bottom, if any. Some thirty wells were driven down through the sand and gravel and a fine solid clay bottom found at an average depth of fourteen feet; immediately below this point the clay drops off suddenly, and the water sinks and is seen no more. To this cienega, with its "upside-down river," a subterranean stream 800 feet wide, pouring over the hard pan of clay, and so filling the superincumbent stratum of sand and gravel that water always lies on the surface,—to this vast source of supply is to be run a tunnel 1,584 feet long, whose end will rest on the clay bottom, fifteen feet below the surface, completely draining the great basin, and diverting its flood into the flumes of the company, for which to reach the mesa will be required over 500,000 feet of lumber. There is already completed one mile of ditching, and the work is to be pushed with great vigor. There are also in this vicinity numerous mineral springs, at one of which a bathing-house has been erected.

#### VALLE VISTA

Is situated five miles southeast of San Jacinto. It is the town of the Fairview tract, formerly

known as Florida. It contains a fine three-story brick hotel, costing \$10,000 and constructed, so far as bricks, lime and lumber go, entirely of the products of its own vicinity.

Valle Vista also contains a brick block in which is located the postoffice and a general store. Some twenty-five tasteful cottages are grouped around these. The streets are beautifully laid out, graded and ornamented with trees and shrubbery. The grounds about the hotel are especially beautiful with flowers and semi-tropical plants. At this writing, December 28, roses are in bloom there.

The Fairview Land and Water Company originally owned about 3,000 acres of land, upon which water was piped from San Jacinto River, twenty-five miles of pipe being laid at a cost of \$60,000, making this tract at the present time the best watered land in the valley.

The land is subdivided into twenty and forty-acre tracts. About one-half of these have been sold. Many orange orchards have been set out, and it has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that oranges will do well here.

Among surroundings for which nature has done so much lie the lands of the Hemet Land Company. These comprise about 10,000 acres, nearly level, with merely enough slope to favor irrigation, a mesa or table-land, with an elevation of from 1,600 to 1,000 feet above the sea. The soil is all that could be desired, as the abundant native grasses indicate. There is absolutely nothing grown in California which will not flourish here. Alfalfa grows throughout the winter, and with water seven crops a year can be raised.

#### SANTA YSABEL.

Northeastward again, and still upward, among hills and valleys, forty-five miles from San Diego, and 3,000 feet above the sea, lies the valley of Santa Ysabel, the center of the rancho of that name, which contains nearly 18,000 acres, of which this central valley, with its slopes and branches, comprises some 4,000 acres. A living stream of considerable volume, the Santa Ysabel creek, flows through the rancho the year round.

There are small streams in nearly every gulch, and springs on every hand, with every indication of a heavy rainfall. The very best feed years here are in the coast "bad" years. The main valley and all the surrounding hills are superlative stock range, and among the line of timber on the rolling hills is rich range of grass and wild oats. This rancho was lately sold to Brackett & Co., Sonoma County farmers, who have stocked it with fine young cattle, and are carrying on an extensive dairy business, their cheese and "gilt-edged" butter finding a ready market.

The Santa Ysabel ranch has three large dairies on it, and milk 500 cows. This year they have sold sixty tons of the best butter to be found in the country. Here is the home of Shiloh, the now celebrated sire, with an endless progeny at his heels. He may be seen any day within two miles of Julian, at the ranch of his owner, James Madison.

Yet, although such might seem to be the only industries, there are large portions of the rancho, not needed for the dairy-farming enterprise, which are peculiarly adapted to fruit-growing. This region is very beautiful as landscape. On the banks of the stream already cited an Indian village has existed for more than a century. Its inhabitants have a Roman Catholic chapel, and a school maintained by the United States government.

#### MESA GRANDE.

A long grade winds steadily upward to the section known as Mesa Grande, an extensive range of mountain country, most of whose top is level land, whence the name. This tract comprises some 6,000 acres of splendid plow land, on which are a number, steadily increasing, of fine farms and orchards. This is 3,500 to 4,500 feet above the sea. The climate and the appearance of the country here are very much more akin to those of the eastern United States than those even of Ballena, and entirely dissimilar to the land thirty miles to the westward. Here again are plenty of springs and

running brooks, and a scarcity of rain is unknown. In fact, the land sometimes has to be drained of the superabundant moisture, the rainfall sometimes going above sixty-six inches, the highest in the county. In 1877, the famous "dry year" in this State, the rainfall here, at an elevation of 3,500 feet, was twenty-four and a half inches. Until very recently almost the only interests were cattle and hog-raising and bee-keeping; a good deal of choice butter, bacon and lard are made on the mesa, finding ready sale at Julian and in the surrounding country. Of late this has been found to be a remarkably fine fruit-growing section, the grape being successfully grown, and the deciduous fruits arriving very near horticultural perfection. The cherries are of particularly choice quality. In this section there is a very rich gold quartz mine, the Shenandoah, from which large returns have been extracted. Owing to certain legal complications, this mine has of late been lying idle, but work will no doubt be resumed on it shortly.

Spencer valley contains about 1,000 acres of first-class fruit land. There are now about 1,000 apple and other fruit trees in bearing, and 3,000 more in orchard. All kinds of deciduous fruits and berries do well here. The almond and olive also do well. The valley is already covered with marks of enterprise and prosperity. A large nursery, postoffice, good school, and homes for many are to be found here.

#### TEMÉCULA.

The Temécula country, so called from an Indian word meaning "the valley of joy," is situated about the center of the northern half of San Diego County. The Menifee mountains bound it on the north, the Bladen hills on the east, the Palomar range on the south, and the Santa Rosa coast range on the west. This territory contains more than 100 square miles of valley and undulating plains. The general elevation is about 1,000 feet. The drainage is by the way of the Temécula cañon, through the Santa Margarita rancho, to the sea. The view

from any elevated situation hereabouts is grand, the vast sweep of vision comprising the snow-capped San Jacinto mountains, the timbered belt of the Palomar, and the evergreen range of the Santa Rosa hills, the only evergreen range on the line of the California Southern Railway. The Temécula rancho is divided into three several tracts, known as the Little Temécula, the Pujol, and the Murrietta portion.

Included in this district are the celebrated Temécula Hot Sulphur Springs, whose temperature ranges from 120° to 160°. A fine bathing establishment has been erected at these springs, and further extensive improvements are projected.

The settlement or business center called Temécula is a railroad station on the California Southern, seventy-five miles north of San Diego. The population is about 600. There are two hotels, postoffice with daily mail, a public school-house, two stores, blacksmith and wagon shop, and telegraph office. A large and important section surrounds Temécula as a central point. The Temécula Rancho is bounded westerly by the high slopes of the Santa Rosa; it extends from where the Santa Margarita river enters the cañon skirted by the railroad, some ten miles along the line of that road. It contains about 10,000 acres of arable land, mostly red mesa or granite alluvium, at from 1,100 to 1,500 feet above the sea, twenty-five miles distant. Adjoining this is the Little Temécula, a small grant of some 2,000 acres of plow land, with the same general features. Water is to be had four to twelve feet below the surface, and it is claimed that farming lands require little or no irrigation, the average annual rainfall being over eighteen inches. Large tracts have been subdivided by organized companies, a town site is laid out, and extensive improvements are in hand. The soil is adapted to a diversified agriculture; fruit and vine growing will be largely undertaken in the future. The present principal products are cattle, sheep, wool, grain and hay.

#### BEAR VALLEY.

This is a very productive section, about forty miles north of San Diego. Its postoffice is

"Valley Center." The population is about 1,000. The district is ten miles long, eight wide, with more than 15,000 acres under cultivation. This comprises farming land as fine as any on the Pacific coast, and crops have never failed here. There is much mesa and sloping land, and the average elevation is 1,500 feet. The rainfall here is more than three times as heavy as on the seacoast. Most kinds of fruits thrive here. The productions are hogs, fine stock, bacon, grain and honey. The central settlement contains a brick church, a school-house, store, San Diego Central Railway, blacksmith shop, etc.

Southeast of Bear valley is situated the Guejito Rancho, a fine tract some thirty-five miles from the sea, and about 2,200 feet above it, and comprising rolling mesa and valley land, whose soil is red granite. This tract comprises some 13,000 acres, recently sold to San Diego capitalists. Lands in the Bear valley section sell for \$15 to \$50 the acre, the variations depending upon the usual causes.

#### PALA.

This is the location of one of the old auxiliary missions. It is situated in the upper San Luis valley, some seventeen miles from the coast, and about fifty miles north of San Diego. There is still a large Indian settlement here, and the Indians still keep many of the oldtime feasts, with many picturesque and curious observances. The old mission church still stands, and in it are still held the services of the Roman Catholic faith. Moreover, good crops are still yielded by the olive trees planted eighty years ago by the Franciscan fathers. The population is about 600. There is a mail route, having tri-weekly mail service, to Temécula, where connection is made with the California Southern Railway. This is the center of a very rich section whose rainfall is abundant, and the water supply unfailing. There is here a very large area of some of the finest vine and fruit lands in Southern California. The Agua Tibia (tepid water) orchard, so named from a fine and celebrated warm sulphur spring on the estate near

the farm house, is the most extensive in the county. Its former owner was Major Lee H. Utt, who sold it to a company of Eastern capitalists, who have purchased much land hereabouts for colony purposes. All the finest varieties of the grape grow here, as well as nuts, and fruits citrus and deciduous. Frost has never been known here, and the climate and soil are especially adapted to the production of the choicest grade of orange. Alfalfa is very successfully grown, and there is a great deal of fine stock raised. Bee-keeping is also a strong industry, Pala boasting extensive apiaries. The lands here bring \$10 to \$75 per acre, subject to the usual qualifications.

#### FALL BROOK.

The settlement known as the Fall Brook country is on mesa land south of the river San Luis Rey, and beyond the line of the rancho Santa Margarita. It is some twelve miles from the sea, on the western slope of the Coast Range mountains. The average of level is 800 feet above the sea, and some 400 feet above the line of the California Southern Railway, from which it is out of sight, being so much higher, and a mile or two distant. This section comprises something like 100 square miles, extending from eight to ten miles east and west, and from ten to twelve miles north and south, this limit embracing about 75,000 acres of the very best quality of land, entirely adapted to the growth of grain, fruit, and vegetables. Topographically, the district consists of a succession of hills, valleys, and gently undulating plateaus, free from rock or stone, and susceptible of the highest cultivation. The soil is of granite formation, a dark loam in the valleys, red or chocolate on the slopes and hills. Water is to be had in abundance from surface wells 4 to 100 feet deep. Its quality is soft and fine. Soon after passing Fall Brook, the line of the California Southern plunges into the famous Temécula cañon, with its highly picturesque scenery and its remarkably skillful feats of railroad engineering. This cañon, from the extreme near



Fall Brook to the Temécula end is fourteen miles long. The most important settlement in this community is the nucleus also called Fall Brook, a thriving center of some 600 population. It has a postoffice with daily mail, a Methodist and a Baptist church, costing respectively \$3,000 and \$5,000, a good public school-house with two departments, two large hotels, of which the Frances Willard cost some \$20,000; a newspaper, a steam grist-mill, a lumberyard, livery-stable, five stores, a millinery and a jeweler's shop, a watch-mender, blacksmith and wagon shop, and a barber shop. A cannery is to be built very shortly. During the past season, 5,159 acres were planted to grain; 627 acres, largely planted during the past year, are set to fruits. There are over 8,000 orange and lemon trees, and about 9,000 olive trees; many hundreds of acres are to be set to olives during the coming season. The largest bearing olive orchard at Fall Brook yielded its owners at the rate of \$500 per acre last year, the trees therein being nine years old. There are in this section nearly 65,000 grape vines, most of which are too young to bear a full crop, many being still too young to bear at all, although there has been some raisin packing done for two seasons past. The most promising industries seem to be lemon and olive culture. Land can be bought here at from \$10 to \$100 per acre, much of that sold at the latter price being in a condition of substantial improvement, and convenient to town and railroad facilities.

#### WARNER'S RANCH.

This tract takes its name from Colonel J. J. Warner, the picturesque and well-known pioneer of Los Angeles, who owned it under the Mexican rule, and back to about 1836. This was the scene of a savage attack by Indians, wherein nine men were killed, November 21, 1851. It embraces the two Mexican grants of San José del Valle, and Valle de San José, comprising in all some 26,600 acres. It has been for some years in the possession of ex-Governor John G. Downey, and is now in litigation. This

ranch is well watered, having springs in the mountains, small springs flowing through the valley, and numerous lagunas, or ponds, large and small, which attract game in large quantities. The altitude of the valley is about 3,000 feet, and snow falls occasionally in winter. Good farming land is abundant, but there is little tilling of the soil, the rancho being almost exclusively devoted to cattle and sheep-raising. The annual wool-clip of Warner's ranch is larger than that of any other single section of the county.

The voting precinct of this extensive valley is called Agua Caliente, the township having a population of about 100, and being named from the celebrated hot sulphur springs on the rancho, about sixty miles distant from San Diego. The remarkable curative properties of these springs were current in the most remote traditions of the Indians, and the white men have resorted to them ever since the settlement of the country. The springs rise along the edge of a little stream of pure cold water, whose source is in the Agua Caliente mountains. The temperature varies at different points, but the hottest of the springs ranges from 120° to 124° F., being hotter in the earlier part of the day, and cooling somewhat in the afternoon. The water is used for both drinking and bathing, being very soft and particularly effective and luxurious for the latter purpose. Physicians and analysts who have investigated the properties of these springs, and their effect in special cases, regard them as of extreme potency and value. The water possesses powerful alterative qualities, and they are very beneficial in chronic rheumatic diseases, in certain forms of kidney diseases, and in some cases of dyspepsia. These hot springs are in the possession of a community of Mission Indians, whose village has stood upon that site from time immemorial. They have built along the stream side small bathing houses, rude but cleanly kept, to whose tubs the hot spring water is led by small wooden flumes. They have also small adobe houses to let to parties desiring to protract their stay.



Agua Caliente is a favorite spot of resort for summer campers, on account of the springs, and the picturesque surrounding mountain scenery. For a number of years the Government has maintained here a Government school, under the constant charge of Miss Flora Walsh, whose success with her pupils has been remarkable.

At the eastern outlet of the valley is the pass known as "Warner's Pass," through the mountains to the Colorado desert. It has been mentioned, in several reports of surveys for transcontinental railways, as a feasible pass for the entrance into California of an overland railroad; and it will probably be used ere long for that purpose.

#### OAK GROVE.

Continuing westward from Warner's Ranch fifteen miles is encountered Oak Grove, a station between Temécula and Julian. This is a voting precinct with about fifty in population. This is a fine farming and stock-raising country, and, like a great part of the Palomar country, it is Government land, occupied under the homestead and pre-emption laws.

#### AGUANGA.

This is another voting precinct, six miles west of Oak Grove, also having a population of perhaps fifty. There are good farming locations also in this section, which, like the preceding, with proper facilities for transportation may become of considerable importance. The present industry is the raising of cattle, sheep and hogs.

#### THE PALOMAR.

This, the "pigeon nest" or "dove cote," is thus named from the immense flocks of wild pigeons formerly found in the range. They are still to be seen on and near its summit, but they are rapidly diminishing in numbers. The whole range is also sometimes called, like the postoffice and voting precinct, "Smith's Mountain," from a rancher of that name who was murdered some years ago in his cabin on the mountain. This mountain's long, high back

runs away to Temécula, and forms the eastern wall of the upper San Luis valley. It is one of the most conspicuous ranges in the county, rising to an altitude of 5,800 feet above the sea level, and extending from Warner's ranch to the Temécula valley, its trend being northwest and southeast. At its southeastern end the San Luis Rey river flows from its sources on Warner's ranch, and the Santa Ysabel flows through a narrow gorge between its base and that of the northern end of the Mesa Grande, the river being swelled as it runs toward the sea by the many creeks and small streams that flow into it from the western slope of the mountain. Its top and sides bear a great deal of timber, consisting of pine and oak, silver fir and cedar. On its summit there is a great deal of level farming land, and large openings of rich meadow land among its beautiful groves; while numerous small, fertile valleys, all well watered, are found on its sides, but chiefly on the western slope, descending to the San Luis Rey river. It is well watered, abounding in living springs and small streams of pure, cold water. While the summit is subject to heavy snow-falls in winter, there is a belt lying along the western slope where frost is almost unknown, and which is peculiarly well adapted to the growth of the olive, the vine and the citrus fruits, and moreover most of the deciduous fruits and the vegetables. This belt includes the Agua Tibia, whose oranges are excelled by no others; the Cuca, a Mexican grant about 2,500 feet above the sea level, containing only some 600 or 800 acres of arable land, which is, however, of very superior quality; and in this belt lies also Puma, which is about 1,500 feet above the level of the sea, from which it is some twenty-four miles distant. This is an old Mexican grant. It is now the property of the Roman Catholic bishop of southern California, from whom Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson, acting in her capacity of Indian Commissioner, tried to purchase it for the benefit of a remnant of the tribes of the Mission Indians. An Indian village stands on the banks of that tributary of the San Luis Rey river

called the Pauma creek, whose waters the Indians use for irrigating purposes. The land is admirably adapted for fruit and vine growing. The Pauma creek is a large stream, and a constant one. This is one of the finest and best-watered ranchos in the valley.

#### POWAY.

Twenty-two miles northeast from San Diego and twelve miles from the Pacific Ocean, sheltered from the sea winds and banked round against the inflow of the frosty air currents descending seaward from the high interior altitudes, lies Poway valley. In the old mission records it is alluded to as "Paguay," and known as a resort of the herds of the padres. This title also appears in documents of the departmental government at Monterey. Being an Indian name, it obviously existed only as a sound prior to the Spanish occupation, when it must have been given its first written expression. The early pages of the present county records afford curious illustration of how assessors and other county officials, ignoring the Spanish orthography, had recourse to various spellings to indicate the recognized pronunciation, among which the present form of "Poway" has finally been adopted by general usage.

Signifying the "meeting of the valleys," the name, like most of aboriginal derivations, is peculiarly appropriate. A cluster of valleys, as a rule a little exceeding one-half mile in width, opens upon a central expanse of about a mile square. These valleys are concealed one from another by the direction of those intruding headlands which alone prevent their union in one extended plain.

The neighborhood embraces about 60,000 acres of fine tillable land, having an average elevation of 500 feet, above which the immediate surrounding elevations mostly rise 300 feet higher. Added to this may be estimated at least an equal extent of land adapted to pasturage.

Only a fortunate combination of circumstances prevented Poway being caught in the

strangling loop of a Mexican grant, which, like a lariat, was thrown about and held in relentless bondage nearly every considerable tract of tillable land in San Diego County. Remaining a part of the Government domain, the valley was occupied as a stock range by Philip Cross-waithe in 1858, and by his successors confined to this use for the following ten years, when other settlers began to gather in and dispute the supremacy of hoof and horn. The turbulence which followed is a part of the traditional history of the county, but it subsided with the drifting out of the contentious element and the succession of families of intelligent, home and order-loving people. The predominance of this latter class in the present population of about 400 persons seldom fails to impress the careful observer, and has exerted a marked influence in the general social, moral and educational development so much resembling that of the best Eastern communities. It is a valley without a saloon, but with a Good Templars' organization of over fifty members, which has maintained its weekly meetings without omission, except from stress of weather, during its entire existence of over eleven years, and built itself a commodious lodge hall at a cost of some \$800, which, with the complete finishing, will soon be increased to \$1,000. Three church societies, Methodist Episcopal, Congregational and Baptist, with resident pastors, sustain regular services and secure an attendance of over one-third the people residing within the area of convenient access. The Methodist Episcopal Church, costing \$2,500, is noticeable as one of the most tasteful structures in the county's settlements. An excellent school, whose numbers will soon require graded departments, is well maintained.

In material advancement Poway is not merely a land of promise. A large area of muscat vineyards contribute their quota of raisins to the output of California, of a quality commanding the highest market rates in San Francisco and winning the first premiums in the recent county fair at Escondido. Her peach orchards have acquired a reputation for the superiority

of their products, which affords their owners a ready passport and profitable exit to and from the fruit stores and households of San Diego. Over 2,000 olive trees are in orchard and a large extent of miscellaneous fruits distributed over the entire known range, except cherries, currants and gooseberries, whose successful culture is confined to interior regions of higher altitude. The wine interest has no commercial representation here. The nursery business for some years established at this point is of importance and rapidly growing. The demand for the home-grown stock of the Poway valley nurseries has kept fully abreast of the ability of its proprietors to increase. Recent arrangements for its ample further extension will greatly augment its future stock. It is intended to make this nursery the main source of supply for the coming planting of the large surrounding country so readily accessible by the roads radiating from this natural trade center.

Nearly the entire area of Poway is excellently suited to the production of oranges and lemons, and some favored nooks, as notably the Havermale place, are so nearly frostless as to allow the cultivation of the more tender lime. Its soil closely resembles that of Redlands in San Bernardino County, while its minimum temperature in periods of greatest cold, is shown to be two degrees higher than that of Riverside at the same dates. The absence of irrigating and railroad facilities chiefly accounts for the limited planting of citrus fruits now apparent, but it has been of sufficient extent and duration to prove the flattering possibilities of the future. Present prospects warrant confidence that these possibilities will soon receive a stimulus which will result in their assuming the tangible form of accomplished facts. Situated upon the announced routes of both Pano and the San Luis Rey water companies in their approach to the extensive table lands of the ex-Mission and to San Diego, Poway may be congratulated upon its prospect of an early and abundant water supply under the most favorable conditions.

With its average annual rainfall of nearly fifteen inches and copious wells of excellent water at easy depth, it is less dependent upon such facilities than many other localities, yet its residents are not indifferent to the advantages of a liberal resource of this character at ready command, and important plans are already matured awaiting its possession.

Surveys of both the California Central and Southern Pacific railroads extend through this place, and it is on the projected route of the Poway, Elsinore & San Diego Railroad. Early transportation facilities, however, are more promisingly foreshadowed in the survey now being made via Poway to Escondido in the interest of the Pacific Beach Railroad and in the application of Governor Murray for terminal facilities in San Diego for a proposed line whose preferred route is indicated by his previous attempt to purchase the Pacific Beach Railroad. Should this result in the not improbable connection with the Utah coal fields, the ability to procure cheap fuel may be looked upon as likely to lead to the establishment of smelting works at this point for the reduction of the deposit of fine iron ore known to exist on the edge of the valley.

In common with many other localities Poway developed a town site during the excitement of the now much disparaged boom. But, unlike many other such attempts, this one, known as Piermont, answers a natural demand and has demonstrated its natural right to an existence and a name, by its concentration and control of the business facilities of the community in whose geographical center it is located. Telephone and postoffice with mail by daily stage lines between San Diego and Escondido afford ready communication with the outside world. A general and drug store, large and well equipped hotel, the Terrace, of admirable location, public hall, livery stable and blacksmith shop, furnish customary conveniences

#### WINCHESTER.

On September 27, 1886, the ground was surveyed for a town site at the only station

on the Santa Fé line between Perris and San Jacinto, from which towns it is almost equidistant. This is Winchester, lying in Pleasant valley, and it was first known under the name of Rock House, from an old building near by. The present town contains some 200 inhabitants, industrious, intelligent, and godly citizens. As the name of the valley would indicate, this is a desirable locality for a town. Winchester is a shipping point for wheat and barley; 200,000 sacks of grain were shipped thence during 1889. There is a nice church building, and the fund is voted for building a school-house. A fine brick business block has just been finished, and the town boasts two warehouses. There is also a hotel, a store, a blacksmith shop, a tin shop, a feed stable, and a wagon shop. Two physicians are among the residents. Good water is found in abundance twelve to sixteen feet below the surface.

#### PINICATE.

This little town, on the line of the California Southern, is ten miles west of Winchester. It is a railway station, with postoffice, daily mail, two stores, blacksmith and wagon shop, and a photograph gallery, to a population of some 400. There is a good public school, and a fine, recently-erected school-house, which cost \$1,800. Farther west on the California Southern is

#### PERRIS.

A promising new town, sixteen miles southeast of Riverside, and about the same distance from San Jacinto, almost west, which was first settled in 1882, and soon began to prosper. In 1883 the California Southern Railroad was completed past this point, and in 1888 the San Jacinto Branch Railway. The altitude is 1,200 feet. Perris valley is some twenty miles long, by five to seven miles wide; this is an almost level valley, with abundant water to be had by boring five to forty feet. It is highly arable, and yields heavily wheat and barley. The lower end of the valley is called Menifee; and Spring and Pleasant and several other large

valleys extend south and southeastward. To the westward are several good gold mines, including the Good Hope, the Virginia, and several other deposits of mineral wealth, \$175,000 having been taken from the Good Hope by a former owner. Perris proper contains only some 250 inhabitants, but the district is thickly settled with an agricultural population; some of these farmers plow furrows a mile and a quarter long, on the tracts they obtained from the Government less than seven years since, and there is a notable general disposition to beautify their homes by planting about them pretty gardens; and this may safely be called a refined and intelligent community. The town has a fine, large, brick school-house, two good church buildings, two hotels, a very large general supply store, a good grocery and provision store, a hardware store, and a good physician, a drug-store, two milling establishments, two blacksmith shops, two livery and feed stables, a meat market, and a saloon. The owners of the large steam barley rolling-mill are considered the heaviest buyers and shippers of grain in San Diego County. There are also a brickyard and lumber and stock yard, and two large warehouses.

Running yet farther southward on the branch line toward Oceanside, after passing Cañon Sid-ing some miles, is found the remarkable little town of

#### MURRIETTA.

The Murrietta portion of the Temécula Rancho contains about 15,000 acres, some 14,000 of which were purchased from J. Murrietta by a corporation known as the Temécula Land & Water Company. Of this tract, about 5,000 acres consists of valley land, about 6,000 acres of mesa or plateau land, and about 4,000 acres of mountain or high land. The company proceeded to subdivide their tract, and placed it on the market during the autumn of 1884. This section is twenty miles from the coast, seventy-five miles from San Diego and ninety miles from Los Angeles. The California Southern Railway had been completed since 1881, but its trains passed through the valley without



stopping, until the town site of Murrietta was laid out. Lands were sold readily, and the future of the town was soon firmly established. The town site was named after its former owner, J. Murrietta, who had resided upon the land since 1875. Its elevation is 1,090 feet. Its good water, cheap fuel, fine soil, and healthful climate make it a model colony.

The present water supply in the Murrietta valley is obtained from surface wells, five to twenty feet deep. The water is absolutely free from impurities, and is sufficient in quantity for all present practical purposes. If at any future time a greater supply should be required a great abundance of pure mountain water can be obtained from the Santa Rosa mountains, just west, bordering the valley, whence it can be brought at a nominal cost through a system of reservoirs in the foothills, and piped down to every garden, grove, lawn and fountain in the valley, and that with a power sufficient to raise it to the housetops. Hot water also can be piped from the celebrated Temécula Hot Springs, three and a half miles distant, to every house in the lower valley. Artesian water can be obtained, if desired, at a depth of 200 to 300 feet; one artesian well in the town site, sunk to the depth of 152 feet, furnishes a limited supply of pure, good water; but as the water has never been needed, no others have been put down. The rainfall for the past five years in the Murrietta valley has been twenty-two inches every season, and the colonists have relied upon this water supply. The climate here is perhaps different from that of all other parts of Southern California. It has four well-defined seasons,—spring, summer, autumn and winter. The average temperature in summer is 82°, and the average winter temperature 33°. During the summer months, the atmosphere is tempered by the sea-breeze, to such an extent that but little discomfort is felt during the most extreme hot weather; while during the winter, the few cold days and nights with slight frost and ice gives rest to plant life and energy to the human constitution. No flagging spirit

is caused here by climatic forces, but on the contrary, energy and activity are inspired by every change of season. The soil is adapted to fruit and vine culture and diversified agriculture, a large quantity of cereals and general produce being shipped from the Murietta station. The output for 1889 amounted to over 100 car-loads of grain (wheat and barley), 200 car-loads of wheat, barley and alfalfa hay; and several car-loads of hogs, poultry, eggs, honey, various sorts of vegetables, wool and hides. The fruit yield from the young orchards coming into bearing was more than was needed for home consumption, and it will be an item of export for the future.

Apples, pears, quinces, peaches, nectarines, apricots, prunes, plums and cherries are grown, all of excellent quality. All deciduous trees set out at two to three years old bear the second year thereafter. Those set out in 1885 have all borne a profitable crop in 1889. Orange trees on the mesa are thriving, as also English walnuts in orchards lately planted.

The population of the town and neighborhood is about 800, and it is rapidly increasing. The society is excellent, being intelligent and cultured. Among the material evidences of prosperity are: a first-class hotel, with a good table and excellent service; railroad station, express and telegraph offices; a good school-house, a good church building, a drug store, jewelry store and barber shop, saddle and harness shop, blacksmith shop and several stores which supply the greater portion of the Temécula country with general merchandise, this being the business center. There are also many fine residences, and there is published a weekly newspaper, the *Valley Union*. This locality, like most others of Southern California, has suffered from the reaction following the "boom times," which, in 1887, sent the prices of land in the valley up to balloon figures. The feeling of the more substantial portion of the community was always adverse to this extravagant speculation, and attempted to keep the prices down to a practical basis, and land values



at present are actually lower than at any time during the history of the colony, lands suitable for raising fruits, vines or alfalfa being purchasable at from \$7 to \$50 per acre, and good orange land at proportionate figures. The present residents of the valley are now mostly out of debt, and even "forehanded," being self-supporting, prosperous and happy.

#### ELSINORE.

This colony lies on the line of the California Southern Railway, eighty-seven and a half miles from San Diego, twenty miles south of Riverside, thirty-seven miles south of San Bernardino, and ninety miles east of Los Angeles. It is on the old Laguna rancho, so named from the lake or lagoon around which lie the 10,000 acres of the tract, being the largest lake in the county, and five by two miles in area.

This ranch was bought, subdivided and placed upon the market in 1884, by Graham, Collier & Heald, long before the "boom" days of 1887-'88, and became an established progressive community. The early settlers were calm, conservative-minded men, and established themselves here upon testimonials of the soil itself, the rich, moist land near the lake, and the warm, sandy soil of the higher mesa, being adapted to every variety of fruits and vegetables; and to-day the fruit-producing qualities of the soil and climate are no longer an experiment, and each year adds to the acreage thus planted. The citizens of the colony have lately organized an irrigation district, under the Wright act, which adds greater inducement and stimulus to the fruit producer.

Aside from the store of wealth in the tillable soil, the hills and mountains around add to their service of shelter and protection to the valley, an abundant store of mineral wealth in mines of coal, clay, asbestos, lime, rock, etc., furnishing labor to large forces of men, and establishing a permanent basis of trade between mechanic, merchant and farmer, while the fame-deserving hot mineral springs and the salubrious climate attract many of those transient tourists and in-

valids upon whom many other places have been wholly dependent, and contribute their quota to the general prosperity of the town and colony. To-day Elsinore has established herself as the leading town and colony of northern San Diego County, and by far the most important railway station between the city of San Diego and Riverside. The shipments are often as much as two cars a day of hay, coal, fire-clay and manufactured sewer-pipe and pottery-ware, fire-bricks, building blocks, etc., and always far exceed the receipts or incoming freight.

The town of Elsinore is situated one and one-half miles from the railroad station, in an alcove on the shore of the lake by the same name, which precludes a view of the town from the station, but elegant and comfortable lacks are provided by the hotels, and are in waiting at each train.

The town has just passed its first anniversary as an incorporated city of the sixth class, having in the time made many municipal improvements in the streets and parks, tending to the comfort and welfare of its citizens.

The town supports two banks, three hotels and two elegant and well-arranged bath houses, two drug stores, one hardware, two grocery, two dry-goods and one large general store, besides a plumber, two milliners, meat shops, blacksmith shops and other industries demanded by the community. The city has a well regulated water system, supplying pure mountain water.

There are in the town of Elsinore two schools and one large school building, five church organizations, and two elegant brick church buildings, and others in contemplation. As before stated, Elsinore colony and city are growing communities, some of the most substantial improvements above named having been made within the last year, and that speaks volumes for any community in southern California. There are within the radius of the Elsinore colony three other schools and two churches, and four other towns or trade centers, the most important of which are Wildomar and Terra

Cotta City, these each having a postoffice and trading facilities. At the latter place are located extensive sewer-pipe works, three miles to the northwest of Elsinore City. This valley is easily reached by rail from San Diego, San Bernardino or Los Angeles, being on the direct line of railroad between the two former cities, with a daily train service.

The Chaney coal mine near Elsinore is beginning to attract much attention. It is owned by Madison Chaney, the original discoverer, D. M. Graham, of South Pasadena, and William Collier, of San Diego.

Before the discovery of this coal, not a single joint of salt-glazed, vitrified sewer-pipe was manufactured on this coast. To-day large factories are in operation, deriving their clay also from this locality. The works at Elsinore are operated by coal from this mine, and their steam power is by far the cheapest in Southern California. This coal is also used in the kilns for burning the ware, with the addition of some stronger coal at the last to fix the glazing. Millions of tons of fire-clay are found with the coal, and will prove an important element. It is now used in the manufacture of sewer-pipe at Elsinore and Los Angeles, being the material from which is made the fire-brick lining the kilns at both places. It is also used for making fire-proof paint and boiler covering, by the J. D. Hoff Asbestos Company of San Diego. The coal vein is from four and a-half to seven feet thick, and the mine can furnish 150 tons daily, with development of more if required. While not of the best quality, this is good coal, and it is expected the grade will improve with development. It is used in the Good Hope mine, and in the railway shops at San Bernardino.

Another important and valuable mineral resource of this district is the asbestos industry, which is being developed by the John D. Hoff Asbestos Company of San Diego. No better illustration of its value to the county could be supplied than the work that is now being done by the company at Governor Waterman's mines at Julian. In the first place the raw material

was taken from its natural location, near Elsinore, was brought to the works of the company at Pacific Beach, and having been converted into the manufactured article, is now being applied to its various uses at the mines mentioned, in each instance giving employment to many men, and keeping the money within the county. The huge boilers and steam pipes is being made for that purpose, every building is being painted with the asbestos paint and, indeed, wherever an opportunity offers itself to utilize the products of the company, no matter in what form it may be, advantage is taken of it. The principal uses to which the asbestos is put are in the manufacture of house and roof paints, boiler and steam-pipe covering, fire-proof roofing and asbestos stone lining cement. In all the company has ten asbestos locations, namely: The King, Elsinore, Jumbo, Kate M., and Joseph mines at or near Elsinore, and the Murray mines and extensions, comprising five locations, on the Colorado desert. The construction of the branch line from the Elsinore mines to that of the California Southern Railroad, will, of course, greatly facilitate the operations of the company in transshipping the raw material to their factory. The only long-fibre asbestos mine on the continent west of the Rocky mountains, is located in the Elsinore district. Its value, of course, cannot be accurately determined, but many tempting offers have been made for it. It is owned by this company. Some very fine specimens of this long-fibre asbestos are on exhibition in the offices of the company on Fifth street, where a very interesting cabinet of San Diego County mineral specimens is also to be seen. The asbestos at the Elsinore locations is very plentiful, and is now being taken out in open cuts, but it is the intention of the company, this spring, to sink experimental shafts on the desert locations for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the deposits.

Besides the elements already named, there are here no less than 183 mineral springs, ranging from almost boiling heat to icy coldness, and varying as much in their elements as

in their temperature. Their medicinal properties are already becoming famous, and for the invalids who seek to profit by their virtues the managers of the colony lands have caused the construction of a large, comfortable bathing-house and other conveniences. Elsinore has shown something of her agricultural potentialities by her exhibits at county displays of products, and by the section's yield during the year of 1889, which produced 2,000 centals of wheat, 3,000 centals of barley, 60 tons of dried and 12,000 pounds of canned fruits. The water supply is abundant; besides that available for irrigation from wells and from the San Jacinto river, a great increase may be had by means of tunnels through the high hills across the lake.

#### WILDOMAR.

In 1885, the same parties who had laid out Elsinore, founded, five miles further southeastward, on the line of the California Southern Railway, the village of Wildomar. This is a beautiful and thriving village, well-watered, and on soil admirably adapted for citrus fruit-growing. It has a good school, and good churches, the Presbyterian and the Society of Friends owning church buildings. There is a mail twice daily, a blacksmith and wagonmaker, and three stores carrying general merchandise. The people are industrious and sober.

#### ENCINITAS AND VICINITY.

The section of San Diego County known as Encinitas contains about 25,000 acres of land and lies twenty-eight miles north of San Diego, bounded on the south by the San Dieguito river, on the north by the Agua Hedionda Ranch, on the east by a rocky range of hills that form the western boundaries of the San Marcos and Escondido valleys, and on the west by the majestic Pacific, from off whose bosom the never ceasing mild, yet invigorating breezes blow.

The name Encinitas (little oaks) is derived from the Los Encinitas Rancho, now the property of the Kimball Brothers, but during the Span-

ish regime the home of one of those famous and hospitable Spanish pioneers, who have almost passed away into the dim past. The writer has been told that in early days the ranch house grounds made one of the loveliest spots in the county, with its orange and banana groves, and that many love tales and reminiscences of the place still linger in the minds of the old Spanish señoras.

But that romantic age did not long withstand the money-making era that has displaced nearly all those old seats of Spanish occupation.

In 1881 the building of the California Southern Railroad aroused attention to this hitherto neglected section, and attracted home-seekers, and before 1884 all the available government land was taken up by an enterprising class of people, who amid many difficulties soon began changing the brush jungle into cultivated fields and orchards.

In 1883 a small town site was laid out on the banks of the ocean, the Cottonwood creek running through it, which contains an abundant water supply, and the nucleus of our present town was started, the first on the line of the railroad. A postoffice was soon established, and this was followed by an express and telegraph office along with other accessories of civilization, until now the town contains about eighty buildings and a population of 150 people, two hotels, three general stores, drug store, livery stables, blacksmith shop, weekly newspaper, etc., but no saloons.

Contrary to most southern California settlements, the surrounding country is ahead of the town, and quite a number of auxiliary settlements have sprung up around Encinitas, having postoffices and stores of their own. Merle, Merigan and Olivenhain may be classed among these, Encinitas being their railroad shipping point.

The settlement of Merle is about two years old, and has made a splendid growth and development within that time, a number of gentlemen of wealth and culture having located there and are building nice homes.

It will not be amiss to say that the Merle Horticultural Society of this district is the proud possessor of the Los Angeles District Fair blue ribbon for the "best table beets," and that nearly all of the first and second prizes for the best "corn display" at the late Escondido Fair were proudly borne away by this section.

Olivenhain was settled about five years ago by a German colony, but internal dissensions and wrangles kept development back for a time. Now some thirty families have prosperous and happy homes in the fertile valley of the San Elijo, where they farm for profit.

The soil is principally a heavy, sandy loam, very fertile, easily cultivated, bountiful in its returns, and when properly cultivated, very retentive of moisture. Fully two-thirds of the area of this district is perfectly frostless, and is adapted to the cultivation of the lemon, olive or fig.

The climate is as near perfection as it is possible to find, averaging sixty-five degrees the year round. Records kept for the past nine years show the lowest temperature in the town to be thirty-nine degrees, and the highest ninety-eight degrees, and that for only an hour or two during an east or desert wind. In the valleys and wet lowlands the temperature falls lower and rises higher.

The principal crops raised have been beans, corn, wheat, barley, sorghum and hay. Thirty bushels of wheat to the acre is the average yield, and thirty-two bushels the best. Forty bushels of barley to the acre is the common yield, with clean, bright grains that will yield 120 pounds to the sack. Corn is the staple among the cereals, and ninety bushels to the acre is no uncommon yield, while 103 bushels is the best record this year. Sorghum has been tested somewhat, and has proved a success, the syrup being of fine flavor and finding a ready sale at remunerative prices; the yield is about 100 gallons to the acre, at an average price of 75 cents per gallon, or \$75 per acre.

Vegetables all do well, but market gardening has not been tried to any great extent. Decidu-

ous fruits do well, particularly figs and apples. The citrus fruits have not yet been well tested, but there is a considerable area of the district well adapted to the orange. Grapes flourish, as do also berries, particularly the strawberry.

All of the crops, trees and vines mentioned, except berries, have been grown without irrigation, but our people are keenly alive to the necessity of having an ample supply of water, and are anxiously awaiting the completion of the Pamo or San Luis Rey reservoirs.

#### AGUA HEDIONDA.

This rancho, slightly north of east of Escondido, is the property of Robert Kelly, who, devoting it to stock-raising, has it entirely under fence. This tract contains good vineyard land, and may soon be brought into cultivation.

#### ESCONDIDO.

This, "the Hidden valley," was formerly known as the Wolfekill Ranch, or Rincon del Diablo—"the Devil's Corner." It is a part of the San Marcos region, and comprises 13,000 acres, well adapted to the culture of grain, alfalfa, citrus and deciduous fruits and grapes. The soil is deep and rich, and mostly of the decomposed granite variety, so desirable for orchard land.

In 1885 Escondido was purchased by a syndicate of San Diego capitalists, who at once instituted an admirable class of enterprises. They laid off a town site, villa tracts, and small holdings for orchards, farms and vineyards. They built a \$25,000 hotel, and a \$10,000 school-house; the University of Southern California erected a \$50,000 college; there are fine brick churches, one of which cost \$7,500; a large brick bank block, with a public hall containing a good stage; a number of business houses, carrying large stocks; water-works and street railway. No saloons exist in this model colony town, owing to a clause in the deed of conveyance which forbids the sale of liquors on the grounds purchased. A great flume is in process of construction. There is



telephone connection with San Diego and other points.

The Central Railroad, to connect with the California Southern at Oceanside, running from San Diego via El Cajon, Poway and Escondido, was begun over two years since. The population is 800 to 1,000 and constantly increasing. In the near vicinity are many points of historical interest. The enterprise, displayed in its founding, its location, its salubrious climate, and its resources, make Escondido a point with an assured future.

During the past season Escondido exported eighty tons of raisins, graded as A No. 1 in the New York markets. They netted to their producers from \$65 to \$108 per acre on unirrigated land. Among other shipments from Escondido the past season were 720,000 pounds of honey; 650,000 pounds of wheat; 11,000 sacks of oats; 8,722 sacks of barley; 625 sacks of corn, and 515 cords of wood.

#### OCEANSIDE.

Only some four years old, Oceanside has made most remarkable growth. It lies on the coast, at the mouth of the San Luis Rey river, forty miles northwest of San Diego, and some four miles from the old Mission of San Luis Rey. Here is the junction of the Santa Ana branch of the California Southern Railway, and here the terminus of the San Diego Central, via El Cajon, Poway and Escondido, and it is on the surveyed line of the extension of the Southern Pacific. Behind it stretches the great and rich San Luis Rey valley, whose fertile fruit and farming country promise a large future interior trade, already so far toward realization that various San Diego merchants have found it profitable to establish there branch business houses.

Oceanside is the natural southern port and outlet for San Bernardino, Riverside, San Jacinto, and the rest of the immediate country to the northward. It is also the natural outlet for the fine valley traversed by the Escondido branch of the railway, which embraces Buena,

San Marcos, and Escondido. It is the western outlet for the San Luis Rey valley, containing 20,000 acres of the richest land in California; a section rapidly filling up with thrifty people, who contribute largely to commerce. Moreover, to Oceanside is tributary all the country southward, as far as Encinitas.

The Oceanside postoffice is the distributing office for Escondido and all the country tributary to that point, and hence it has become quite an important item in the postoffice service. Mr. Weitzel, the postmaster, had to report for the year ending September 30, 1889, a money-order business of \$13,000, besides a good business in stamps, box rents, etc.

The original townsite was on section 22, being a sheep range occupied in 1862 by A. J. Myers, to whom a patent was issued in 1883. The site now embraces three additional sections—23, 26 and 27.

A city charter was adopted in July, 1888. The inhabitants are between 600 and 700, and they are for the most part of a high order of worth, and moreover very enterprising and aggressive in a business sense. Large neighboring tracts are being opened up and piped to water by the San Luis Rey Water Company, which is one of the most notable institutions of the city. This organization is opening up a vast field of back country territory, making to bloom land hitherto regarded as almost worthless, and greatly increasing the value of land already under cultivation, by piping water to hundreds of thousands of acres. Besides this, the company purposes to furnish power for manufacturing purposes, utilizing for electric currents the power of their immense sluice-ways, through which the water falls for hundreds of feet; and thence they will convey the power to factories, grist-mills, canning-houses, etc. Hydraulic engineers say that this company will have 65,000 horse-power available. And whereas by the cost of fuel it now costs about \$100 for every horse-power used of mechanical power, the new enterprise will be enabled to furnish power at one-fourth that rate. This little sea-



side city already has various robust and flourishing manufactories, and industries which would be creditable to any long established settlement.

The Russ Lumber and Mill Company has done business here since Oceanside started. It has furnished lumber for nearly every house in the city.

It carries a full line of all kinds of lumber, including sash, blinds, mouldings, etc. Since the boom, trade has been mainly with the surrounding towns and ranches tributary to Oceanside. The country trade increases every year.

The Oceanside Mill Company is an institution of which the city may well be proud. It manufactures sash, blinds, doors, boxes, etc.; carries a full line of wood-working machinery, and does all kinds of wood-work for house furnishing. It does a large business in bee material, including hives, boxes, etc. At one time this year the mill ran for two months on this branch of the business alone. Here tanks are manufactured for all the surrounding country, from Oceanside to Smith Mountain. In connection with the planing-mill, there is a grist-mill department, where feed of all kinds is ground; also corn-meal and graham flour. Feed and corn-meal are shipped to San Diego and other places by the car-load. Custom work is done for people in Fallbrook, Escondido, Encinitas and other points.

In the grist-mill business there is a competitor in the Carter & Martin Milling Company. This firm has lately put in operation a new steam engine. They roll barley and crack corn to order. They also manufacture corn-meal and graham flour. They have an extensive trade from all the surrounding country, and ship by the ton to many points on the railroad. They are also contractors and builders, and manufacture mouldings, brackets, etc.

The Oceanside Fish Company are keeping their city prominently before the people of Los Angeles and San Bernardino. They began a few months ago, in a small way, to experiment at catching and selling fish. In both depart-

ments they have been successful. They catch anywhere from 500 to 2,500 pounds at a haul. One firm in Los Angeles offers to take all they can catch at 5 cents per pound. It is impossible for them to supply half of the orders they receive from Los Angeles and San Bernardino.

To help supply the demand for Oceanside fish, a Chinese company has been organized. They have built their own boat and manufactured their own nets, and propose, from the wealth of the ocean, to contribute to the wealth of Oceanside. There are millions of dollars in the fishing business on the Pacific coast, because it is possible to fish twelve months in the year here, and only seven on the Atlantic coast.

The Bank of Oceanside has contributed its full share to the prosperity of the city. The bank building itself would do credit to a city of 50,000 inhabitants. The cashier, E. S. Payne, is a gentleman of large experience, and people in the city or country who do business with him, invariably return. D. H. Horne, president, and the directors are among the most progressive and reliable men of the community. The business done by the banking institutions of a city is always an index of its prosperity or adversity. As the Bank of Oceanside has taken in and paid out over its counters the past year over \$1,000,000, it is very fair evidence that Oceanside is not dead. This institution makes collections from any part of the Union, and transfers money to all parts of the United States and foreign countries.

The two nurseries of the city draw people from all the surrounding towns for trees, plants and shrubs. They have never been able to supply more than half the demand there is for nursery stock.

There are three stores for groceries and general merchandise. They all report business good and growing better. The summer visitors, the hotel and railroad business and the increasing number of thrifty ranchers in the country about Oceanside all contribute to make the store business a success.

The dry-goods store reports that business





A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO.

has been good all through the year, but very much increased in volume towards its close. The same firm established in June, 1889, what is known as the Oceanside Warehouse, an institution which is a great benefit to all this section. They handled this season 80,000 sacks of grain. They have sold 3,000 sacks of White Australian seed wheat to the farmers in this vicinity. They state that the Oceanside wharf will undoubtedly be finished by August 1, and when this is done they propose to ship their grain direct from here to San Francisco, thus saving \$2 per ton on freight. The material necessary to complete the wharf is here, and the stockholders propose to carry the work forward as rapidly as possible.

Among the other business enterprises of this most enterprising little city may be mentioned two excellent hotels and one or two restaurants. One of the hotel buildings cost nearly \$70,000. There are two drug-stores, two livery stables, a millinery house, two boot and shoe shops, two blacksmiths, a hardware store, a harness shop, a furniture and undertaking establishment, a bakery, a barber shop and various other enterprises, including three real-estate agents, who report three times as many purchasers for acre property as there were a year since. Oceanside has three skillful medical practitioners, three good lawyers, and a flourishing newspaper. The schools are well organized and ably administered.

The churches in Oceanside are well represented. There are six organized religious bodies: Christian, Congregational, Baptist, Episcopal, Holiness and Methodist. The Episcopal and Methodist have no church building as yet, but they are planning to build in the near future. The attendance upon religious services during the past year has been better than in any other year during the history of the city.

#### SAN DIEGO—PORT AND CITY.

The city of San Diego is situated in a position at once beautiful and commanding, on the northeastern shore of the bay of the same name, in

latitude  $32^{\circ} 42' 37''$  north, longitude  $117^{\circ} 9'$  west. It is 480 miles southeast of San Francisco. The remarkably advantageous position it occupies insures almost constant regularity of movement of the winds, and delightful equality of temperature. The city is situated upon a plateau formed by the foot hills, gently sloping southwestward toward the bay and shore. Northeastward and southeastward lie the slopes and peaks of the Coast Range and the Lower California chain of mountains; to the southward stretches the open Pacific ocean, mild and kindly, it being divided from the inlet waters of the bay by a long, narrow strip of land called the "sandspit" or the "peninsula," which broadens considerably at its western termination, forming a natural breakwater, whose protection makes this bay perhaps the most perfect and safe harbor on the whole western coast. It is farther protected by the western extension, also peninsular, of the mainland, which forms the western boundary of the entrance to the bay and breaks the force of the prevailing wind, from the Pacific. Very naturally, great consideration and importance attach to the bay as a harbor, since there are but two truly landlocked harbors on the whole coast line of California, a reach of over 700 miles. The harbor of San Francisco, while larger, is less safe for shipping and less easy of access than that of San Diego, so named by Sebastian Vizcaino in 1602. The following is a portion of a report on the bay of San Diego, made by Prof. George Davidson, of the United States Coast Survey: "Next to that of San Francisco, no harbor on the Pacific coast of the United States approximates in excellence the bay of San Diego. The bottom is uniformly good; no rocks have been discovered in the bay or approaches: the position of the bay with relation to the coast, and of the bar in relation to Point Loma, is such that there is much less swell on this bar than on any other bar on the Pacific coast. There is less rain, fog, and thick haze, and more clear weather, in this vicinity than at all points to the northward, and the entrance is less difficult to make and enter

on that account. Large vessels can go about seven miles (geographical) up the bay, with an average width of channel of 800 yards between the four fathom lines at low water. This indicates sufficient capacity to accommodate a large commerce."

Again, in 1878, Commodore C. P. Patterson, Superintendent United States Coast Survey, at Washington, transmitted to the chairman of a Congressional committee the result of the last survey of San Diego harbor in that year. He says:

"The depth over the bar (at low water) is twenty-two feet. The bar remains in a remarkably permanent state. The distance across the bar, from a depth of twenty-seven feet to the same depth inside, is 285 yards, so that the removal of about 60,000 yards of material would give a channel of 300 feet wide and 28½ feet deep over the bar at mean low water. I have crossed this bar at all hours, both day and night, with steamers of from 1,000 to 3,000 tons burden, during all seasons, without any detention whatever. As will be seen from the dimensions given, ample accommodations can be had in this harbor for a very large commerce. There is no safer harbor on the Pacific coast for entering or leaving, or for lying off wharves. It is the only landlocked harbor south of San Francisco and north of San Quénin, Lower California, a stretch of 600 miles of coast, and, from a national point of view, its importance is so great that its preservation demands national protection, and justifies national expenditure. Fortunately, these expenditures need not be great, if the stable regimen of the harbor be preserved.

The climate of San Diego is indeed so mild, so benevolent, and so equable, as to thoroughly justify the pride of the inhabitants in that regard. It is interesting work to scan a recapitulation of the climate register, as seen in the United States Signal Station. This statement covers a decade, or 3,653 days, from 1876 to 1885, inclusive. During these ten years there were 3,533 days on which the mercury did not

rise above 80°. Of the remaining 120 days when the mercury did rise higher, 8 fell in the year 1876; 12 in 1877; 10 in 1878; 19 in 1879; 9 in 1880; 7 in 1881; 4 in 1882; 23 in 1883; 13 in 1884; 15 in 1885. Of the total number of 3,653 days there were only 41 days in which the mercury rose higher than 85°; on 22 days on which it rose above 90°, on 4 days on which it rose above 95°, and only 1 day on which it rose to over 100°. The highest temperature recorded during the whole period of ten years was 101°, on September 23, 1883. During these ten years there were never more than two days in any one month on which the mercury rose as high as 85°, except June, 1877, during which there were 4 days; September, 1878, when there were 5 days; June, 1879, which had 3 such days; September, 1879, having 4 such; October, 1879, when 6 such days befell; and September, 1883, which had 4 days up to the 85° limit.

It may be remarked, *en passant*, that the year 1879 was an uncommonly hot season throughout southern California, owing to meteorological conditions whose stress was aggravated by the heat sent out from extensive forest and mountain fires. On not one day during the ten years did any unusual warmth continue for more than a few hours, the highest minimum for any day being only 70°, on five of the 3,653 days. During all this period there was no night when sleep under a blanket would produce discomfort, but rather the contrary. During the same ten years, or 3,653 days, there were 3,560 days on which the mercury did not fall below 40°. Of the remaining ninety-three days there were only six on which the temperature fell below 35°, and only two on which it registered as low as 32°. There was no day of lower temperature than 32°. On no day did the mercury remain below 40° for more than one or two hours, and this was reached in the period between midnight and daylight, which is always the coldest part of the twenty-four hours. The lowest maximum of any day was 52°, which was reached on 4 of the 3,653 days in this period.



This absence of extremes of heat and cold, and of excess of either moisture or dryness; this even, moderate warmth; the regular daily motion of wind, and almost constant atmospheric humidity of the desirable mean, can but make the climate not only delightful, but healthful in the extreme.

To return to the period already observed, to determine the movements of the air, which have so much to do with the salubrity of a section: During the ten years under review there was not recorded one day as a "calm" day; while there were days of calmness at the taking of some of the observations, there were none which had not some movement of aerial strata or currents, preventing stagnation, and renovating and purifying the air breathed. Every day four observations were taken—at the hours of 7 A. M., 12:20 P. M., 2 P. M. and 9 P. M. These aggregate 14,612 observations, in the ten years. Of these, 1,730 showed north wind, 3,252 northwest, 3,280 west, 1,614 southwest, 1,044 south, 458 southeast, 846 east, 1,510 northeast, 878 calm. Now, the westerly winds, blowing from off the ocean, are the prevailing winds, and, notwithstanding their source, they are called the "dry" winds, because they do not bring rain; the damp or rain winds blow from the east, southeast, and south.

The Signal Service tables classify winds having a velocity of 1 to 2 miles per hour as light; of 3 to 5 as gentle; of 6 to 14 as fresh; of 15 to 29 as brisk; of 30 to 40 as high; of 41 to 60 as a gale; of 61 to 80 as a storm; of 81 to 150 as a hurricane. Keeping in view this table, the mildness of the San Diego breezes may be judged from the following two facts: During the 14,612 observations taken ranging through ten years, as already stated, only 878 occurring at a windless moment, the daily average velocity for the whole period was only 139 miles, or less than six miles per hour. The highest daily velocity was 423 miles, or less than 18 miles per hour. The least daily velocity was 17 miles, or only three-fourths of a mile per hour.

The mean per cent. of relative humidity for each month in the year at San Diego for fifteen years is as follows: January, 71.2; February, 74.3; March, 73.5; April, 72.4; May, 73; June, 73; July, 70.4; August, 71.7; September, 67.4; October, 71.5; November, 66.4; December, 67.2. The average number of clear, fair and cloudy days during the year, for fifteen years at San Diego, is: Clear, 184; fair, 136; cloudy, 45. The average number of days on which rain fell was thirty-four. The average depth of rainfall is between nine and ten inches. There are few "rainy days" so depressing to the invalid, and so inconvenient to the person of business; for a large proportion of the rain comes down in the night-time; then, too, the character of the soil and the natural slope of the land are such that the surface of the ground dries in a few hours after even the heaviest rain. This comparatively small rainfall, which adds no little comfort and charm to life in San Diego, must not be understood to indicate the rainfall for the section at large. For, going back from the coast, the rainfall is found to increase in volume, so that at a distance of forty miles from the coast the occurrence of a dry year is as rare as it is anywhere else in California. Even within twenty miles of the city the rainfall averages over fifty per cent more than in town.

#### COMPARATIVE WEATHER.

The following table shows the temperature of the past two years by months:

1888.				
Month.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	
January.....	74.0	33.0	54.3	
February.....	76.0	38.5	52.9	
March.....	82.2	43.5	57.2	
April.....	93.0	47.2	60.8	
May.....	70.0	52.0	61.2	
June.....	76.2	54.0	66.0	
July.....	77.2	54.6	68.4	
August.....	82.0	57.0	68.4	
September.....	82.0	58.4	68.2	
October.....	82.0	53.0	65.5	
November.....	75.2	46.5	58.8	
December.....	73.0	44.0	56.5	

1889.			
Month.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
January.....	78.0	36.0	51.6
February.....	85.0	37.0	54.0
March.....	80.0	45.0	58.2
April.....	85.0	47.0	60.0
May.....	80.0	50.0	60.6
June.....	72.0	56.0	64.0
July.....	84.0	59.0	67.6
August.....	89.0	62.0	70.8
September.....	91.0	54.0	70.2
October.....	80.0	52.0	65.0
November.....	83.0	46.0	62.0
December.....	68.7	41.8	57.5

The average mean temperature for the different months of the year has remained practically the same for a decade or more.

The rainfall for December, 1889, was something abnormal and unprecedented. Two storms during the month gave each over two and one-half inches of rainfall. The total rainfall during the month was 7.65 inches, and there were eighteen days on which rain fell. The highest temperature reached was 68.7 degrees on the 5th, the lowest 41.8 degrees on the 30th, the average mean temperature being 57.5. There were eight clear days, seven fair days, and sixteen cloudy days.

To speak of the rainfall during the month of December it is proper to say that the rainfall during the twenty-four hours ending at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 15th, amounted to 2.31 inches, which has been exceeded only three times in the history of the signal office here. The heaviest rains during any twenty-four hours of previous years is given below:

1871.....	0.49	1881.....	0.83
1872.....	1.12	1882.....	2.94
1873.....	2.52	1883.....	1.82
1874.....	1.35	1884.....	1.89
1875.....	0.95	1885.....	0.80
1876.....	1.53	1886.....	1.76
1877.....	1.09	1887.....	2.00
1878.....	1.11	1888.....	1.25
1879.....	2.75	1889.....	2.31
1880.....	1.29		

## VITAL STATISTICS.

The deaths occurring in this city, including all transients, however remote, are recorded, and are as follows for the year 1889:

## CAUSES OF DEATHS.

## I.—Zymotic or Epidemic:

Cholera Infantum.....	5	Diarrhoea.....	1
Dysentery.....	7	Scarletina.....	1
Erysipelas.....	1	Fever—Typhoid.....	7
		Cerebro-Spinal.....	1

## II.—Constitutional Diseases:

Hydrocephalus.....	2	Tubercular Meningitis.....	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis.....	34	Marasmus.....	2
Rheumatism.....	1	Cancer.....	3

## III.—Local Diseases:

Pneumonia.....	11	Bronchitis.....	5
Other diseases of the respiratory organs.....	6	Enteritis.....	2
Gastro-Enteritis.....	1	Gastritis.....	1
Diseases of the Liver.....	3	Peritonitis (non-puerperal).....	2
Other diseases of stomach and bowels.....	8	Bright's Disease and Nephritis.....	3
Other diseases of brain and nervous system.....	9	Heart Diseases.....	11
		Convulsions.....	6

## IV.—Developmental Diseases:

Puerperal Diseases.....	2	Old age.....	5
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## V.—External Causes:

Suicide.....	3	All other causes not classified.....	35
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The deaths during the year were apportioned among the several months as follows:

January.....	19	July.....	12
February.....	19	August.....	14
March.....	13	September.....	26
April.....	12	October.....	11
May.....	11	November.....	20
June.....	18	December.....	15
Total deaths for the year.....	179		

During this year of 1889 the city was entirely free from all contagious diseases, except a few cases of typhoid fever and one or two cases of measles and whooping-cough.

Having thus reviewed the natural characteristics, the improvements due to men's enterprise, liberality, wealth and desire for improvement, may next be touched upon. First in order should come those material enterprises of more than local influence or results—railways, steamship companies, light-houses and other similar institutions, whose existence affects wider circles than those of San Diego city and county. Then should follow in proper sequence the enumeration of such features as affect the wider district, viz.: exports, imports, travel, traffic, commerce at large. Next in order appear the local or municipal institutions which are of common use to all the citizens; and last, such enterprises as banks, street railway sys-

tems, hotels, etc., which, while they are the property of individuals or private corporations, yet constitute a notable and important element in the comfort, convenience and general prosperity of the community. As far as possible this plan will be followed in the description of San Diego under its present aspect and in the outlining of its future prospect and outlook; and any deviation therefrom will be due to the ramifications of the subject, and the subjects may be treated in inverse order.

THE WHARVES--WHERE THEY ARE, WHAT THEY COST AND WHAT THEY CAN ACCOMMODATE.

San Diego is provided with ample wharves. The wharf of the Spreckels Brothers Company is 3,500 feet long. Its width gradually becomes greater as it runs out from the shore, commencing with fifty feet and terminating with seventy-five feet at the twenty-six-foot water line. It will accommodate eight of the largest vessels afloat. It was built at a cost of over \$90,000. The coal bunkers on the wharf have a capacity of 15,000 gross tons. They are 650 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 30 feet in depth. The machinery is of the most modern and best improved type, and in point of efficiency second to none in America. The warehouse is 150 by 100 feet, but this will soon be increased to double its present size. The wharf is situated at the foot of G street. A track is being built to connect with the Santa Fé, so that cars can be loaded directly from ships.

The Santa Fé wharf, situated at the junction of H and Atlantic streets, has two spurs, one 2,500 feet long, the other 800 feet in length. In breadth this wharf varies from twenty-five feet to seventy-five feet, and can accommodate eight deep-sea vessels and six coasters. The estimated cost of this wharf is \$80,000. The track of the California Southern extends upon this wharf, and vessels are unloaded directly into the cars.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company's wharf is at the foot of Fifth street. It was one of the first wharves built in San Diego,

but has been entirely rebuilt, at a cost of something over \$30,000. It is 2,000 feet long and has accommodation for four deep-sea vessels and four coasters. There is also a railway track on this wharf, which greatly facilitates the transhipment of freight from vessels to cars.

The Pacific Dock Company's wharf (generally known as Jorres' wharf) was this year rebuilt, at a cost of \$35,000. It is 2,216 feet long, has a twenty-four-foot driveway and an eight-foot walk. It can accommodate four deep-sea vessels and has room for eight coasters at its twenty-foot water line. The wharf is situated at the foot of F street.

The Russ Lumber and Mill Company's wharf is situated at the foot of I street, and is 600 feet long; that of the San Diego Lumber Company, foot of Sixth street, 1,200 feet long, with a "T" fifty feet by seventy-five feet. The two wharves are intended for coasters only, and were built at an aggregate cost of \$36,000.

The Carlson & Higgins (Commercial) wharf is situated at the foot of H street, is 940 feet long, 35 feet wide, with a 580-foot T. It will furnish accommodations for six deep-water vessels and six coasters. The estimated cost is \$40,000.

The San Diego Wharf and Storage Company's wharf, at the foot of Twenty-eighth street, is 1,400 feet long, from 76 to 140 feet wide, and cost \$20,000.

In addition to these there are two excellent wharves at Coronado and two at Roseville. The San Diego & Eastern Terminal Railway Company and Crippin & Jennings have wharves now in course of construction at Roseville. The projected wharf of the San Diego Land and Town Company, at the foot of Twenty-sixth street, will be one of the most complete in the city. It is to be 950 feet long, 660 feet wide, and will extend the entire block to Twenty-seventh street. It is to have three slips at the end and will furnish dockage room for nine deep-sea vessels, besides accommodation for a large number of coasters. There will be a track for the California Southern, and also one for the

National City & Otay road, built thereon. The estimated cost is put at \$60,000. The railroad company also has a fine wharf at National City.

The depth for all these wharves enumerated above for deep-sea vessels are at the twenty-six-foot water line, mean low tide.

There is a projected wharf also at the foot of Ninth street, for which a franchise was granted to William A. Bailey. It will be 2,795 feet long and seventy-five feet wide.

#### MUNICIPAL—CHARACTERISTICS AND INSTITUTIONS.

Most of the streets of San Diego are upon an inclined plane. The slope is not great enough to lend a fatigue a walker, but yet it is sufficient to lend a pleasing variety and perspective to the vision, and to throw the city in elevation to the eye of him who sees it from the ocean or the bay. The nomenclature of the streets is pleasing, practical and convenient. From the water front back to the outskirts they are called numerically, First street, Second, etc.; starting from a given point the southward streets are named alphabetically, A, B, C, etc. Their continuations to the northward of the point stated have arboreal names, as Ash, Beech, Cedar, etc., each one of which begins with the letter assigned to its complementary portion. Thus the geography of the streets is readily learned, and intelligent movement through them is greatly facilitated. While a great deal has been done in the matter of putting down suitable pavements, there is, naturally, much to be yet completed in this respect. The lack of adequate pavements is, however, partially compensated by the quick-drying porosity of the soil, already cited. No doubt the year 1890 will witness a great advance in the direction of proper guttering and paving.

The sewer system which was adopted some two years since is that known as the Waring system, in use in Memphis and various other large eastern cities. For the purpose of its construction, the city contracted a bonded indebtedness of \$400,000, the bonds bearing interest at five per cent., payable annually. They may

run till 1907, or they may be redeemed sooner, at the option of the city. The bonds were negotiated without difficulty, during the most enthusiastic period of San Diego's late phenomenal prosperity, and great anticipations existed as to the successful and satisfactory operation of the system. It appears, however, that it has not proved altogether satisfactory. But the engineer, Colonel George E. Waring, Jr., who contracted for its construction, avers that the defects are incidental, not constitutional, so to speak, and due to causes which may readily be removed, when, he declares, the present sewer system will be found complete, good, effective, and satisfactory to the citizens.

San Diego's water supply for domestic purposes comes from wells sunk in the gravel bed of the San Diego river. The watershed of the valley where these wells are sunk is nearly 300 square miles. The wells are at from 2,000 to 4,000 feet above sea level. For six months of the year the water runs on the surface, while during the remainder of the year the gravel bed of the river, which has a slight fall, and is between seven and eight miles long, is fully charged with pure mountain water, which gives a constant supply to the wells. These are thirteen in number, sunk in a line across the lower end of the valley. They average an inside diameter of twenty-eight feet, and are fourteen or fifteen feet below the water level of the summer months. The wells are all connected with the pumps by pipes of cast iron. There are four covered reservoirs with a total capacity 4,206,000 gallons, and a standpipe thirty-six inches in diameter, 136 feet high, its top being 401 feet above tide. It is supplied from the large pumps at the main station, and has pressure enough to reach the highest parts of the city. The pump mains run to the standpipe and the Old Town reservoir. They can be used independently, if so desired. The company has over 296,680 feet, or about sixty miles, of pipe lines, at an approximate cost of \$800,000. Connected with this system are 185 fire hydrants, for which the city pays \$100



per year each. Everything that can be done in the way of plant, apparatus, protection, etc., is done to preserve the purity and sweetness of the water. The reservoirs are covered, and they have cemented walls, with proper facilities for draining and cleansing. According to the engineer's record, some 30,000,000 of gallons were pumped by this company during each month of the year 1888. It can to-day supply 6,600,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. If the above were not sufficient—and the supply even now would meet the wants of 100,000 souls population—there are other water resources. The Sweetwater reservoir, which supplies National City, covers an area of 700 acres of land, and contains about 6,000,000,000 gallons of water, a portion of which could very readily be diverted to San Diego. The San Diego Flume Company has a large reservoir in the Cuyamaca mountains, about fifty miles from San Diego, with a capacity of 4,000,000,000. This water is conducted to a point near the city by means of a large flume, and thence into the city through a thirty-inch iron pipe. The Flume Company furnish water for irrigating purposes along their line. Their source of supply could easily furnish water enough to irrigate 100,000 acres.

There are, moreover, the San Luis Rey and the Pamo Water Companies, neither of whose systems is yet completed. But when they begin to operate, they will double the present water supply of the city.

The lighting system of San Diego is under the auspices of the San Diego Gas and Electric Light Company, successor to the San Diego Gas Company, and the Coronado Electric Light Company, whose respective plants it has absorbed. The coal gas works are what is called a ten-inch plant, being thoroughly equipped with all the machinery, etc., necessary for efficiency and safety. The gas-holder has a capacity of about 50,000 cubic feet. The estimated capacity of the coal-gas plant is about 250,000 feet daily. The water-gas plant has a capacity of 150,000 feet daily, making a

total of 400,000 feet every twenty-four hours. The company has in use twelve miles of street mains, and some 600 meter connections. The electric light works has a ground area of 100 feet by 85 feet. The power is one 250-horse-power Corliss engine, and one Buckeye high-speed engine, all the necessary Brush-light machines, dynamos, etc. There is a system of about twenty-five miles of poles and wires. The city street lighting is excellently performed by means of ten towers, each one having six 2,000-candle-power lamps. There is, moreover, the Electric Light Company, with a capital of \$3,000, over four miles of wire and all needful equipments, which is doing a steadily increasing business.

The Point Loma lighthouse, which marks the entrance to San Diego harbor and which is, with one single exception, at a higher altitude from sea level than any other in the world, will soon go into disuse and be superseded by two others, one to be placed near the base of the promontory, the other at Ballast Point. This change will make the entrance to the bay as absolutely safe by night as it is by day. During the last six months of 1889, several contracts have been let for the work in question, which covers the lighthouses themselves as well as the dwellings for the use of the keepers. The first contract calls for the construction at Point Loma of two dwellings, of five rooms each, for the light keepers. The buildings are to be of wood with brick foundations and are to be finished in brass and bronze, after the style of Government lighthouse finishing. Each building will be supplied with a large water tank, twelve feet in diameter by ten in height. The total cost of the two buildings will not exceed \$7,500.

The second contract embraces in its conditions the construction at Ballast Point of two buildings similar to those at Point Loma, with the addition to one of a light tower, to be fitted with the regulation stationary light. The total cost of these buildings, to be constructed by a San Diego firm, will be \$8,500. Besides these



there is to be placed at the outer entrance to the harbor, built by a Jersey City firm, an iron light-house, with a light of the revolving pattern, like that in use at San Pedro. Its total cost is estimated at \$13,000, and it is to be completed by April 1, 1890.

#### THE COURT HOUSE.

The San Diego court-house, which is now being rebuilt, will have a total length, including the wings, of  $106\frac{1}{2}$  feet. The main building, which includes the jail, has a width of 110 feet, while the wings are  $57\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide. It will be 126 feet from base to dome. The cost of the new building, not counting the value of the material used from the old building, will reach about \$150,000. There will be three court-rooms, each measuring  $63\frac{1}{2}$  feet long and  $33\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide, and these will, when completed, be among the finest, if not the finest, in the State. The style of the architecture is Italian renaissance, and the building when completed will be by far the handsomest in the city. At present work is temporarily stopped, owing to litigation between the Board of Supervisors and the contractor, but this delay is brought about by the powers that be, in order that the specifications in the contract may be strictly enforced and perfect workmanship and material put into the new building.

#### THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Free Reading-Room Association was organized March 1, 1872, the first officers being: Charles S. Hamilton, President; George W. Marston, Vice-President; R. C. Grierson, Secretary; E. W. Morse, Treasurer.

The San Diego Public Library was first opened July 15, 1882. Bryant Howard was the first President; E. W. Hendrick, Secretary; G. N. Hitchcock, Treasurer, and G. W. Marston and Dr. R. M. Powers, Trustees. The Consolidated Bank, then the Commercial Bank, donated free use for six months of the room then used; Judge Alfred Cowles presented the library with forty volumes of standard works, and other

public-spirited ladies and gentlemen tendered gifts of books and money.

The institution has been under the successive management of four different librarians, the present incumbent being Miss Lu Younkin, to whose energy is due in no small measure its present condition of usefulness. During the year 1889 this institution has been installed in new and commodious quarters in the Consolidated Bank building. The quarters are comfortably furnished, and well lighted and heated. There are reading-rooms for ladies and gentlemen, and in this department alone the record shows the use of 4,717 books during the latter seven months of the year, since these rooms have been opened. One of the features of improvement under this arrangement is the presence of attendants to issue the books, instead of the old system by which the patrons were allowed access to the shelves for that purpose, which was most conducive to the loss of books, now stopped almost entirely. The following table shows the extent of the use of the library during the past two years. The notable decrease in May, 1889, was due to the temporary closing of the library during the process of removal:

#### NUMBER OF BOOKS DRAWN.

	1888.	1889.
January.....	865	4,020
February.....	869	3,782
March.....	1,200	4,196
April.....	1,400	2,327
May.....	1,682	592
June.....	2,085	3,879
July.....	2,132	4,617
August.....	3,722	4,870
September.....	3,045	4,291
October.....	3,268	4,935
November.....	3,128	5,047
December.....	4,367	

Totals.....26,763.....42,556

Fiction is the branch most sought by the patrons of the library, with historical and biographical works holding a good second. The present number of volumes is 7,000, or 1,500 more than last year, and this library supplies more reading matter in proportion to its size than any other in the State.

## THE SAN DIEGO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

was organized on the 20th day of January, 1870, by David Felsenheld, E. W. Morse, Aaron Pauly, A. E. Horton, G. W. B. McDonald, J. W. Gale, D. Choate and Joseph Nash, who assembled at the rooms of the first named gentleman upon his invitation, on the day above named "to take some practical steps to unite the business men of this city for the better promotion of the public interest; to aid in the development of our back country and make known its resources; to give reliable information of the commercial advantages of our harbor, and of our natural position as an overland railroad terminus on the Pacific coast." Aaron Pauly was elected President, G. W. B. McDonald, Vice-President, and David Felsenheld, Secretary. The membership in a few weeks embraced nearly every business man and capitalist in the city, and the organization, from the very beginning has been faithful to the purposes set forth by its founders. "It has taken a leading part in the railroad negotiations of the past twenty years; it largely promoted the construction of the first important highway to Arizona, the Fort Yuma wagon road, which for several years, until the building of the Southern Pacific Railroad, was the only avenue for freight and passenger traffic between California and southern Arizona; it has published numerous reports and pamphlets of information, which have rendered most valuable service in advertising throughout the world the singular salubrity and rare equality of our climate, the various and prolific resources of our soil; the peculiar advantages of our location as a trans-continental railway terminus, and of our harbor as the natural seaport of southern California, and of the certainty of our development as a great commercial and manufacturing city; it has maintained correspondence with the representatives of our State in Congress, and with the departments of the Government upon all matters relating to harbor and other public improvements, commercial development, mail facilities, public land surveys, etc., in this section;

and it has constantly promoted the development of our back country by the encouragement of exhibitions in the cities of California and the Eastern States as well as at home, and more recently by aiding the establishment of horticultural societies throughout the county, in correspondence with the chamber, and by the maintenance of a permanent exhibit at its rooms in this city of the varied productions of our soil. It has from the first relied upon the voluntary contributions of the citizens of San Diego for the means to carry on its work, and it confidently appeals to their public spirit to enable it to continue and increase its usefulness."

The presidents of the Chamber of Commerce have been Aaron Pauly, 1870; G. W. B. McDonald (deceased), 1871-'72; J. S. Gordon, 1873-'74; W. W. Stewart, 1875-'76; James M. Pierce (deceased), 1877-'78; Charles S. Hamilton, 1879; George W. Hazzard, 1880-'81; S. Levi, 1882; A. Wentscher, 1883; George W. Marston, 1884; D. Cave, 1885; J. H. Simpson, 1886; G. G. Bradt, 1887; J. A. McRae, 1888; Douglas Gunn, 1889; John C. Fisher, 1889; John Kastle, 1890.

The Annex has pledged its support to home products and industries when they are equal in quality and price to the imported articles; also to encourage the starting of manufactories, the building of a market-house, procuring cheaper water, improving public parks and effective advertising as branches of its work.

The Annex has obtained from the city a grant of ten acres, out of a large park reservation, to beautify for a public park. A water company has also given free water for their park, and a San Francisco gentleman has promised a \$7,000 bronze statue.

The Annex offered a prize of a handsome, hand-painted, silk banner to that horticultural society or district maintaining the best exhibit at the Chamber of Commerce for a stated time. The efforts of the chamber, thus seconded by the Annex, resulted in the formation of new horticultural districts, and created a healthy rivalry among all the districts to win the banner.

## CHURCHES.

On Sunday, November 8, 1863, the Rev. Sidney Wilbur, who had very lately arrived in San Diego, celebrated the service of the Episcopal Church in the barracks, where the services were held for some time after. It appears that he organized a parish early in 1869, but the precise date is not obtainable. The church building was erected in 1871.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in January, 1869. For some time its services were held in a hall over Julian's store on Fifth street, and later they were held in Dnnham's Hall. The first pastor of this congregation was Rev. D. A. Dryden, who reached San Diego in October, 1869. Immediately he set about the enterprise of erecting a church edifice, and his parishioners co-operated with him so zealously that within four months from the inception of the work the church was built and paid for. The pastor made with his own hands the pulpit and its chair. The church was dedicated on Sunday, February 13, 1870.

On June 5, 1869, the first Baptist Church in San Diego was organized. W. S. Gregg and Jacob Allen were chosen to serve as deacons, and E. W. S. Cole as clerk. The Baptists had the honor of building the first church edifice in the new city. It was begun in August, 1869, and by October 3 of that year it was opened for worship, Rev. Morse preaching the first Protestant sermon ever heard under a church roof in San Diego County. The building was not dedicated until a later period. Rev. O. F. Weston was its first pastor.

The First Presbyterian Church was organized with thirteen members on June 7, 1869. Charles Russell Clarke, David Lamb and Samuel Merrill were elected elders. The church building was erected in 1871, being dedicated on Sunday, June 8 of that year. Rev. J. S. McDonald was the first pastor.

The Roman Catholic Church at "New Town" occasionally enjoyed the celebration of services in Rosario Hall on F street, but it was not until 1875 that their fine church edifice was com-

pleted, since which time services have been regularly held there. It stands on the mesa in the western part of the city. Rev. Father Ubach is the incumbent.

First German Methodist Episcopal Church is located at the corner of H and Thirteenth streets, the Rev. L. E. Schneider, pastor. The society was organized in February, 1887, with a membership of two, under the leadership of Rev. L. C. Pfeffenberger, holding its meetings Sunday afternoons in Keener Chapel. This was the home of the society for one year; at the end of that period the present edifice was erected, and on April 4, 1888, the first services were held therein.

The membership had now increased to fifty. During the fall of 1889 the present pastor took charge, immediately succeeding the Rev. Mr. Pfeffenberger.

At the present time the membership is seventy-five, with an average attendance at the various church services of 100, and a Sunday-school attendance of seventy-five.

The church property, valued at \$12,000, is owned by the society, and is free from debt.

The Coronado Methodist Episcopal Church, located at Coronado Beach, was organized in 1888, with a membership of twenty. The present membership is forty.

The average attendance is 150 at the various services. Rev. A. Inwood is pastor.

The Scandinavian Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1880. Owing to depression in business of late, many of the members of this church have left the city, and the society is thus somewhat crippled. The Rev. A. Peterson is the present pastor. Membership twenty-five, with an attendance of forty at the Sunday services.

The Central Methodist Episcopal Church is located at Harrison avenue and Twenty-sixth street, Rev. D. H. Gillan, pastor. The church was established January 12, 1887, with a membership of twelve, under the direction of Rev. J. I. Foote. At present the membership is 150, with an average attendance of 300.

The society owns property valued at \$10,000.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church was established in 1888 with a membership of nine, which has since increased to twenty-three. The present attendance numbers eighty-five. Rev. W. E. De Claybrook is the pastor.

The Middletown Methodist Episcopal Church society was organized in 1887, and at present worships in a hall, corner of Ash and Front streets, San Diego. Services are on Sunday, conducted by Rev. W. Pittenger, of National City. Present membership, twenty.

The National City Methodist Episcopal Church, located in National City, was organized in 1882, and in 1887 moved into its present edifice. Membership, forty. Rev. W. Pittenger, pastor.

Keener Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized under the Rev. J. W. Allen in October, 1882, and held its first service in Hubbell's Hall. Afterward a hall on Fifth street, known as the old Masonic Hall, was rented and used by the then small congregation until the completion of the present house of worship, in May, 1884, and dedicated as Keener Chapel.

This church is located on very valuable property, corner of D and Seventh streets, the gift of Bishop Keener, of New Orleans, for whom the edifice is named.

The church membership is seventy-five, with an attendance at its services of 100.

Property valued at \$30,000 is controlled by the society.

Rev. James Hesley is the pastor.

The New Jerusalem Church was organized in 1883, at a private residence, with a membership of thirteen. Prior to this organization regular meetings had been held for three years by the promoters of the society.

From 1883 to 1890 services were held regularly Sundays, and, to suit the convenience of the members, from house to house.

In January, 1890, the Rev. Mr. Savory was called as the first pastor of the church, and the meetings of the society were then held for the first time in public at Keener Chapel.

Mr. Savory is still the pastor, and church services are conducted every Sunday. The church membership is fourteen, with an attendance of about twenty-five.

The Unitarian Church is located at the corner of Tenth and F. Rev. B. F. McDaniel, pastor. The church was organized March 4, 1877. The Rev. David Cronyer was the first pastor of the church and officiated from the date of the organization up to January, 1887, when the present pastor succeeded him. The society after its organization held services in Horton Hall, up to the year 1883, when they moved to quarters on Tenth and F. In 1888 the present edifice was built, at a cost of \$14,000, a fine building with a seating capacity of 600. There are 150 families in the society and an average attendance at the Sunday services of about 250.

The Church of the Immaculate Conception is located in the Old Town of San Diego. The organization of this church dates back to the year 1774. At that time meetings were held in the chapel attached to Fort Stockton, and they continued to be held there until the year 1840. Shortly after this date the buildings of the fort went to decay and the church held its meetings in the house of José Maria Estudillo, at the corner of the plaza, a building still in existence. This house was used as a chapel up to the year 1858, when a wealthy Spaniard named José Antonio Aguirre, purchased it and donated it to the Roman Catholic congregation to be used as a parish church, and it has been so used up to the present day. This church is under the direction and management of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, and under the ministrations of Rev. Father Ubach. The present membership is some 200.

St. Peter's Mission Hall is located at Coronado Beach. This mission was organized July, 1887, with twenty members, under the direction of Rev. H. B. Restarick and is a mission of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of San Diego. Services were first held in the Hotel Josephine, afterward in a store room on Orange street, neatly fitted up as a chapel,

where they are at present conducted. The organization receives some aid from the diocese. At present there are fifty-two communicants in the church. The Rev. Mr. Brown succeeded Mr. Restarick after the organization of the mission.

St. Mark's Episcopal Church, located at South San Diego with Rev. W. F. Chase in charge, is a mission of St. Paul's in San Diego, and was organized in March, 1889, under the direction of Rev. H. B. Restarick. Average attendance fifty.

St. James' Mission, located at Logan avenue and Twenty-fourth street, with Rev. S. H. Elderton in charge, is a mission of St. Paul's and was organized in July, 1888, by the Rev. H. B. Restarick. The attendance on the different services is about forty, there being thirty communicants. The work of the mission is divided up among the assistants of St. Paul's church.

St. Matthew's Church, located at National City, with Rev. J. R. Cowie rector, was organized in July, 1886, by Rev. H. B. Restarick of San Diego, with ten communicants; they number at present forty-one. The property owned by the church is valued at \$7,200.

The Jewish synagogue is a building at the corner of Beech and Second streets, and is in charge of Max Moses, Rabbi. The society was organized in 1885, with a membership of forty, M. Schiller being President and Dr. Fritter Rabbi. At this time the society worshiped in the building of the Unitarians at Tenth and F streets. In October, 1889, they moved into their present quarters. The congregation now numbers eighty and M. Schiller is still the presiding officer; in January, 1890, the present rabbi was settled in charge of the synagogue. Services are held Friday evenings at eight and Saturday mornings at eleven. The Sunday-school connected with the synagogue numbers fifty scholars.

The First Congregational Church is located at the corner of Ninth and F streets, and is at present without a pastor. The society was organized in August, 1886, in the rooms of the

Young Men's Christian Association, under the direction of Rev. J. H. Harwood, D. D., and the membership in October of the same year numbered seventy-six. In February, 1887, the society moved into their present Tabernacle, remaining under the charge of Rev. Dr. Harwood until February, 1888, when Rev. J. B. Silcox succeeded to the pastorate. The present membership is 200. The church conducts and supports a small mission school, with a membership of thirty at Middletown.

The Second Congregational Church, located at Twenty-sixth street and Kearny avenue, with Rev. F. B. Perkins as pastor, was organized February 9, 1888, by Rev. A. B. White, with seventeen constituent members; the present pastor succeeded Mr. White the following year. Present membership forty-two.

Congregational Chinese Mission School. This school is situated at No. 639 Thirteenth street, under the auspices of the First Congregational Church; it was organized in 1886, by Rev. W. C. Pond. The mission owns a lot and commodious school-house on the site above noted. For three years Mrs. M. A. McKenzie was in charge of the school. Miss M. E. Elliott succeeded her and now directs the institution. Classes for study in English are held on different evenings during the week and religious services Sunday evenings. Thirty members are in attendance.

Seventh Day Adventist. Elder W. M. Healey is in charge of this church, which is located at Eighteenth and G streets. The society was organized January 21, 1888, with a membership of ten and at once moved into their present building. The property is valued at \$5,000 and the society has it under its own management and control. The present membership is seventy.

The First United Presbyterian Church is situated at Nineteenth and G streets, Rev. R. G. Wallace being its pastor. The society organized in 1888, with a membership of twenty, and worshiped in the court-house on D street for a short time. The building now used for worship was erected in 1889, but it is still in



an unfinished condition, owing to the very large decrease in membership caused by the exodus from the city of a number of families of the church, the great depression in business and the consequent lack of employment being directly responsible for this.

The average attendance at the Sunday services is about forty.

The Presbyterian Chinese Mission, organized in 1888, and located on Eighth street, between D and E, is connected with the First Presbyterian Church, and supported by it, and at present in charge of Mrs. McKenzie.

There is an attendance at the present time of about twenty pupils.

The Presbyterian School for Chinese Children, organized in 1888, is located on Third street, between K and L, connected with the First Presbyterian Church, and supported by it, and now in charge of Miss Johnson.

There are about fifteen pupils in the school in regular attendance at present.

In both of these Chinese institutions sessions are held during the day. In the Mission is conducted on Sunday evenings a gospel service, with a large number in attendance.

The National City Presbyterian Church was organized March 18, 1886, at National City. Pastor, Rev. Mr. Long. The church membership numbers forty, and there is an attendance of about 100.

The Pacific Beach Presbyterian Church is located at Pacific Beach, Rev. R. Dodd, pastor. The church was organized in 1888, and its membership at the present time numbers thirty.

The congregations on Sunday number about fifty.

El Cajon Presbyterian Church was organized in 1883, by Rev. Dr. Dodge, and is located in the valley of the Cajon—the only Protestant church in the valley. The society owns its fine edifice, which is free from debt. There is a membership of fifty, and an attendance of 100. There is no pastor here at present.

The Coronado Presbyterian Church was organized March 18, 1888, at Coronado Beach,

under the direction of Rev. H. L. Hoyt. At present there is no pastor.

Present membership, forty-five, with an attendance of sixty.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in 1837, Rev. L. Clay, pastor. Present attendance, fifty; membership, twenty.

The National City Baptist Mission is located at National City, with Rev. J. F. Childs in charge. It was organized in 1889, with a membership of thirty. The present attendance does not exceed this number.

The Grand Avenue Baptist Church is located on Grand avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, and is a mission of the First Baptist Church.

It was organized in February, 1889, with a membership of thirty. Clifford Hubbell, superintendent.

The congregation worshiped at first in a store-room on Olive avenue, and on the completion of its own house of worship, in August, 1889, moved into its present quarters.

The present attendance is eighty. The superintendent is W. R. Guy.

The Coronado Baptist Mission, located at Coronado Beach, has Rev. J. F. Childs for pastor. It was opened September, 1888, with a membership of twenty, being a mission of the First Baptist Church of San Diego. The congregation at present worship in a school-house. Present attendance, thirty-five.

The Old Town Baptist Mission is located in the Old Town of San Diego, and under the direction of Mrs. L. Orego. The mission was organized in 1888 with a membership of twenty-five, under the auspices of the First Baptist Church of San Diego, and in charge of H. S. Hanson.

The congregation worship in a chapel of their own, erected in 1888, and number about thirty-five. It is a fact of some importance that this is the only Protestant religious organization in the town, and the only one that was ever in existence there.

The Chollas Valley Baptist Mission, located

in Chollas valley, was organized November, 1887, as a mission of the First Baptist Church of San Diego, with a membership of twenty.

The present house of worship is a school-house, near the cemetery. Attendance at the Sunday services numbers thirty. C. B. Allen is the superintendent.

The Second Baptist (Colored), organized in 1888, has Rev. W. E. Sykes as pastor.

The present membership is fifty-five, with an attendance of about seventy-five.

The Central Christian Church is located on Thirteenth street, near F. The elder in charge is A. B. Markle. It was organized October, 1886, with a membership of thirty-five, under the eldership of G. R. Hand. The present edifice was erected in 1888; previous to that time meetings were held in the Louis Opera House. The present membership is 180, with an attendance of seventy-five to 150. The society controls property worth \$5,000.

The Lutheran Church was organized in 1888, with a membership of thirty-two. Services are held in the old Methodist Church on Third street, under the direction of Rev. E. R. Wagner.

The society is a flourishing one, with a membership of 125, and an attendance of about 100.

The Sunday-school connected with the church is an unusually large one, there being 166 scholars enrolled.

The Theosophical Society has three branches in the city, known as Point Loma Lodge, Guatama Branch and Upasana Branch.

The Point Loma Lodge is the pioneer branch and was established in 1887. Meetings are held at No. 643 Sixth street every Sunday afternoon and led by Thomas Docking, M. D., the president of the branch. The membership of this branch is five, and there is an attendance of twelve at the Sunday meetings.

The Guatama Branch is an offshoot of the Point Loma Lodge and composed mainly of its disaffected members. It was organized in 1889, with G. H. Stebbins as president. Meetings are held at Ash and Second streets every Sun-

day, being open to the public only on alternate Sundays. This branch has twelve members.

The Upasana Branch is the largest in the city, having a charter membership of nineteen. It was organized in 1890, with the aid of Bartram Keightly, private secretary to Madam Blavatsky. The meetings of this branch are held in the Wiuona House, and are always open to the public. Sidney Thomas is the president.

#### THE BENCH AND BAR.

The organization of the bench of San Diego County took place September 2, 1850, when the First Judicial Court convened, the Hon. O. S. Witherby, Judge, presiding; Richard Rust, Clerk.

This court was in session, as also were the Court of Sessions and Probate Court, which convened October 14, 1850, until January 6, 1880, when the Superior Court was established; this court up to the present date has absorbed the work of the earlier courts and is able to accomplish all the work.

In the early history of the courts Los Angeles and San Diego counties comprised the First Judicial District; San Bernardino County then being a part of Los Angeles County. The first judge also was appointed by the Legislature and not elected by the people as is the present custom. Judge Witherby, the first presiding judge, has related some very interesting experiences of his early years on the bench; at that time, the only means of traveling long distances in this section was in the saddle. The judge was obliged to travel three times a year to Los Angeles to hold court, and the round trip occupied about seven days,—a very lonely journey, the country being but sparsely settled, not more than half a dozen houses being seen during an entire day.

During this period there were about 150 voters in San Diego County; any man of the proper age was permitted to vote without regard to nationality. Judge Benjamin Hayes was the first judge elected by the people and he

immediately succeeded Judge Witherby, January 20, 1853.

There seem to have been few acts of lawlessness of especial interest to note during the early history of this court; but two criminal executions, sanctioned by the court, have occurred in the history of this county and district up to the present day. One was for murder; the other (in 1850) for stealing. In the latter case the criminal was tried under Judge John Hayes in 1850, in the Court of Sessions. The charge was that said criminal (an American) broke into a store and stole some property.

The law at that time providing that a man convicted of stealing should be hung, the court had no alternative in the matter and was obliged to pronounce the sentence of death.

Below are named the judges of all courts in this district, from the organization of the bench to the present day:

#### FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT.

JUDGE.	APPOINTED.
O. S. Witherby . . . . .	September 7, 1850
Benjamin Hayes . . . . .	January 20, 1853
Pablo de la Guerra . . . . .	January 11, 1864
Murray Morrison . . . . .	July 13, 1868
Horace C. Rolfe . . . . .	April 8, 1872
W. T. McNealey . . . . .	January 12, 1874

#### SUPERIOR COURT—January 6, 1880.

JUDGE.	APPOINTED.
W. T. McNealey, holding over.	
John D. Works . . . . .	October 4, 1886
Edwin Parker . . . . .	August 29, 1887
John R. Aitkin . . . . .	December 19, 1888
George Puterbaugh . . . . .	April 3, 1889
W. L. Pierce . . . . .	April 3, 1889

#### THE COURT OF SESSIONS AND PROBATE COURT.

JUDGE.	APPOINTED.
John Hayes . . . . .	October 14, 1850
C. S. Couts, presiding . . . . .	March 29, 1854
D. H. Rogers . . . . .	March 29, 1854
John Curry . . . . .	March 29, 1854
D. B. Kurtz, presiding . . . . .	November 19, 1854

JUDGE.	APPOINTED.
H. C. Ladd . . . . .	November 19, 1854
C. G. Saunders . . . . .	November 19, 1854
W. H. Noyes, presiding . . . . .	October 1, 1860
A. B. Smith . . . . .	October 1, 1860
D. H. Hollister, presiding . . . . .	June 10, 1861
W. H. Noyes . . . . .	June 10, 1861
P. W. Huddleston . . . . .	June 10, 1861
Julio O'Suna . . . . .	March 7, 1864
Thomas H. Bush . . . . .	November 4, 1867
Moses A. Luce . . . . .	January 3, 1876,
to December 31, 1880, when the Superior Court	
was established; during the present year (1889),	
the new law giving to San Diego three Judges	
and three Superior Courts, has gone into effect.	

#### MUNICIPAL OFFICERS AND CITY AND COUNTY SCHOOL BOARDS.

##### CITY OFFICERS—

Mayor . . . . .	Douglas Gunn
City Attorney . . . . .	James P. Goodwin
City Clerk . . . . .	William M. Gassaway
City Auditor and Assessor . . . . .	G. W. Jorres
Treasurer and Tax Collector . . . . .	J. M. Dodge
City Engineer . . . . .	T. M. Shaw
Police Judge . . . . .	M. S. Rawson
Health Officer . . . . .	Dr. D. Gochenauer
Chief of Police . . . . .	James Coyne
Sewer Inspector . . . . .	I. T. Goldthwait
Street Superintendent . . . . .	Amos Pettingill
Plumbing Inspector . . . . .	J. H. Ponder
City Justice . . . . .	T. J. Hays

The Board of Aldermen comprises nine members, elected at large, and a "Board of Delegates," consisting of two elected from each of the nine wards.

The Board of Public Works is composed of four members.

The police commissioners are four in number, besides the Mayor, president *ex officio*. There are three fire commissioners, and seven members of the City Board of Health.

The amount paid out monthly to maintain the city government is, in round figures, \$5,000.

## COUNTY OFFICERS--

W. W. Bowers.....	Senator Fortieth District
Nestor A. Young.....	Assemblyman " "
W. D. Hamilton.....	County Clerk
S. A. McDowell.....	Sheriff
Ely Haight.....	Recorder and Auditor
S. Statler.....	Treasurer
H. W. Weineke.....	Tax Collector
J. M. Asher.....	Assessor
H. C. Sangrehr.....	Surveyor
O. J. Wellsworth, }	Constables
José Cota, }	
W. A. Sloan, }	Justices of the Peace
T. J. Hays, }	

## SUPERIOR COURT.

## Department No. 1—

John R. Aitken.....	Judge
J. W. Girvin.....	Clerk
F. K. Gallagher.....	Reporter

## Department No. 2—

George Puterbaugh.....	Judge
S. C. Foltz.....	Clerk
F. Meakin.....	Reporter

## Department No. 3—

W. L. Pierce.....	Judge
J. McNulty.....	Clerk
W. W. Whitson.....	Reporter
J. S. Callen.....	Court Commissioner

## BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

J. S. Buck.....	First District
J. H. Woolman.....	Second District
Chester Gunn.....	Third District
J. M. Woods.....	Fourth Dist., and Chairman
A. J. Stice.....	Fifth District
E. H. Miller, Deputy County Clerk and <i>ex officio</i> Clerk of Board.	

## SCHOOLS.

The present fine educational system in California grew from small beginnings. The children of Spanish blood came of ignorant parents, mostly low-caste soldiers, who themselves could neither read nor write. Officers taught their own children, and sometimes women would

gather their own and the little ones of their neighbors into a sort of dame's school, which not infrequently included an ambitious soldier. In 1793 a royal order commanded that a school be established in each pueblo, apparently for the instruction of the Indians. Governor Borica began to stir in the matter, and sought out available teachers. At San José a retired sergeant, Manuel Vargas, had opened the first school in the public granary. With characteristic enterprise, the citizens of San Diego contributed \$250 per year to induce him to transfer his enterprise thither, and by September, 1796, he was established there, having twenty-two pupils. The *doctrina cristiana* was ordered to be taught first, then reading and writing. The paper for copies was supplied by the officials, and when it had served that purpose it was collected for wrapping cartridges. Borica was an ardent patron of these early educational efforts.

Don Pio Pico remembers having been a pupil in a class taught in 1813 by one José Antonio Carrillo, and having covered many sheets of paper with the name "Señor Don Felix María Callejas." Also there was a school in 1818. In 1829 there was a school, with eighteen pupils, taught for a time by Padre Menendez, who received from \$15 to \$20 per month from the municipal funds. During this decade, educational matters were greatly fostered by Governor Sola, who contributed largely to their support from his private purse.

In 1868 a public school was taught in the barracks. Shortly thereafter, the trustees of the school district acquired the land which is now occupied by the present school buildings. The people residing in the eastern part of the town organized a separate district, and built a school-house.

The first private school was the academy of Professor Oliver, established in 1869. In 1873 this gentleman sold the school building to Miss S. M. Gunn, who removed it to another site, improved it to such an extent that it was substantially a new building, and in it established

the San Diego Academy. Later, in 1873, Rev. D. F. McFarland opened a private seminary, which suspended in 1875; and still later, in 1873, Mrs. O. W. Gates established the Point Loma Seminary.

San Diego is now behind none in educational facilities. The new charter assures to the city a judicious and well managed school system, and a progressive board of education insures its carrying out. Some idea of the recent growth of the schools may be gained from the following figures: On September 18, 1888, there were 1,639 pupils and 37 teachers. On March 8, 1889, there were 1,847 pupils. During the month of December, 1889, there were enrolled 2,215 pupils, and a constant corps of 61 experienced teachers. Handsome new school-houses have replaced the poor and inadequate buildings of a year ago, and others are projected. During the past year have been erected the Sherman Heights building, which cost \$25,000, and the B street building, costing \$26,750. They each contain four basement rooms, eight session-rooms, a large assembly-room, a principal's office, closets, store-rooms, and laboratories. The halls are very large and airy, the ventilation perfect, and the architectural effects very pleasing. Another building is to be erected shortly, of the same size as these, which will favorably bear comparison with other school edifices wherever. There are also two other large buildings, the Russ and the Middletown school, of eight to ten session-rooms each; and there is the Coronado school with five rooms, the East with five, the Sherman with four, the North with two, and five suburban schools of one room each. The enrollment for December in all the schools was 2,215. The number of teachers employed is sixty-one, including a special teacher of music, and a special teacher of drawing. The High School, which is in the Russ building, has ninety-two pupils. The course covers sufficient ground to enable graduates to enter the State University without examination. The curriculum includes Latin, French, and German. Such pupils as complete

only the common-school course are thoroughly grounded in the common-school branches of an English education, with an elementary knowledge of the modern sciences; and those in the eighth grade receive such a thorough drill in elementary book-keeping as fits them to take charge of the books of any common small business.

Rev. B. F. McDaniels, a member of the board of education, is an enthusiastic and energetic worker. He introduced into the schools this year a system of savings banks, which is a complete success. The children have deposited \$1,376.14 in the savings bank in the four months since it was introduced into the schools. Besides saving so much money from useless and sometimes harmful expenditure, the children are acquiring habits of thoughtful economy and thrift, an appreciation of the value and the proper use of money, and some practical knowledge of the manner of transacting business in banks.

It is proposed also to give the pupils of the public schools of San Diego the benefit of manual training in connection with industrial drawing.

The total number of pupils enrolled is 3,282; the average daily attendance is 1,973.

In addition to the public schools, there are various private institutions of learning, as follows:

The Southwest Institute, established by Mrs. M. E. Pierce in 1886. This is a boarding and day school for girls and boys. Since 1889 it has been under the charge of Miss May and Miss Kinney. Some ninety pupils are in attendance.

The Academy of Our Lady of Peace was established in 1882 by the Sisters of St. Joseph. It is under the management of the main convent at South St. Louis. This is a boarding and day school. There are some 225 pupils in attendance, under the immediate supervision of Mother Valeria, the Sister Superior.

Miss Phillips' School for Boys and Girls is an institution established in 1890, for the primary and intermediate grades, admitting day pupils only.



The San Diego Business College was organized April 1, 1888, under the direction of Professor Phillips, as the business department of the University of Southern California, but it is now operated independently. At present there are twenty-five pupils in attendance.

The Indian Training School is located at Old Town. It is under the direction and management of Father Ubach, of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Joseph, at San Diego.

This school was established in 1866. It has at present in attendance some seventy-five pupils, mostly Indians.

There are in charge as teachers four Sisters of the Roman Catholic faith, and also a farmer and a mechanic, who give special instructions in their respective branches.

The Conservatory of Music was established in September, 1887, as a branch of the University of Southern California. It is commonly known as the musical department of the College of Fine Arts, which is in course of construction on University Heights, San Diego, its completion being retarded by the great financial depression existing at present. This institution is now conducted independently of the University. Professor J. H. Hill is at its head at present, having under his charge ninety pupils pursuing the course of the different departments. A number of prominent citizens, including Mrs. W. J. Hunsaker, Altamirano, M. Johnson and Mrs. H. L. Story, have offered valuable medals to the pupils most diligent and most successful in their studies, the awards to be made at the annual public concert (held in June) of the institution.

#### THE COUNTY SCHOOLS.

The number of school districts in San Diego County, including the city, is 110. There are 181 teachers, who hold the following grades of certificates: Grammar school course or high school, six; grammar grade, 103; primary grade, seventy-two. The amount paid during the last school year, ending June 30, 1889, to these teachers, was \$109,190.73, an average of

\$69.75, or to female teachers \$68.40, per month. The expenditures for the year were as follows:

Teachers' salaries .....	\$109,190.73
Contingent expenses.....	38,536.53
School Libraries.....	2,317.58
Apparatus .....	1,857.34
School sites, buildings and furniture.....	95,894.58

Total.....\$247,796.76

The total amount received from various sources was:

State School Fund.....	\$ 75,563.28
County School Taxes .....	72,786.32
City and District Taxes.....	170,573.85

Total.....\$318,923.45

The total amount invested in school lots, houses, furniture, libraries, apparatus, etc., is \$310,543, divided as follows:

School lots, houses and furniture.....	\$293,148
Libraries.....	11,021
School apparatus.....	6,374

Total.....\$310,543

To the above must be added the value of school-houses and furniture, added, or now under contract, since the close of the last school year, which increases the above total by \$50,000, making the present valuation \$360,543.

The average number of months that school was in session during the year in the various districts was eight and two-tenths; the total number of children enrolled was 6,987; the average number belonging to school, 4,586; and the average daily attendance 4,279, or ninety-three per cent., a very large percentage of attendance.

The total number of census children (children from five to seventeen years of age) in the 110 districts is 8,319, divided as follows: whites, 8,197; negroes, eighty-seven; Indians under white guardianship, thirty; native-born Mongolians, five. Of the 6,986 enrolled children before mentioned, ninety-four were in the high school grade; five in the grammar school course; 875 in the grammar grade, and 6,012 in the primary grade.

The City Board of Education is composed of

a president, the City Superintendent of Schools, and two members from each of the nine wards of the city.

The County Board of Education comprises the County Superintendent of Schools and four other members from various school districts. This board meets on the Thursday preceding the first Monday in January, April, July and October.

There are 110 school districts in the county. The number of teachers employed, including San Diego city, is about 200.

The County Superintendent of Schools is R. D. Butler, and the City Superintendent of San Diego is Eugene de Burn.

#### THE PRESS.

San Diego's first newspaper, the *Herald*, was established by J. Judson Ames, on May 29, 1851. It devoted much space to transcontinental railway news, and the meetings held to raise subsidies to bring a Southern railroad to San Diego, as elsewhere stated in the annals of this decade. State division was also canvassed at this early day, and became somewhat of a hobby with the *Herald*. This was a Democratic organ, ardently espousing the interests of Governor Bigler. During the absence of Ames on political business in San Francisco, the *Herald* was edited by Lieutenant J. H. Derby, of the United States Topographical Engineers, who promptly changed its politics, nailing the Whig standard to the mast-head, and supporting the ticket with great zeal and enthusiasm. The wit of Derby, or, as he was known in print, "Phoenix," was something phenomenal; and the columns of that remote provincial journal, while under his administration, sparkled with a brilliancy not common in metropolitan issues. In 1859 the *Herald* suspended. For nine years (1859 to 1868) San Diego had no newspaper.

On October 10, 1868, the San Diego *Union* was founded by Gatewood & Briseño. It was issued as a weekly until March 20, 1871, and thereafter as a weekly and daily. In 1869 Taggart & Bushyhead were the publishers; in

1870 and 1871 they were Dodge & Bushyhead; from July, 1871, to June, 1873, Bushyhead & Gunn; thereafter Douglas Gunn was the publisher until the plant was sold in 1886 to the Union Company. For sixteen years (1870 to 1886) Hon. Douglas Gunn, now (1889) Mayor of San Diego, was the *Union's* editor, and his ability brought it up to a high degree of excellence and prominence. It is now issued as a daily and weekly.

In May, 1870, W. H. Gould established the *Bulletin*, which was published as a weekly until May, 1871, and then, until June, 1872, as a daily and weekly.

The *World* was established June, 1872, by W. J. Gatewood, and continued about two years as a daily and weekly.

From 1875 until 1877 the *News* was published by J. M. Julian & Co.

Mrs. C. P. Taggart established the *Sun*, and sold it after a time to the Sun Publishing Company, which comprised a number of the leading citizens of San Diego. In 1886 it was purchased by Warren Wilson, who with great success continued it until he sold it in February, 1889, to the present Sun Publishing Company, in which Walter G. Smith and W. E. Simpson are the principal stockholders, who issue it as a daily and weekly.

In May, 1885, D. P. St. Clair started the San Diego *Californian*, which encountered many vicissitudes during its career of some two months.

J. M. Julian, Ed. J. Bacon and Julian Regan established, in 1885, the *Democratic San Diegoan*, which was sold in February, 1889, to Sullivan & Waite, the present publishers, who issue it daily and weekly.

A few years since, Clara S. Foltz, in conjunction with Messrs. Cothran and Benjamin, established the *Bee*, which, after one or two changes, became absorbed by the Union Company.

The Bennett Brothers, in 1887, established the *News*, which they issued as a daily for six months, and then removed it to Ensenada, Lower California. During the "boom" period

a number of other publications sprang into ephemeral existence, only to expire again very shortly. The *Coronado Argus*, the *Sunday Telegram*, the *Sunday News*, and the *Pacific Beach*, are among these ill-fated children of the press.

Besides the journals already mentioned as surviving, San Diego city has at the present time (December, 1889) the following: *County Reporter*, weekly; *Neuigkeiten*, weekly; *Argosy*, weekly; *Enterprise*, weekly; *Sued-California Deutsche-Zeitung*, weekly; *Informant*, weekly; *Great Southwest*, monthly; *Young Men's Journal*, monthly; *West American Scientist*, monthly; and *Golden Era Magazine*, the oldest illustrated magazine on the Pacific coast, established thirty-seven years ago.

In the interior the following are the points which support local newspapers, the names of which, together with those of their editors, are appended: San Jacinto, *The Register*, Arthur G. Munn; Escondido, *The Times*, James Townsell; Oceanside, *The Herald*, J. M. Martin; Del Mar, *The Coast Vindicator*, Sam. F. Davis; Julian, *The Sentinel*, J. A. Jasper; Otay, *The Press*, A. J. Jenkins; Perris, *The Valley Union*, H. McPhee, National City.

#### FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The Masonic order is the oldest in date of the fraternal organizations of San Diego. The senior lodge, San Diego Lodge, No. 35, was granted its charter May 6, 1853. The first officers were: James W. Robinson, Master; Philip Crosthwaite, S. W., and William H. Moon, J. W. This lodge met in Old Town until 1877, when it removed to its present lodge rooms.

San Diego Lodge, No. 153, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized March 23, 1869. Its first officers were: John R. Porter, N. G.; Alex. M. Young, V. G.; F. Marlette, R. S., and S. Culverwell, T.

Monument Lodge of Good Templars was instituted April 2, 1869. A list of its first officers is not obtainable.

The following is a list of the secret orders or

fraternal societies at present existing in San Diego:

A. O. F. Court of San Diego, No. 7,592, organized January 1, 1870. Has ninety-five members. A. O. F., Court of San Diego, No. 1,799, organized 1889. Has fifty-four members.

A. O. U. W., Point Loma Lodge, No. 248, organized June, 1887, membership, 100; San Diego Lodge, No. 160, organized January 30, 1880, membership, 85; Loyal Knights, Cuyamaca Legion, No. 20, organized June, 1889, membership, thirty; A. & A. S. R., Constans Lodge of Perfection, No. 15, organized May 13, 1887, membership, 22; Caledonian Society, organized 1889, membership, eighty-four; F. & A. M., San Diego Chapter, No. 61, R. A. M.; San Diego Commandery, No. 25, K. T.; Southern Star Chapter & Order of the Eastern Star, No. 96, organized 1889, membership, eighty; G. A. R., Heintzelman Post, No. 33, organized 1881, membership, 325; I. O. O. F., Coronado Lodge, No. 328, organized December 1, 1886, membership, 105; Canton Lodge, San Diego, No. 22, membership, thirty-two; Centennial Encampment, No. 58, membership, 110; General Relief Committee; Silver Gate Rebecca Degree Lodge, No. 141, organized 1889, membership, fifty; Knights of the Golden Eagle, San Diego Castle, No. 2, organized August 22, 1887, and reorganized February 6, 1889, membership, fifty-two; Knights of Pythias, Red Star Lodge, No. 153, organized September 28, 1887; San Diego Lodge, No. 28, organized 1872, membership, 125; Native Sons of the Golden West, San Diego Parlor, No. 108, organized June, 1887, membership, eighty-four; O. C. F., San Diego Council, No. 92, organized 1881, membership, forty; Concordia Turnverein, formed February 1, 1890, by an amalgamation of the San Diego and the Phoenix Turnvereins, membership, 100; Sons of Veterans, U. S. Camp, No. 21, organized September, 1889, membership, twenty-eight; Royal Arcanum, San Diego Council, No. 1,214, organized December 5, 1889, membership, thirty-three; I. O. B. B., Lasker Lodge, No. 370, organized 1886, membership, thirty.

None of the organizations heretofore enumerated own the buildings wherein they hold their various meetings. The edifice known as "Odd Fellows' Hall," and also as "Masonic Hall," is owned by a stock company composed of representatives from these two societies, associated with another party; thus, while the building is devoted to the purposes of these fraternities, it is not controlled by either one exclusively. It is a three-story edifice, substantial and with good appointments.

There are, moreover, the following organizations: Sons of Temperance, Golden Gate Division, No. 50, organized November, 1889, membership, twenty-one; San Diego Typographical Union, No. 221, membership, sixty; United Endowment Associates, organized October, 1889, membership, thirty-two.

Furthermore, there are various societies of a miscellaneous character, with interests scientific, philanthropic, social, and athletic, including: San Diego Society of Natural History, organized November 2, 1874, membership, thirty-six; Society for the Improvement and Beautifying of San Diego; San Diego County Medical Society, organized December, 1886, membership, forty-two; President, Dr. T. L. Magee; Vice-President, Dr. F. R. Burnham; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. Edwin Carson; the Cuyamaca Club, membership, ninety one; the Mizpah Club, organized July, 1888, membership, sixty; Excelsior Rowing & Swimming Club, organized June, 1888, membership, seventy; Silver Gate Athletic Club, organized September, 1889, membership, 100; Seventh Ward Lyceum, organized September, 1889, membership, 100; Women's Industrial Exchange, organized in 1887, for the aid and the general benefit of women; the Young Men's Christian Association, organized April 27, 1882, reorganized September 29, 1884; Women's Christian Temperance Union, organized 1881 for the county, whose membership is forty; for city, organized 1883, incorporated 1890, having a membership of forty-seven; Young Women's Christian Temperance Union, organized in 1890, as an aux-

iliary of the San Diego Union; Women's "Central" Christian Temperance Union, organized April, 1887, membership, thirty.

The City Guard Band was organized on January 7, 1885, and their first public engagement was during the great local exhibit of agricultural products at Armory Hall in the same year, shortly after the completion of the California Southern Railway. At that time the leader was C. A. Burgess, who was succeeded in the following year by C. M. Walker. In the month of August, 1887, the late R. J. Pennell and J. M. Dodge conceived the idea of sending the band East for the purpose of advertising the city and county. Within three weeks no less a sum than \$8,000 had been subscribed, and the band, numbering twenty-one pieces, started out. They were absent forty-two days, and journeyed to Boston and back, and spent eight days at the G. A. R. Encampment at St. Louis, where they were given the place of honor at the head of the procession, in which nearly fifty bands, from all parts of the Union, participated. Before returning they visited every important city in the States, and did much good work. They carried with them a banner bearing the legend, "San Diego, California," besides considerable literature of value for general distribution. The band is in a better condition now than ever before. It has magnificent quarters, a library valued at over \$4,000, and owes nothing.

#### THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

San Diego can boast of one of the most efficient brigades on the coast. It was organized by the Board of Fire Commissioners created by the charter. This board is composed of J. P. Burt, president; J. K. Hamilton and E. F. Rockfellow, the last named being the long term member. Henry Bradt is the secretary. The board elected A. B. Cairnes as chief on the 5th of June last, since which date, under his efficient supervision, the department has been made what it is. The total strength of the department is forty-two, in addition to which there is still a volunteer company doing duty in the Land and

Town Company's addition. The force consists of one chief, two engineers, five foremen, six drivers and twenty-eight firemen. There are two steam fire engines, two hose carriages, one hose wagon and two hook and ladder wagons. There are eleven horses, all in the best condition, and a credit to those who have them in their care. There is a good electric alarm system, by which the various companies are notified simultaneously in case of fire.

Since the reorganization of the department in June last, there have been eight fires, resulting in a loss to property of \$3,200, the loss in every instance being fully covered by insurance.

## BANKS.

The Consolidated National is the successor of the Bank of San Diego (the first in the county, established in 1870) and the Commercial Bank. The union of the two banks in the present establishment took place in 1879, the president then being O. S. Witherby, and the manager Bryant Howard. Its stockholders represent over \$7,000,000 worth of property. Its present president is Bryant Howard, and the vice-president and acting cashier, J. H. Barbour.

The doors of the California National were opened for business January 9, 1888. On December 31, 1889, this bank had a paid up capital of \$250,000; undivided profits of \$60,000 cash; sight exchange of \$350,000, and a line of deposits of almost \$900,000. The officers are: William Collier, president; D. D. Dare, vice-president; J. W. Collins, cashier.

In the same building and under the same management is the California Mortgage, Loan and Trust Company, with a paid up capital of \$125,000.

The Savings Bank of San Diego County occupies the same rooms as the Consolidated National Bank; and was the first savings bank established in the county. It has been very successful, having paid its depositors larger dividends than any other savings bank in the State. As the State law holds the stockholders

liable for deposits in proportion to the demands of their capital stock, without limit, and as the stockholders of this bank are nearly the same as those of the Consolidated National Bank, this is among the strongest and safest institutions in California.

The first National Bank opened in 1884, with a capital of \$50,000. Its paid up capital is now over \$300,000 in gold coin, being the greatest of any bank in the county. It has paid liberal dividends, and has a surplus of \$700,000. Its present officers are: J. Gruendike, president; R. A. Thomas, vice-president; Jerry Toles, cashier.

## TRAFFIC.

The traffic to and from San Diego is carried by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé system, the San Diego, Cuyamaca & Eastern road, the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, the Spreckels line of clipper ships, the pioneer line from New York, and the Mexican, International, Pacific and Gulf of California steamship lines. All these companies report a good business, with prospects of a very prosperous year for 1890. Other railroad and steamship lines are expected to reach San Diego in the near future, which will be an important feature in her growth.

The year just closed has been a successful one to the California Southern (of the Santa Fé system). The following record of freight shipments shows a fair increase for the year:

## FREIGHT RECEIVED AT SAN DIEGO.

MONTH.	POUNDS.	REVENUE.
January.....	8,253,996	\$53,069.50
February.....	5,770,778	24,816.09
March.....	3,473,207	22,454.14
April.....	5,336,404	18,270.48
May.....	4,641,080	19,852.53
June.....	6,388,213	26,203.03
July.....	6,849,970	36,365.24
August.....	8,032,200	31,944.70
September.....	8,698,779	29,045.88
October.....	8,607,313	25,515.58
November.....	7,745,160	24,858.06
December.....	4,482,397	22,377.88
Total.....	81,296,414	\$338,802.19



## FREIGHT FORWARDED FROM SAN DIEGO.

MONTH.	POUNDS.	REVENUE.
January.....	9,355,000.....	\$18,763.06
February.....	7,842,950.....	14,346.23
March.....	9,023,750.....	17,449.35
April.....	9,695,370.....	59,490.03
May.....	11,689,150.....	20,359.85
June.....	9,041,360.....	16,285.11
July.....	9,952,660.....	14,919.90
August.....	10,560,770.....	17,178.18
September.....	7,326,960.....	16,701.25
October.....	16,172,270.....	35,730.25
November.....	8,449,930.....	21,585.79
December.....	4,566,250.....	50,794.10

Total.....113,694,980      \$223,402.48

The two tables show a very good percentage in favor of San Diego. During the year 81,000,000 pounds of freight were received, and 113,000,000 pounds were shipped. There were 32,000,000 pounds more shipped than received. The bulk of the shipment out has been coal, lumber and general merchandise to Los Angeles and surrounding towns, while the shipments in are largely from the East, so that the revenue derived by the railway is larger from the long haul than from the short haul out.

Owing to discriminating rates against San Diego by the Santa Fé many thousand bushels of wheat and barley from San Jacinto and other rich sections of the county naturally tributary to San Diego have been shipped to San Francisco via Los Angeles. The matter of discriminating rates has been investigated by the Chamber of Commerce, and the Santa Fé people have pledged themselves to give San Diego an equal show with Los Angeles. This means that San Diego will get the business, for lower rates prevail from San Diego by ocean than from Los Angeles, which must also include a rail shipment of nearly thirty miles before reaching the ocean.

The passenger business of the year is represented by the ticket sales which have amounted to \$200,000 during the year. The number of pieces of baggage received during the year was 16,130. The number of pieces forwarded was 15,849, showing nearly 1000 more pieces received than forwarded.

During the past year but two steamer lines entered the port. The year has seen one other begun, and the plans laid for still others.

From the Pacific Coast Steamship Company plying between San Francisco and San Diego and intermediate ports, the following report is received regarding its use of the harbor:

MONTH.	TONS OF FREIGHT RECEIVED.	TONS OF FREIGHT SHIPPED.	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS ARRIVED.	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS DEPARTED.
January.....	3087	390	343	462
February.....	4019	483	344	545
March.....	2381	454	503	601
April.....	1721	585	314	695
May.....	2145	623	318	607
June.....	1552	420	353	603
July.....	2044	720	362	508
August.....	2930	663	512	631
September.....	3321	1146	475	594
October.....	1858	941	349	383
November.....	1995	977	332	563
December.....	1939	842	351	382
Total.....	26,024	8454	4621	6612

During part of the year steamers of the line arrived every three days, and part of the time every four days. The steamers have been changed several times, and at present the two vessels on the line are the Corona and Mexico. The latter has, however, made her last trip, and the Santa Rosa, a much larger and speedier boat, takes her place on the next trip.

During the year 1888 the number of tons of freight received was 50,145; shipped 2,792; passengers arrived 10,849; passengers departed 17,058. The same year three boats were running part of the time, and there was a heavy tourist travel.

*The Pioneer Line.*—Henry L. Davis, representing several New York shipping firms, has gone to the great metropolis of America to start the first ship of the Pioneer Line to San Diego. The object in establishing this line is to do a general freighting business between New York and Southern California, San Diego being the landing point for the vessels on the line. Mr. Davis has built a large warehouse here, and states that New York merchants are beginning to take a special interest in San Diego, as it will

be the nearest western harbor to the western outlet of the Nicaragua canal.

*The Spreckels Line.*—J. D. Spreckels has also put on a line of ships from New York to San Diego and controls more ships than any other man whose wares cross the Pacific. The freight rate for goods shipped by vessel from New York to San Diego is only about one-half that of goods shipped by rail, and hence these new lines will be largely patronized. Mr. Spreckels is one of America's shrewdest shippers, and now has ten or fifteen ships en route from the various parts of the world to San Diego.

*The Mexican International Line.*—The full name of the above company is the Mexico, International, Pacific and Gulf of California Steamship Line. Two steamers are owned by this company—the Manuel Dublan and Carlos Pacheco. The former, which is much the larger of the two, makes three trips a week to Ensenada with passengers and freight, and two trips a month to San Quentin. The Carlos Pacheco alone was used until about three months ago, when the business increased so rapidly that the Manuel Dublan was put on in her stead.

*Importation and Exportation Line.*—The Southern California Importation and Exportation Company was recently formed here by W. De Silva and Ohlmeyer Brothers & Company. These people have seen the advantages of running a line of steamers from this port to Mexican and Gulf of California ports, and propose to occupy the field. Their San Diego office is in the Louis block, and as soon as the steamer which they have purchased in London, and which is now coming around the Horn, arrives, she will be put into service. The steamer is about the size of the Corona. If her operation proves a success, and there is no reason to believe she will not, other steamers will be put on the line with her.

*The Opposition Line.*—Within the past two months another San Francisco line has begun running a steamer into this port, making the trip about every ten days. The steamer Santa Maria is the only one of the line thus far put

on, but it is the intention to increase the service should the business warrant.

#### THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The San Diego Benevolent Institution, to relieve the deserving poor, was organized some years since. Its income is from voluntary contributions and from an allowance of \$100 monthly from the county funds.

The San Diego County Hospital and Poor Farm, established July 1, 1872, had received up to July, 1889, 1,237 patients. Its capacity is some sixty patients.

The Catholic Ladies' Aid Society, organized April, 1888, is a well equipped and organized body for the succor of the poor of all creeds and nations.

The Brewster Sanitarium is not yet running, though the property for its establishment, valued at \$25,000, in Paradise Valley, has been deeded for the purpose by Mrs. Elizabeth A. Brewster.

The Free Dispensary, founded by Dr. G. H. Schmitt, early in 1888, treated, during the year 1889, cases to the number of 1,910. In connection with it, is established a system of medical insurance against illness and accident.

The Hospital of the Good Samaritan, under the management of a number of the leading ladies of San Diego, receives as patients gratis those unable to pay for attendance, as well as paying patients. This hospital was incorporated November, 1877.

#### PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

The County Jail, situated in the basement of the court-house was built in 1872, and has accommodation for ninety male and ten female prisoners. It is under the immediate charge of the sheriff and his deputy.

The City Prison is situated at the corner of India and F streets and is in charge of the chief of police. There are accommodations for fifty prisoners.

#### STREET CARS.

The San Diego Street Car Company closed the books of 1889 with ten miles of street car

lines in operation, and eleven miles of motor lines. They have thirty-three cars, 150 horses, and give employment to sixty men. During the year they carried 1,587,807 passengers, a notable increase over the preceding twelve months.

The San Diego Cable Road Company was incorporated in August, 1889, with a capital resource of \$500,000, represented by some of the wealthiest citizens of San Diego. In June, 1890, they have built four miles of track, on which twelve cars are in operation, with an increased number available at need.

#### MILITARY.

During the earlier years of existence, San Diego had no larger regular military force than others of the establishments, and it only became a regular presidio under a new reglamento in 1774.

During the decade 1791-1800 there was maintained in California a military force of 280 men of the presidial companies, a governor and a surgeon; and, after 1796, ninety Catalan volunteers and artillerymen. Of officers, twelve were commissioned, thirty-five non-commissioned; there were 260 privates, sixty pensioners and four or five mechanics. The term of enlistment was for ten years, or eighteen years' service for retirement as invalids on half-pay. Recruits were so scarce that often pensioners were long retained in the service. The annual salaries ranged from \$96, paid an invalid soldier, to \$840, paid the Captain of Catalan volunteers, and \$4,000 to the Governor, who was Lieutenant-Colonel. Military discipline appears to have been very slack, and various un-soldierly duties were imposed upon the men. No flags were possessed here until 1795, when one for each garrison was sent from Mexico. In 1797 arms and ammunition were distributed among the settlers, whom it was attempted to organize as militia, in view of apprehended foreign attack.

Down to 1819, the San Diego force was 100 men, including two officers, sixty-nine soldiers of the presidial company, twenty-three invalids,

four artillerymen and two mechanics. Of these some fifty-five were in San Diego presidio. When Portilla came with his Mazatlan company, fifty-five of them remained at San Diego; it must be remembered that this presidio still held military jurisdiction over San Gabriel. No soldier or officers received any pay during that decade.

By the decade 1831-1840, the garrison of San Diego was scarcely more than farcical, the forces had long been unpaid, and from 1837 the presidio was abandoned.

On his visit to San Diego in January, 1842, Duflot de Mofras found a few soldiers and one officer at the pueblo, and a few cannon half-buried among the ruins and in the sand at the old presidio. These, together with the potential balls to be found at the old fort, the prefect instructed José A. Estudillo to bring away, in October of that year; this removal was rendered unnecessary when, in the next month, Captain Phelps of the Alert, in connection with the Jones affair, spiked the guns and threw into the bay the rest of the small furniture. This practically ended the old presidio existence, the last trace of which is found in a report made that month by the Alférez Salazar, that he had a total force of fourteen men, with neither guns nor ammunition.

The year 1846 witnessed the establishment of a military post at San Diego, the troops being quartered at the old mission until 1856. The post was commanded during various periods by Heintzelman, Magruder, Burton, Winder and Fauntleroy. Captain Winder, who resigned from the army a few years since, and who is now a well-known citizen of San Diego, arrived at the post in 1854, with two companies of the Third Artillery. His company was assigned to escort the first survey for the Pacific Railroad under Lieutenant Parke of the Topographical Engineers; this expedition set out March 26, 1855. It was under directions to explore the outlet of the Mojave river, and did discover the point of its disappearance at Soda Lake.

While Colonel Magruder was in command at the Mission, in 1854, a military execution took

place there, under sentence of a court martial, for the murder on the desert of Colonel Craig. A large concourse of spectators gathered at the post to witness their execution.

The barracks at New Town were built in 1851, but the building was not occupied by troops until the arrival of the volunteers in 1862, it having been originally designed for a military storehouse and depot. Major McKinstry was in charge of the depot as Chief Quartermaster, and large trains were despatched thence with supplies for the troops at Yuma and other western points.

The Government maintained a military post at San Diego until 1867, although on the outbreak of the civil war, the regular troops were transported by steamer to the East, to participate in operations there, while their place at San Diego was supplied by volunteer forces. Prior to this time the water supply for the barracks had been conveyed down thither from the Mission valley, but Captain A. S. Grant, who arrived with the volunteers, made the notable discovery that good water could be had by sinking a well, and the first one at the post was sunk by him, in what is now known as Sherman's addition.

Although the military post was finally reduced in 1866, a few troops have been there quartered much of the time since then, a detachment occupying the barracks at present.

It is not unlikely that the Government will deem it wise to re-establish a military post at San Diego in the future, as it affords one of the most favorably situated points on the coast for the purposes of a military depot.

The rest of San Diego's military defenses is represented by the First Brigade National Guard of California, Ninth Infantry Regiment, Rawlins Cadwallader commanding; and by Company B, San Diego Guards organized in April, 1881. Douglas Gunn is the present Captain.

An excellent idea of the commerce of San Diego may be had from the appended statements of statistics relative to

## CUSTOMS AND EXPORTS.

The fiscal year at the custom house ends on the 30th of each June. The records as kept there relate to the fiscal year only. The following shows the collections at the custom house for the years ending June 30, during the past decade:

1880.....	\$ 23,583
1881.....	24,382
1882.....	253,089
1883.....	91,139
1884.....	12,661
1885.....	5,739
1886.....	10,717
1887.....	29,845
1888.....	311,935
1889.....	156,176
<hr/>	
\$1,029,266	

The value of the exports from the port during the past three years has been,—

Ending June 30, 1887.....	\$ 165,909
" " 30, 1888.....	371,360
" " 30, 1889.....	376,799
To December 31, 1889.....	164,817
<hr/>	
\$1,078,885	

The number of vessels entering from foreign ports during the same year has been,

Ending June 30, 1887.....	116
" " 30, 1888.....	284
" " 30, 1889.....	225
To December 31, 1889.....	69
<hr/>	
713	

During the same period there have cleared from the port for foreign ports vessels as follows:

Ending June 30, 1887.....	109
" " 30, 1888.....	233
" " 30, 1889.....	181
To December 31, 1889.....	67
<hr/>	
590	

San Diego district stands third on the list as an economic district, as in only two other districts is the cost of collection less in proportion to the amount collected, than it is here.

During the present year an experiment has been tried which in itself was successful in more ways than one. Three vessels which arrived here coal laden secured cargoes out for Seattle and went there for cargoes of wheat.

The Highland Light cleared with 208 tons of brick and 140 tons of hay; the Southern Chief took away 330 tons of brick, 305 tons of hay, and twelve tons of lime; the Richard III, loaded with 110 tons of common brick, 167 tons of pressed brick, 277 tons of hay, and 112 tons of barley, the three shipments being as follows: by the Highland Light, 348 tons; by the Southern Chief, 647 tons; by the Richard III, 666 tons; making a total of 1,661 tons sent out. These are the first shipments sent north, and the success of the same may lead to a large business in that direction in the future.

The trade with Mexico shows a large increase over that of last year, although it is not easy to secure all the data necessary for a complete comparison. During the year the Manuel Dublan or the Pacheco has been running regularly, and part of the time both. The time during which both steamers were running was in February and March, when the excitement which followed the discovery of gold in Alamo caused so great an influx of miners and freight. During those months the trade both by sea and via Tia Juana was considerably heavier, and it has been only since that time that any record has been kept which could be secured at the Tia Juana line. It is undeniably true, however, that the amount of business done heretofore by the line has been more than doubled during 1889.

The following tabulated statement of the business done at the frontier custom-house of Mexico shows the extent of this increased traffic during the months named. The report for the last two months could not be obtained, but the amount of business is about the same as that of the months preceding. The following is the table:

Months.	No. packages.	Value.	Duties collected.	Total pounds.
March.....	7,856	\$31,553.00	\$11,193.88	375,327
April.....	1,293	11,932.00	2,372.74	301,669
May.....	16,799	46,074.00	3,029.15	225,925
June.....	5,993	26,902.00	2,677.62	347,079
July.....	9,215	28,965.50	3,495.98	324,470
August.....	1,997	19,986.25	2,684.27	372,324
September..	4,046	18,583.50	3,279.65	383,293
October....	1,993	3,518.00	3,279.85	404,523
	49,191	\$192,514.25	\$31,987.14	2,734,589

Much of this business was transacted from here to the line via the National City & Otay road, from whence freighters took it to the mines, though some of it was freighted on both sides of the line. The principal articles which enter into the trade with the lower country are: Quicksilver, steel in bars, coal, all kinds of tools for miners, etc., lumber, machinery for mining purposes, hay, grain, giant powder, fuse, caps, cotton goods, clothing, cotton, linen and wool, brandies, almonds, sugar, sausages, coffee, onions, potatoes, beer, chocolate, wines, dried fruits, crackers, fruits, flour, lard, butter, honey, pastes, dried fish, pepper, cheese, salt, sardines, wheat, beans, vinegar, glass articles, steel and iron articles, copper sheets, shot, curtains, band instruments, watches, hand machines and hand mills, carts, wagons, carriages of all kinds, black powder, articles manufactured of wood, all kinds of furniture, articles manufactured of board and paper, saddles, harness and leather articles, shoes and leather boots, coal oil, oils of all kinds and drugs, brooms, axle grease, soaps, chewing tobacco and tobaccos of all kinds, candles, etc., etc., etc.

Trade via the steamer line has also greatly increased. During the year 1888 the value of exports to Mexico was \$128,824.86. The increase is readily seen in the following report for the last four months, or since September 1, 1889. During these four months the number of packages handled was 37,119; pounds of freight, 1,661,537; feet of lumber, 173,046; value of merchandise, \$74,630.22. By the above it will be seen that the entire business of 1888 was not twice what it has been during the past four months.

The return business from Lower California is not so heavy, consisting principally of gold ore and hides, besides bullion.

At present there is a good trade between the western ports of Mexico and San Francisco. All of this trade rightly belongs to San Diego, and in time she must receive it. This line, which it is announced will export and import fruits, hides, woods and merchandise in the



United States and Mexico, will probably be the means of first diverting the large business which now passes this port on its way north.

A comparison of the reports of freights received by steamer during the years 1888 and 1889 will show that the freight received during the earlier year was nearly double that received during the latter.

At first glance that would appear to be a bad showing, but it is not, for the simple reason that in 1889 the back country raised what in 1888 the steamship company brought from San Francisco. In 1888 a visitor to the wharf just after the arrival of a steamer would have seen tons of crushed barley and grain brought in from the north. During the present year, however, hardly a sack has been brought here for home consumption. Barley and grain shipments for the north by steamer are frequent, one of the latest shipments being 220 tons, via the Alexander Duncan, from National City. In addition the outgoing shipments for the past year are nearly double that of 1888. Next year the shipment out will be much greater, and by 1895, at the present rate of increase, the company will need extra steamers to bear away the freight which San Diego will produce for her northern neighbors.

Although one importation during the two preceding years had overstocked the lumber yards, the year 1889 witnessed the importation of 21,540,974 feet, mostly pine and redwood, from the north; three cargoes, aggregating 1,176,440 feet, of prima-vera logs from Mexico, this industry being begun during this year. This lumber is reshipped to the East, for the manufacture of fine furniture; also a total of 128,739 railroad ties.

Among other imports were 400 tons of pig iron, 102 tons tin plates, 75 tons gold ore, 180 tons of general merchandise and a vast quantity of oil brought in the schooners constantly plying between this port and Ventura.

The following is a comparison of the shipping business of the port of San Diego with that of the ports of San Francisco and San Pedro, the

figures being taken from the San Francisco *Shipping Report and Commercial News*:—

On the 22d day of July, 1887, the tonnage on the way to San Pedro from foreign and eastern ports was 21,271 tons; on the same day in 1888, it had increased to 47,403 tons, and on July 22, 1889, it had fallen off to 4,356 tons, a loss of 90 per cent. in one year.

On July 22, 1887, there were 13,946 tons on the way to San Diego; one year later it was 38,001 tons, and on July 22, 1889, it had decreased to 20,466 tons. This is a falling off of 60 per cent., as against San Pedro's 90 per cent., or 25 per cent. in favor of San Diego.

On July 22, 1887, the total tonnage on the way to the port of San Francisco was 264,569 tons; one year later it had increased to 324,296 tons, and on July 22, 1889, it had fallen off to 241,632 tons. This is a falling off of 40 per cent. To summarize, then, San Francisco has during the past year decreased 40 per cent., San Diego 65 per cent. and San Pedro 90 per cent. in tonnage from eastern and foreign points. In this showing, San Francisco not having been subject to "boom" influences, the falling off was due less to reaction than at other ports.

Compared in many other ways, San Diego shows better proportionately than San Francisco. For instance, in 1878 (taking the same date, July 22, right through) San Pedro had 21,271 tons on the way, San Diego 13,946, a difference in favor of San Pedro of 7,000 tons; in 1888 San Diego had 58,001; San Pedro 47,403, or a difference for the year in favor of San Diego of 11,000 tons. Thus, in 1888, San Diego not only equaled the 7,000 tons, but gained 11,000 tons beside,—a total gain of 18,000 tons in one year over San Pedro.

San Francisco has 23,000 less on the way today than in 1887; San Pedro 17,000 tons less than in 1887, while San Diego has 7,000 tons more than she had in 1887. Thus, it will be seen, San Francisco tonnage is lower than it has been in four years, San Pedro the lowest in three years, while San Diego shows an increase of 50 per cent. These figures are all official.

## RESOURCES.

In the future of San Diego County the orange tree, and more particularly the lemon tree, will undoubtedly play a part of great importance.

This county is the home of the grape. It is also the land of the lemon, and it is next door neighbor to the abiding place of the orange.

There is no better index to the healthy and steady growth which San Diego now enjoys than the reports which the farmers, fruit growers and ranchmen daily bring to the city. Scarcely a day now passes that does not bring with it a number of boxes of oranges for the San Diego market. The San Diego County oranges have already found a place in the San Francisco market, and large orders have been received for this year's crop. Shipments East will begin soon, and this year the shipment will be much larger than on previous years. Shipments of lemons are also beginning to be made, and future years will see a great output in this line.

Some partial index of the belief of the people on the subject of this being a fruit country may be found in the report published elsewhere of the number of fruit trees found by the assessor. In 1887 there were 91,000. During the next year the people more than doubled this number, making 191,000, and in the past year they doubled up once more to 380,000. Every indication points to the belief that this year the doubling process will be continued.

The acreage of oranges and lemons is hard to arrive at with any degree of certainty. Reports have been received from some of the horticultural districts, but not from all, and some of the sections in which the citrus fruits are grown are not reported at all. This incomplete report shows that in San Jacinto and vicinity there are 85 acres; Perris, 20 acres; Elsinore, 20 acres; Wildomar, 20 acres; Murrietta and Temecula, 45 acres; Fallbrook, 40 acres; San Luis Rey, 50 acres; Pala, 45 acres; Escondido, 80 acres; Poway, 40 acres; Encinitas, 16 acres, and National, 65 acres, making a total reported of 526 acres, which is probably less than half the acreage, as the Cajon country and other ranches are not named.

During the present year considerable attention has been turned to the culture of the lemon. Lemon culture is forging ahead of the orange or the grape as a money-making investment. There are a good many reasons why the lemon may be considered better than the orange. It is a heavier bearer, and in maturity the branches are continually weighted to the ground. It is a constant bearer, the fruit ripening at every season of the year, and there is not a week throughout the year in which ripened lemons may not be picked for the market. Besides this, when the lemon is subjected to a process known as the Sicily sweat, it is a more valuable production and sells for more money in any market than does the orange.

A Government fruit inspector, recently in the county, stated that he knows of no section of the country where the trees bear so heavily and make such an extensive growth in the same year. Mr. Wells, one of the most experienced fruit-growers of the Sweetwater valley, states that he can almost insure to anyone who desires to go into the lemon-raising industry an income of \$500 per year per acre after the first five years.

There are, perhaps, 100,000 acres of choice lemon land within easy access of San Diego, and there is no reason that the attention of this section should not be turned in that direction. San Diego can have a monopoly on the lemon business, as there is not another section in the State where they can be raised so successfully as in the bay region.

With a view to the proper development of this great industry, a company has been formed for the promotion of lemon culture, which has secured possession of 300 acres of fine land just back of National City, and will plant the whole of it to lemon trees. Another company has also been formed by other prominent San Diego capitalists, who have secured another tract of land below National City, and propose going into the business also on an extensive scale. The returns from this enterprise may not show large by next year, but three, four and five

years hence the lemon companies will be heard from.

These two companies will plant upwards of 20,000 trees this year, if they can get them. That is a pointer for another profitable investment. The orange and lemon nurserymen will make money during the next few years. The supply does not equal the demand and the prices are therefore kept up. Trees are shipped here from Florida and other parts of the South, and still the demand continues. The present indications are extremely strong that this year will witness the planting of many thousand trees of all kinds, and grain land and hay land must give way to the march of fruit.

There is not a fruit, from the apple and the plum, to the banana and the orange, that does not in some portion of the county of San Diego reach a high state of excellence. There are many portions of the county where better apples are grown than can be found in any of the older sections of the East. The trees are usually sturdy and come into bearing in one-half the time they do in the Eastern States. The fruit is large, juicy and finely flavored. While this is strictly true of the higher sections, or what might be termed the apple district, the fruit has been successfully raised in many other sections of the country.

As to the peach there is no more delicious fruit to be found in the United States than may be picked from many orchards of this county. The plum grows very thriftily and the fruit is large and luscious, and not subject to disease. Quinces do very well and grow to a great size. The leading varieties of cherries are grown and reach great perfection. The trees in the higher altitude are great bearers and limbs bending to the ground is not an uncommon sight in the Santa Ysabel country.

The climate seems peculiarly suited for the apricot, the fruit attaining a delicacy of flavor not to be found in any other section of the State nor in any other State. Nectarines grow wherever the apricot thrives and in San Diego

attain a like peculiar flavor of their own. Prunes also thrive, while the industry of fig-raising is one in which San Diego County bids fair to soon bear off the banner of the whole Western hemisphere.

An industry which promises excellent returns is the growing of the English walnut. The tree flourishes wherever it has been tried, grows rapidly and bears very heavily. Small fruits, such as the raspberry, blackberry and strawberry, do excellently. Strawberry plants bear all the year round in San Diego and the fruit is displayed for sale every day. It is a prolific bearer, and there is an immense future in its cultivation.

In olive culture the county is coming into the front rank. The trees grow readily from cuttings, and so rapid is their growth that they pay the expense of cultivation the third year. The imported oils of Italy cannot be compared with the San Diego County product, and it will take but a few years for the facts to be made known to the world.

San Diego County is the home of the grape. The dryness of the atmosphere, the freedom from fogs and the regularity of the temperature, have formed a climate that is perfectly suited to viticulture. Good wine is made, while the San Diego County raisins may be said to lead the world in quality.

As stated above, San Diego is the home of the grape, and more particularly may this be said of the raisin grape. According to the report of the county assessor, within the limits of the county there are 4,107 acres of raisin grapes planted. This figure is, by most of those engaged in the industry, considered too small for the whole county. The assessment, it is true, was made last summer, and ground is constantly being broken all over the county and planted into vineyards.

In El Cajon valley the raisin has gained its strongest foot-hold, as is shown from the following table, giving the name of the ranch owners and the acreage:

OWNERS.	ACRES.
The Vineyard Company.....	800
The Boston Company.....	800
Major Levi Chase.....	200
A. L. Holt.....	200
The Cowles ranch.....	187
Small ranches of 5 and 10 acres.....	900
Total.....	3,087

Other valleys, particularly in the immediate vicinity of El Cajon, are almost entirely given up to the raisin grape, while in other portions of the county the average is large and constantly increasing.

The yield of the year is variously estimated, none putting it lower than 90,000 boxes, which is undoubtedly too low. It is true that a number of vineyards are young and not yet in bearing, but an estimate based on the shipment of the vineyard company with 800 acres in grapes, the shipment of the year would amount to 120,000 boxes and over.

None of the raisin growers have received completed returns from their shipments, and therefore no estimate of the receipts of the industry can be given. Not too much, however, can be said of the quality of the raisins of San Diego County, in support of the first proposition, that San Diego County is the natural home of the raisin grape. California raisins have for some years been conceded to be far superior to the Mediterranean countries, and it is rapidly driving the importer out of the higher grade of Eastern markets. With the fact established, it remains to be demonstrated that the San Diego raisin is the best of the best. It is this for several reasons. One is, that the climate of San Diego County is such that the raisin can be sun-dried, while in the north the rains compel the use of the drying house. Another reason is that the season being a little longer, the grape bunches fill to the end with completely matured fruit, so that the dried raisin bunches are large, and the raisins all of the first grade. There remains still another reason, and that is, that the El Cajon raisin, though large, more nearly approaches seedlessness than does the raisin of the upper country. The

cause of this has not been assigned, but it is probably the difference in the distribution of the moisture in the earth.

The raisin industry is fully established here, though possibly it is not as great as in other places. Its profitableness has been demonstrated, and capital is backing it as fast as it can. Next year will see a large increase in the acreage of the raisin grape.

The following table showing the number of boxes raised in the years named will give an idea how rapidly the raisin industry is being developed:

1888—Boxes shipped.....	50,000
1889— " ".....	90,000
1890—estimated.....	108,000

#### AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS.

The substantial increase in the extent of land under cultivation in the county over last year, is an encouraging sign of the times, and furnishes good evidence of the progress of this section. The actual increase for 1889 over 1888 is 55,063 acres, while the number of fruit trees growing have increased by nearly 200,000. In the immediate region of the bay there are over 400 acres of land planted to oranges, while fully eighty acres are covered with lemon trees. Of the 5,000 acres planted to grape vines there are 609 acres of vines bearing grapes for table use, 278 acres of wine grapes and 4,107 acres of raisin grapes. The following table will show the increase in the number of acres sown over 1888:

KIND.	1888.	1889.
Wheat ..	6,093	14,026
Oats.....	520	1,550
Barley.....	6,496	30,447
Corn.....	481	2,084
Hay.....	10,090	9,523
Grape vines..	3,781	4,994
Number of fruit trees growing. . .	191,526	380,176

From the above it will be seen that while in 1888 there were but 27,461 acres of land under cultivation, in 1889 there were no less than 62,524 acres receiving the attention of the husbandman. The increase in 1890 will be much greater.



Predominant as are, undoubtedly, the agricultural interests, there is another source of great future wealth in San Diego County which must be duly considered; that is, the mineral element. The industrial minerals having been duly regarded in connection with their respective sections of production, it remains to review the question of the yield of precious metals.

As has been previously stated, the back country has been receiving the greater portion of the increase in population during the past year. The valleys in the mountains are becoming populous centers. Small towns in the inland are growing to importance, and rich ranches, fruit farms and cattle ranges are being developed. The country surrounding San Diego is adapted to fruit-growing, and is gradually being devoted to that use.

The increased acreage given to grain shows that the land is occupied, and is being made ready for fruit production. The data regarding the occupation and cultivation of the back soil is not large, the only exact information being found in the annual report of the county assessor, from which many interesting facts are obtainable.

One of the greater industries of the county heretofore has been the production of honey. This, however, is gradually giving way to other industries. Bees live and make their honey from the wild flowers, largely from the white sage. As the ground is given up more and more to grain and fruit cultivation, the bee industry has been supplanted, the other uses for the land being found more profitable. The number of bee-hives in the county was, in 1887, 17,779; in 1888, 15,340; in 1889, 14,947; showing a decrease as explained above. A similar decrease is shown in nothing else assessable by the county official.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Number of cattle.....	22,272	21,046	23,562
Number of cows.....	2,866	3,597	3,957
Number of calves.....	3,657	3,411	1,126
Number of colts.....	1,286	1,423	1,930
Number of goats.....	775	1,360	1,365
Number of hogs.....		1,459	2,487

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Number thoroughbred horses.....	27	35	44
Number of graded horses.....	2,844	2,892	3,047
Number of American horses.....	908	1,324	1,814
Number of Spanish horses.....	2,293	2,030	3,111
Number of mules.....	296	540	593
Number of oxen.....	34	21	30
Number of sheep and lambs.....		37,582	41,779
Centals of wheat.....		1,190	9,608
Centals of barley.....		4,142	11,855
Centals of corn.....		120	160
Tons of hay.....		603	3,795

The increase in all of the above is gratifying to the statistician. The increase in stock, as well as that of grain on hand, shows a growing interest in the occupation and cultivation of the soil.

The increase in the above classes of taxable property is not, however, as much a matter of pride to the lover of San Diego County as the increase in the number of acres under cultivation in 1889 over the record of former years. In 1887 there was a great excitement about wheat-growing. Everything else took a minor place, and nearly every foot of ground which could be planted was put into that grain. Since then other grains have been receiving the greater attention, and in turn all have had to give way before the advance of the fruit tree and grape-vine. The following shows the acreage in cultivation:

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Acres sown to wheat.....	16,614	6,093	14,026
Acres sown to oats.....	565	520	1,550
Acres sown to barley.....	2,800	6,496	30,447
Acres sown to corn.....	531	481	2,084
Acres sown to hay.....	5,010	10,090	9,523
Acres of table grapes.....		201	609
Acres of wine grapes.....		627	678
Acres of raisin grapes.....		2,953	4,107
Number of fruit trees growing.....	91,148	191,526	330,176

By the above it will be seen that all else must and does give way to the advance of the fruit tree and grape-vine. In 1888 the number of fruit trees increased by upwards of 100,000, and in 1889 upwards of 180,000. A proportional increase during the coming decade would pretty nearly cover the county. During the past year the acreage put in grapes has increased by 1,000 acres, and the increase which



will be shown by the next assessor's report will be greater still. As yet only two irrigation systems are completed and in use; three others projected and in process of construction will double up the acreage of land under cultivation in a rapid manner. The year 1890 will show a much greater increase than 1889. Already all the fruit trees, especially lemons, held by the nurseries have been engaged, and the cry of the fruit ranchers is, "Where will we get more trees?" By the close of 1890 there will be 700,000 fruit trees growing in San Diego County, and this year will see 200,000 acres of wheat growing in the county.

#### THE GOLD MINES.

The pioneer finder of gold in San Diego County was a woman named Eliza Wood, who found the precious metal in the gravel beds of Coleman creek. By February, 1870, several gold ledges had been located. On February 22, 1870, the Washington mine was discovered by Messrs. Bicker and Wells; the ore was seen to be rich in gold, and a quantity of it was forwarded to San Diego and San Francisco to be put on exhibition. Its richness caused great excitement, and a heavy and rapid emigration to the locality of its discovery, so that the mountains thereabouts were swarming with prospectors. A mining district was organized, having for mining director M. S. Julian, near whose 160-acre claim the discoveries were made, and the district was called after him Julian, which name it still bears. Chester Gunn in a recent paper read before the County Horticultural Society, gives a good idea of the richness of the Julian mines: "Hundreds of tons averaged \$75 to \$100 per ton. I have myself washed out the drillings while blasting and found from \$1 to \$6 in small horn full of drillings, probably half a pound of rock, while as much as \$6 or \$7 was often washed out of one pound of ore."

But the region was too rich for its possessors to be allowed to continue its rapid development peaceably and unmolested.

"The owners of the Cuyamaca grant under-

took to float their grant so as to cover the entire territory south of the Ysabel grant. In other words, they wanted to gobble up all the mines and small farms, of which latter there were a good many. A long and expensive litigation was begun, which lasted for several years, and many people got disgusted and left. Property could not be sold on account of the title being in dispute. But the end came at last, and the miners gained the suit. The line of the grant was moved south to conform to the old map, and the people of Julian went to work once more to open up their mines. But years were required to recover from the effects of the expensive litigation.

"Among the mines at present being worked, and which especially deserve mention, are the Stonewall, owned by Governor Waterman; the Ready Relief, owned by D. D. Dare and J. O. Bailey; the Owens, owned by W. B. King and others; the Helvetia, owned by Dr. Carl Murray; the Gardiner, owned by Robert Gardiner; the Eagle, owned by Crane and Malloch; the Washington, owned by S. A. McDowell and T. J. Daley; the Gold King, owned by J. E. Hamilton and others, and the Cincinnati Belle, which W. L. Fredericks sold recently for \$27,500. Many others might be mentioned."

*Governor Waterman's Mine.*—Trouble about title and gold excitement elsewhere attracted the attention of miners, and until recently the rich deposits in the Julian district were practically forgotten. The gold is in the mountains, a rich reward to whoever had the enterprise to spend time and money in getting it out. Principal among those who realized what could be made by mining in the Julian district was Governor Waterman. He purchased a large tract of land and began the development of the Stonewall, now one of the most valuable mining properties on the Pacific coast. So valuable is the property that Governor Waterman is reported to have refused \$2,000,000 for it. The ore taken from the Stonewall during the past year is valued at \$1,000,000. For the past four months Governor Waterman has been de-

voting his capital to the erection of the largest mill on the Pacific coast, so that after January there will be thirty stamps running night and day. The cost of these improvements was \$150,000, and the pay roll at the Stonewall mine is now from \$12,000 to \$15,000 per month. Governor Waterman has more pride in this mine than in any of his other great enterprises. From 100 to 200 men are constantly employed, and the mills are kept running night and day. Two or three other ledges, equal to the Stonewall in richness and extent have recently been discovered on Governor Waterman's ranch, and these will no doubt be developed in the near future.

From 300 to 500 men are now employed in the mines about Julian, and from the rapid manner in which ledges are being developed twice that number will soon be employed within the next few months. From \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000 in gold has been taken out of the Julian district since gold was discovered. If the present rapid development continues as much more will be taken out within the next two years.

Late newspaper reports announce the sale of Governor Waterman's mine to an English syndicate for the sum of \$3,000,000. The principal mines now in operation are: the Stonewall, the Ready Relief, the Owens, Helvetia, Eagle, Gardiner, Washington, Cincinnati Belle, and the Gold King.

In the Mesa Grande district there is a very rich gold mine from which a large yield has been taken—the Shenandoah. This mine has been shut down for some time because of legal complications, but it promises to be run again in the near future.

Many others of less note are being profitably worked, although on a small scale, and it is highly probable that there will be future great developments in this direction. At the beginning of 1888, San Diego people did not dream of such rich discoveries near them as those of the Santa Clara gold fields, which are a part of the same region, partaking no little of the formation of the San Diego County minerals.

Says a gentleman who well understands mining interests, with which he has been identified for twenty years past: "I believe that within five years the annual output of gold and silver in this county will equal \$10,000,000. The vast range of country east of the Coast Range shows indications of rich gold deposits that as yet have not been prospected."

At least 5,000 men are engaged in running or in locating mines within the territory tributary to this city. 'No country in America has brighter mining prospects. Julian will send the world in 1890, \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 through the gateway of San Diego, and Alamo and other Lower California camps will send as many millions more unless some unforeseen drawback occurs.

To sum up in brief, then, San Diego's great resources are three: harbor, climate, products,—a harbor whose conformation and conditions peculiarly fit it for its future destiny as a commercial centre and an entrepot between East and West, a climate whose mild and healing balm will continue to attract in the future as it has done in the past, not only the invalid and the Sybarite, but the soldier whose valor is proven, but who yet wishes to preserve and garner strength for future possibilities of combat; the busy worker who would build up material and force for farther renewed and perhaps more potent effort, and the lover of his race, who would study the phases of humanity as developed under the most favorable and cherishing of conditions. The products of a soil unsurpassed in richness and versatility of yield, fertilized by the generous waters of its own native mountains, warmed and nursed by a constant and inspiring sun, and won to its best and noblest effort by the devotion and the care of the people who are at once its masters and its slaves, its children and its owners, but always full of faith in its unequalled powers, ever loyal, confiding and confident of its future.

#### THE WEALTH OF SAN DIEGO.

More rapid than the growth of population has been the growth in wealth, as shown by the rec-

ords of the city assessor. In 1884 the total assessment was \$2,021,685, the total tax \$16,173.40. In 1889 the total assessment was \$16,544,300, and the the total tax was \$197,086.19.

The increase in the assessment in the city from 1884 to 1888 of about 1000 per cent. means a vast increase in wealth. With this increase in wealth and population there has also been an increase in the cost of maintaining the city government, and where in 1884 the trustees thought \$16,000 sufficient to carry on the city government, at present \$200,000 is required.

In 1884 there were inside the city limits but ten persons and corporations conducted assessed at over \$20,000.

In 1889 the number assessed at more than \$20,000 is legion.

#### BACK COUNTRY WEALTH.

The county assessment shows the same great increase as follows.

##### 1884.

To known owners (exclusive of railroads).....	\$5,548,478
Unknown owners.....	108,004
Personal property collected upon by the assessor.....	143,234
Total.....	\$5,800,316

##### 1889.

To known owners (exclusive of railroads)....	\$25,532,363
Unknown owners.....	3,515,157
California Southern Railroad.....	578,989
California Central Railroad.....	339,187
Southern Pacific Railroad.....	1,595,125
Total.....	\$31,560,820

The old assessment rolls show that within nineteen years the county has grown in wealth so that now one man, Richard O'Neil, is assessed for more than the whole county was valued at in 1861, the assessment then being made as now, exclusive of government lands.

Outside the city in 1884 the number assessed at over \$25,000 was small indeed, while in 1889 they are as numerous as in the city.

The biennial report of the State Board of

Equalization for the year 1888 gave these figures for San Diego County: real estate and improvements, \$34,234,439; personal property, money and credits, \$4,190,979; railroads, \$3,074,190; total valuation, \$41,522,608.

Notwithstanding the prevalent cry of universal hard times, the last year has witnessed the achievement of very remarkable improvements and progress in San Diego, including the following:

The investment of several hundred thousand dollars by the most conservative set of commercial men in the business world, in the largest coal bunkers on the coast; the building of the most complete ice factory in Southern California; the settlement of the Otay Watch Factory on a solid business foundation, backed by business men representing millions of dollars; the building of a magnificent cable road system, involving the outlay of hundreds of thousands of dollars; the transference of the coal shipping trade from San Pedro to San Diego; the investment of hundreds of thousands of dollars in water development enterprises actually under way; expenditure of money by thousands in enlarging facilities and cheapening the price of gas, the shipments of cargoes of hay, grain, brick and building iron to ports heretofore exclusively controlled by San Francisco; the foundation of irrigation districts, transferring thousands of acres of grain fields into orchards, about a million dollars invested on buildings in the city; the increase of thousands of acres under cultivation.

#### PROGRESS SINCE THE BOOM.

Since May, 1887, which month saw the final subsidence of the boom, San Diego has built, obtained or discovered:

1. A flume, bringing water to this city and the farming country back of it from the coast range of mountains.

2. The "Short Line" between here and Los Angeles.

3. The completed Coronado Hotel, the Brewster, and the Louis, Bon Ton, Chadbourne,

Whaley and Dalton, Methodist, Allyn, Nesmith-Greely and Faivre blocks, two large school buildings, and imposing churches and residences.

4. The Cuyamaca railroad line.

5. The paving of Fifth and D Streets.

6. A large Government appropriation for light-houses and quarantine.

7. A harbor commission with power to build a sea-wall and inaugurate a system of slips and piers.

8. The planting of 600,000 fruit trees in the back country and the opening up of a vast area of agricultural land.

9. The development of rich mining property at the Alamo and Julian.

10. The discovery and utilization of mineral water, equal in health-giving properties to the Wisconsin Waukesha.

11. The discovery of coal at Elsinore and Lower California and its development at the former place.

12. The discovery of kaolin clay, and the successful production of porcelain.

13. Suburban watch and nail factories and a college of letters.

14. Discovery of extensive codfishing banks.

15. Discovery of an immense deposit of Portland cement.

16. Investment of Spreckels Brothers in

Coronado Beach, and their construction of a \$125,000 coal wharf.

17. Building of a cable railroad system.

18. Pledging of \$250,000 to bring in the Union Pacific Railroad, now building towards Southern California.

These are the capital points in the history of the period immediately following the downfall of land speculation.

The population of the county is now 75,000; assessed valuation of real estate, \$28,480,798; assessed valuation of personal property, \$3,774,291; assessed valuation of railroads, \$3,047,190; number of miles of railroad, 340; number of miles of telegraph, 630; number of miles of telephone, 60; number of miles of water flumes, 35; number of cattle in the county, 25,198; number of horses in the county, 9,539; number of sheep in the county, 41,779; number of hogs in the county, 2,487; number of stands of bees, 14,947.

The acreage and yield for the past year shows:

	ACRES.	YIELD.
Oranges.....	308	10,250 boxes.
Raisins.....	8,034	167,000 boxes.
Wine {	2,264	{ 78,500 gallons.
Brandy {		{ 1,768 gallons.
Deciduous fruits.....	88,017	740,000 pounds.
Barley.....	17,234	147,000 centals.
Oats.....	100	1,500 centals.
Corn.....	400	12,058 centals.
Other crops.....	15,000	.....



A decorative rectangular border with intricate floral and leaf patterns, featuring a central medallion and symmetrical designs on the sides and corners.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

**E**LI H. MURRAY, of San Diego, the subject of this sketch, has all the warrant of hereditary antecedents for the stability and integrity that in his career he has manifested. His father was born in Washington County, Kentucky, whence he removed to Hardinsburg. In the course of his business he brought goods across the Alleghanies and shipped them down the Ohio in flat-boats. He became satisfied that a certain point was a natural location for a city, and so founded there the present town of Cloverport, now of some 2,000 inhabitants.

The elder Murray, merchant and large tobacco dealer, was a man of high intelligence, a representative Kentuckian. In conjunction with Hon. William F. Bullock, he founded the common-school system of Kentucky. He also gave the ground and built a church for the Presbyterians—his own faith—in Cloverport.

Mr. Murray was married to Mrs. Anna Maria (Allen) Crittenden, a daughter of John Allen, a leading land lawyer, and Colonel of the famous Rifle Regiment of Kentucky. He was killed in the River Raisin, in the war of 1812. The lady's first husband was a brother of John J. Crittenden, one of whose sons by her (Thomas F.), after being graduated in law under his paternal uncle, Thomas F. Crittenden, settled in Lexington, Missouri, where he became a successful lawyer, a member of Congress, and finally Governor. An older son, William Logan Crittenden, having been graduated in General

Grant's West Point class, serving in the Mexican war with distinction, resigned, and in later years embarked in the revolutionary movement of La Paz, tempted by the thought of freedom for Cuba, and being a man of great impulse, dash and daring, uneasy in the "piping times of peace." He was a Colonel in the ill-fated band, was captured and shot. When ordered to kneel before his executioners, he answered, "A Kentuckian kneels to none but his God," and in spite of all commands and threats was shot standing firm and fearless. The noble, sweet and saintly mother of this brave son was early left a widow, with an insolvent estate and five children. Next to the anxiety for her children was that for her servants, and to avoid the sale of the latter she secured from the estate the management of a factory called a "rope walk," where was made a coarse cloth for the baling of cotton, which she conducted with such diligence that in three years she had earned enough to redeem her servants from the fate that was impending over them, and forty years later these same servants, with streaming eyes, carried her body to the grave. Mrs. Crittenden, by a second marriage, gave birth, in 1843, to Eli Huston Murray, named after a kinsman, Eli Huston, of Mississippi, from whose Natchez office Sargent S. Prentice started upon his brilliant career. His elder brother, Judge John Allen Murray, lives at the old Cloverport home. The third, Logan Crittenden Murray, is now president of



the United States National Bank of New York, and several terms president of the National Bankers' Association of the United States. The fourth, named like his father, David Rodman, was elected State Senator before he was of the age requisite to take the seat; he is now an active lawyer of Cloverport.

General Murray was educated largely by private tutors, and in part at Professor Hogan's High School, Cloverport, from which he entered the army at the age of eighteen years. General Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, then commanded the department of Kentucky. Mr. Murray was one of the first soldiers commanded by Sherman in the early part of the war. After several months' service on the front lines of the Union forces, he enlisted under General James S. Jackson, later killed at Perryville, who raised that splendid regiment, the Third Kentucky Cavalry. Murray recruited many men for this regiment, and on its organization he was commissioned Junior Major. His first fight was a hand-to-hand encounter of four companies of this regiment against Forrest, with two regiments, at Sacramento, Kentucky. This was also the first fight of Forrest. In this engagement one-third of Murray's command was on the list as killed, wounded or captured. Forrest was wont to say after the war that this was "the biggest little fight" in which he had shared. In this fight the horse which Murray in boyhood had reared from a colt was shot under him, and he escaped only by seizing a horse from which a Confederate officer had just been killed. He served through Tennessee with Buell, to Shiloh, Corinth, across to Alabama, and through what was known as the Bragg campaign in Kentucky. He received promotion to the Colonelcy of Jackson's regiment, having been promoted on the field of Perryville, upon which his old Colonel, General Jackson, was killed. Murray served with the regiment continuously in the campaigns of the West, re-enlisting it and making it a veteran regiment. He served with McCook's and Minnie's brigades, and later commanded Kilpatrick's

first brigade, from Chattanooga, and his division after he was wounded at Resaca, Georgia, continuing to serve under Kilpatrick and to command his division in the noted raid around the Confederate army at Atlanta, also commanding half of Kilpatrick's cavalry in Sherman's march to the sea. He received complimentary mention in various reports, and special mention by General Rosecrans at Stone River, his promotion having more especial reference to his service in the march to the sea. He was sent back with a view to his taking a cavalry command under General Thomas, in a contemplated movement of Thomas on Richmond. His last military service was when he succeeded General Hugh Ewing, at the close of the war, in the western district of Kentucky, where he received the surrender of many Confederates in the grand finale. Being mustered out of service, he studied law with his half brother, Governor Crittenden, of Missouri, after graduating from the University of Louisville. At the time of his graduation, a student who had failed presented at Murray's breast a pistol, which at the moment of discharge was struck down by a fellow-student, wounding Murray in the leg. Settling for practice at Owensboro, Kentucky, he was later appointed United States Marshal for that State. He then removed to Louisville, and was reappointed by Grant. He successfully tided over the trying and delicate times of the Civil Rights bill, and of the "Moonshiners," and fought openly and actively the Ku-Klux organization in that State. Helping to found the Louisville *Daily Commercial*, he became its editor and manager, establishing it firmly as about the only Republican journal south of Mason and Dixon's line, which succeeded amid adverse surroundings. While thus engaged he accepted President Hayes' offer of the Governorship of Utah, to which post he was successively reappointed by Garfield and Arthur. He promptly tendered his resignation on Cleveland's succession to office, but was retained for over a year by that Democratic President, serving, all told, some seven years in Utah.

Having thoroughly studied the situation on arriving in the Territory, he devoted himself to the establishment there of a sound government. To his efforts is due the banishment of polygamic members from the halls of Congress. The infamous Mormon leader, Cannon, had boasted that he wore at his girdle the scalps of the preceding Governors unfriendly to them, and that he would have that of Governor Murray. But not so. This incumbent sought to surround himself with able prosecuting attorneys and upright judges; he battled against vexatious Congressional delays; against misinterpretations and misrepresentations, venal and ignorant, from metropolitan journals; against determined savage opposition from the wealth and power of Mormon leaders and their slavishly obedient constituents; but at last he succeeded in procuring the passage of laws, pure and strong, whose faithful execution sent the corrupt Mormon leaders either into permanent exile or the penitentiary. Time has proved the justice of Governor Murray's opinion as then announced; that no man can be a faithful Mormon and a loyal citizen of the United States; and that the exercise of political power by Mormon leaders is un-American, and in no sense or manner to be tolerated. Thus the establishment of a good government in Utah is mainly due to his long service, his wisdom and determination.

On leaving this office, Governor Murray, becoming interested in a railroad enterprise, removed to San Diego, California, where he is now engaged in these and other active enterprises. He is a Lower California land owner, having purchased a large tract of land ten miles south of the Mexican boundary.

General Murray was a bachelor, a husband and a father in the Centennial year, having married in 1876 Miss Evelyn Neale, daughter of E. P. Neale, a Louisville merchant. Their children are: a daughter, Evelyn, and a son, Neale, both born in Kentucky. Mr. Murray positively refused to be put forward again as Governor of Utah on the election of President

Harrison. He was frequently mentioned in connection with cabinet appointments, although declining to enter the lists of any public official position. The newspapers to-day are quoting Governor Murray as a possible Gubernatorial nominee for California. In view of his past record, certainly it is a strong factor in his honor that no man received more solid support from Republicans and Democrats alike than he, during his service in Utah, and from the press and people of the United States.

WILLIAM HASLAM, of Pleasant Valley, was born December 17, 1828, in Manchester, England. His father, Peter Haslam, was born in England, and his mother, *nee* Judy Curry, was born in Ireland. They had a family of six boys and two girls. Mr. Haslam was the fourth child. In 1836, when he was eight years of age, his parents came to the United States, and settled in the northern part of New York. He attended the public school there, and at the age of twelve he began to do farm work, spent one summer on a boat and continued on a farm until eighteen years of age. He then went to learn the wagon-maker's trade, which trade he followed for six years and then went back to farming, and for a time engaged in brick-making. In 1852 he removed to Illinois, where he remained three years, when he moved to Iowa and bought one-fourth section of Government land. After a time he sold that and went to Missouri and bought a farm. He remained there until 1884, when he sold out and came to California for the benefit of his step-daughter's health, and purchased 280 acres of railroad land and took up 160 acres of Government land in Pleasant Valley. Here he built his residence and other buildings, and has improved the property, and has 160 acres fenced. He is carrying on a grain and stock farm, raising horses, mules and cattle.

He was married in 1850 to Miss Lucinda Stewart, a native of Canada. One of her par-


ents was Scotch and the other American. They had twelve children. She died in Missouri, in 1868, leaving him with a large family of small children. She was a good wife and a kind mother. The following are the names of the surviving members of this family: W. J., the oldest, now married and living near his father (see next paragraph); Thomas, settled in Missouri; A. J., settled near his father; D. A., C. D. and W. S. all have homes of their own in Winchester; Lucinda is married to Mr. McEwen, and lives at San Jacinto; Amanda is married to M. B. Thomas, and also resides in Winchester; so that nearly all the children are living near their father. Mr. Haslam was married in June, 1868, to Mrs. Elizabeth McBride. Mr. Haslam is a member of the Congregational Church at Winchester, and Mrs. Haslam is a Methodist. While in Iowa he was elected road overseer and township assessor, and also supervisor; he also held the same office a part of the time in Missouri, and at the present time is school director in Winchester. Mr. Haslam is one of the pioneers of Pleasant Valley and is a good and reliable citizen.

W. J. HASLAM, one of the wide-awake, industrious farmers of Pleasant Valley, was raised and educated in Missouri, and for eighteen years he was engaged in that State in farming and stock-raising. In 1885 he came to Pleasant Valley and took from the Government a 160-acre ranch. He has built a brick house and a good barn, has planted trees of different kinds, all doing well, and is doing diversified farming, raising grain, hay, horses, mules and cattle. He has twenty head of horses and mules, and thirty head of young cattle. He has a fine two-year-old Norman-Percheron colt, and an enormous young jack of great value for breeding purposes. Mr. Haslam is working hard and doing well, and his place has the appearance of enterprise and thrift. He has also a prosperous apiary of sixty stands of bees.

He was married January 1, 1876, to Annice Fast, from Illinois. They have eight children, viz.: William Byron, James Russell, Winslow

Grey, John Jay, Myrtle Viola, Mable Clare, Maud Eva and Roy Chester. The first five were born in Missouri and the others in Pleasant valley. Mr. Haslam is a temperance man and politically has favored the Greenback side of the question.




ILLIAM H. EADON, the Coroner of San Diego County, was born at Sheffield England, February 11, 1840. His father was a hardware merchant in Quebec, Canada, for many years, and by trade a saw-manufacturer; he was the oldest son of Moses Eadon, a large manufacturer of saws and files, Sheffield, England, the business being still carried on by a younger son, Robert. William H., with his parents, emigrated to Quebec, Canada, in the year 1842. He was educated mostly in private schools, and finished with a year's course at the Quebec High School. At the age of fifteen years he was apprenticed to a pharmacist (G. G. Ardonin), and during his apprenticeship attended one course of lectures on botany, two on materia medica, and two on chemistry, at the Laval University, Quebec. In May, 1859, he graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Upper and Lower Canada at Montreal, as a graduate of pharmacy, and immediately started for California. On his arrival in San Francisco, he registered with the Board of Pharmacy. For twenty-five years afterward he was connected with three of the leading wholesale drug establishments of that city. He first began with Charles Morrill, remaining about two years, and with Crane & Brigham, seventeen years (Charles Morrill, and Crane & Brigham, both retired from business), and with Redington & Co. about six years, the latter being the largest drug house on the Pacific coast. In 1887 Mr. Eadon was attracted to San Diego by the boom, but taking it at its height was unfortunate in his investments. Soon after his arrival in San Diego he was appointed health inspector by Dr. D. B. Northrup. Dr. Northrup soon after

resigned, and Dr. D. Gochenauer was appointed and retained Mr. Eadon. Mr. Eadon resigned in October, 1888, after receiving the nomination for Coroner by the Republican convention, to which office he was chosen in the November election, assuming his duties in January, 1889, and this position he has held with honor and credit.

Mr. Eadon was married at Quebec (now the Dominion of Canada), to Miss Honer Sharpe, a native of Quebec, Canada. They have had five children, only three of whom survive. One son, William H., Jr., is foreman of the upholstering department of F. S. Chadbourne & Co., the largest furniture establishment on this coast. Edward H. is salesman for Chadbourne & Co., San Diego, and Lilly B. helps her mother house-keeping. Ed. and Lilly reside at home.


Mr. Eadon is a member of Oakland Lodge, No. 188, F. & A. M., of Oakland, and he takes particular pride in stating that he is a straight Republican.



 B. CAIRNES, the present Engineer of the Fire Department of San Diego, was born in the County of Tyrone, northern part of Ireland. His parents were natives of Scotland. In 1844 his parents emigrated to New York city, where they settled, and his father worked at his trade of carpenter. The subject of this sketch there received a public school education at the old Greenwich Street school, and learned the trade of machinist and engineer. In 1861 he became an active member of the Washington Engine Company, No. 20, volunteer service, with which he served until the creation of the Metropolitan system in 1866 and the disbanding of the volunteer department. In 1869 he started westward, visiting Omaha, Kansas City, Indian Territory and Nevada, traveling and prospecting. In 1879, Mr. Cairnes first visited California, going to Bodie, Mono County, prospecting in quartz-mining. He then went to Tombstone, Arizona, locating claims and specu-

lating in mines. In 1884 he went to Lower California, during the first gold excitement at San Idrada Mission, but in 1887 he came to San Diego and started contracting in street work, grading, etc. He was appointed chief engineer of the fire department in June, 1889, and having had some thirty years' experience in fire matters the position is likely to be continuous.



 OVERBAUGH, who lives in a beautiful residence in San Diego at the corner of Sixth and Beech streets, overlooking the city, bay and the Pacific ocean, was born in Charlestown, New York, November, 1821; his parents were natives of the same State. His father was a farmer and owned 320 acres in the Mohawk valley, where his only living brother still resides, on the old homestead. The subject of this sketch remained at home until he was twenty-nine years of age, receiving a common-school education, and engaged in the tilling of the soil. In 1850, he started out for himself into the great unknown West, going by rail to Buffalo, then by steamer to Milwaukee, and stage to Janesville, Wisconsin, then the second town in the State. He did a loaning and discount business until January, 1884, when he went to La Crosse in the western part of the State and there experienced the first excitement in a real-estate boom. He bought 120 acres adjoining the town, which he subdivided and sold in town lots. La Crosse at that time was a town of 500 inhabitants, but in 1857 numbered 5,000. The town lots sold well, but in 1857 there was a panic, owing to a free banking law which allowed every bank to issue paper regardless of responsibility, so that redemption was impossible and bankruptcy seemed to settle upon the town. Business became much depressed, until the opening of the war, when trade revived, increasing as the war continued. In 1869, Mr. Overbaugh came to San José, California, and again bought acre property,



which he sold in town lots. In 1873 he came to San Diego and bought a lot on the corner of Ash and Second streets, and immediately built a residence, to which he moved his family in 1874. This was during the Tom Scott boom, which soon subsided, and business was very quiet until the completion of the California Southern Railroad in 1882, when the town took a fresh start and activity began, reaching the culminating point in 1886. Having experienced two land booms, Mr. Overbaugh was a cautious and careful investor, foreseeing the result from the beginning, though he is now a large holder of city property.

Mr. Overbaugh was married at La Crosse, Wisconsin, October 3, 1857, to Miss Emily F. Parker, a native of Ohio. They have two children, who are both living and at home.

Mr. Overbaugh has never sought political distinction, but the honor was forced upon him while at La Crosse, where he served as an alderman for three years, but at San Diego he has studiously avoided public life.



**W. ATHERTON & CO., San Diego.** Perhaps the mission of business educators has never been more clearly understood than by the proprietors of the San Diego Commercial College, and certainly the success attending their efforts to accomplish this mission has been great. These gentlemen aim to foster and train individually, to cultivate executive habits of mind, to give absolute knowledge of useful facts, and thus to prepare pupils to master emergencies.

The college is but four years old. It has been patronized however, by those whose patronage means excellence in the work. It has over forty ex-students placed in responsible positions and doing well. Its pride though, is its Alumni association of over sixty members, banded together for mutual help. A finer body of young people is not to be found. Messrs. A. W. Atherton and O. P. Koerting, the proprietors, pursue a policy of liberal advertising. They regard

as a favor any inquiries about the college, and are especially grateful for letters asking information. They have already quite an attendance from outside of the city, and wish to increase it. The course embraces English, arithmetic, penmanship, short-hand, type-writing and book-keeping. Such modern methods of instruction and of discipline are used as make this school life a revelation to the student. The effects produced on character by the work are very marked.



**T. GOLDTHWAIT**, who came to San Diego in 1880, under engagement with the California Southern Railroad, to superintend the building of machine shops and heavy bridges, was born at Biddeford, Maine, October 12, 1840; his parents were also natives of Maine. The father of the subject of this sketch was a sea captain, and he also has one brother who follows the sea as captain. One brother, Everett Goldthwait, is now mayor of Elkhart, Indiana. At the age of twenty-two years, the subject of this sketch went to Boston, Massachusetts, and learned the trade of mason and builder with Nathaniel Adams, a prominent Freemason and Odd Fellow, for whom he worked fifteen years. He then started independently and under contract work built the Boston & Lowell Railroad station at Boston, also the Beebe block on Winthrop square. In 1880, he came to San Diego and was employed three years by the California Southern Railroad Company. He then began building and constructed the Youngs, Louis & Schnieder blocks, besides doing much jobbing for Babcock, Reed & Pauly. In 1886, he went into the real-estate business in acre and city property with very flattering success. He now owns an improved ranch of ten acres at Santa Ana, planted in apricots, oranges, pears and grapes, two small ranches at Elsinore, thirty acres at Linda Vista, and city property at National City and San Diego. In 1887, Mr. Goldthwait was appointed superintendent of the



construction of sewers, the Colonel Waring system, and in 1889 was re-appointed under the new charter. He is a member of the Fremont Subordinate Lodge of Odd Fellows, and the Massasoit Encampment of Boston, and is a charter member of the Silver Gate Masonic Lodge of San Diego.

Mr. Goldthwait was married in Boston, June 12, 1871, to Miss Margaret W. Webster of Unity, Maine, a lineal descendent of Daniel Webster.

**D**ONALD McVICAR.—One of the promising and pioneer ranchers is Donald McVicar, he having purchased the first ranch in the place. He was born in the Province of Ontario, Canada, May 2, 1855. His father, John McVicar, and his mother, Mary (Ray) McVicar, were both natives of Scotland. Mr. McVicar was the youngest of a family of nine children. He was educated in the public schools of Canada and began business there as a lumberman, cutting and shipping square timber. He followed this business for twelve years, and in 1885 came to California and settled in Wildomar, buying the first tract before the first town site was surveyed—fifty acres—on which he has erected a very handsome dwelling, and improved the property by planting a large number of trees and vines. He has preserved on his grounds several natural forest trees, which add greatly to the appearance of the property. He has laid out his grounds tastfully and has a good assortment of trees and shrubs for ornamental purposes. Donald is yet a single man, and what such elaborate improvements are for, will have to be surmised. His house was built in 1887. He is doing general farming, but is fast going into the culture of fruit, having many young peach and apricot trees now in bearing. Mr. McVicar has been forward in all that has been done for the improvement of the town and is treasurer and a trustee of the United Presbyterian Church of Wildomar. When a town is

settled by such young men its future is safe. There is to be another, and we trust a happy and successful chapter in this man's life.

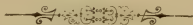
**J**M. SPENCER, of San Diego, was born at Pittstown, New York, in May, 1820, and in early life his father moved to Niagara County, where he carried on the occupation of miller. The son was educated in the common schools, and paid particular attention to farming. In 1849 he came to California by the Isthmus of Panama, in the old ship Niantic. Since then his experience has been very varied, being engaged in mining, farming, in a general merchandise store and running a hotel; but, judging from his pleasant residence at 1,429 Second street, we must conclude that his efforts have been generously prospered. He has been East several times, remaining at one time from 1865 to 1873, when he came direct to San Diego. He speculated a little during the boom of 1886, but in the main is living a quiet, retired life.

Mr. Spencer was married in Lockport, New York, in 1848, to Miss Marian Miles. They have three children, one son and two daughters. The daughters are both married, one living in Denver, Colorado, and the other in Brooklyn, New York. The son is unmarried and lives at home, and at present is engineer in the office of the city surveyor.

**J**OSEPH F. SUPPLE, one of the leading ship builders of San Diego, was born at Lyons, New York, February 26, 1854. His mother was a native of New York, and the father, who was a shoemaker, was of Irish descent. At the early age of eleven years Joseph went to Buffalo, New York, and was apprenticed to a ship-carpenter, R. J. I. Cooper, for whom he worked four years, and at the age of seventeen years he started his own yard in boat-building at Buffalo. He built mainly pleasure steamboats,

from 50 to 150 feet deck measurement; also many small boats and yachts. Owing to failing health he came to San Diego in 1887 and opened a ship-yard at the foot of D street, and built the steamer Roseville, which was the first steamer ever built in this city, a boat 67 feet long, 18 feet beam, 6 feet hold, registering 37 tons, and now running between San Diego and Roseville on the bay. He also built the sloop yacht Climate, 28 feet long, 10 feet beam, cabin yacht; also rebuilt the steam tug Rover, and has constructed many small boats. Mr. Snipple conceived the idea of and built the schooner garbage scow, which has proved a great success, in economically disposing of the city garbage by taking it far out to sea, and by utilizing the wind, instead of steam, the old method, thus saving the city about \$300 per month.

Mr. Snipple came to San Diego for his health, but is now a well, strong man and cannot speak too enthusiastically of the climate of this place.



**CLARA SHORTRIDGE FOLTZ**, known as the Portia of the Pacific, was born in Henry County, Indiana, and is a lineal descendant of Daniel Boone, that eminent pioneer, who was ever in the advance, progressive in his ideas yet at all times seeking privacy rather than prominence; such are the characteristics inherited by the subject of this sketch, who though very prominent in public life is never so happy and contented as when in the privacy of her home, surrounded by those she loves most dearly. Her remote ancestors lived in Scotland, some four generations back; the family was established in Kentucky, where it produced several great lawyers and preachers. It divided there early in the present century, one branch going north and the other south. Mrs. Foltz's father, Elias V. Shortridge, was born in Indiana. He prepared himself for the bar in company with Oliver P. Morton, but, without entering upon his profession, turned to the pulpit and became a clergy-

man of the "Campbellite" or "Christian" denomination, in which President Garfield was prominent. The branch that went south adorned the history of Alabama with distinguished names. They were a family of strong mentality and great learning. Mrs. Foltz moved to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, with her parents and was educated in Howe's Seminary of that city. She was regarded by her teachers as possessing an extraordinary mind, having at the early age of twelve years finished the first two books of Latin, and stood at head of her classes in philosophy, history and rhetoric. After leaving school she taught two terms, near Keithsburg, Mercer County, Illinois, the last one closing on the day she was fifteen years of age. Within a few weeks thereafter and without parental advice or authority she was married to Z. D. Foltz, and moved to the Pacific coast in 1872. She began reading law in the office of the Hon. C. C. Stephens in San José, California, in 1876, and on the fourth day of September, 1878, she was admitted to the bar. She was the author of the bill which amended the law of California so that women could be admitted to practice, and was the first admitted under its provisions. Afterward, having been denied admission to Hastings' College of the Law, she sued out a writ of mandamus, argued her own case and won it. The directors appealed from the judgment. Mrs. Foltz was prevented attending the law college, but by the aid of a coal-oil lamp, amid the cries of her populous nursery, she prepared herself for admission to the Supreme Court and was admitted, December 6, 1879. A few weeks following the Supreme Court affirmed the college case, and ever since that time women have been free to enter and graduate upon equal terms with men. (See Clara Foltz vs. J. P. Hoge et al., 54 Cal. p. 28.)

From the day of her admission to the bar Mrs. Foltz had all the business she could attend to. Patient and kind, she served all who applied for her services, charging for them only when the party applying was able to pay.

Mrs. Foltz practiced law for many years in

San Francisco, and among a thousand lawyers she was the one woman who with keen sight and natural ability broke down the barriers of conservatism which had been raised against her sex and won the highest respect and consideration, as well as attaining high honors in the profession as a public speaker. Mrs. Foltz is possessed with great oratorical ability, and takes up the hard and knotty problems of political economy with keen insight and great ability, carrying force and conviction with her utterance, as has justly been written of her:

"Thy voice has argued in debate,  
In scathing satire sharply fell,  
In forum and in hall of State,  
Held listening thousands with its spell;  
Then dropped its tones to softest keep,  
And, crooning, sang a babe to sleep.  
Then hail! thee priestess of the law,  
Our fair-browed Portia of the West!  
Write on thy shield: 'I came, I saw,  
I conquered!' Thou hast earned the crest.  
Nay more; it seemed the gods to thee,  
Had given the Sakhard's mystery.  
And thou hast proved that woman can—  
Who has the nerve, and strength and will—  
Work in the wider field of man,  
And be a woman still."

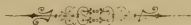
In 1880 she was clerk of the judiciary committee of the Assembly, the first woman to hold that important position, and during the same season prepared a brief on the constitutionality of a bill she had introduced: "To enable women to vote at elections for school officers and in all matters pertaining to public schools," which is considered as the ablest presentation of the suffragists yet offered in support of the proposition that in States where not prohibited by the constitution the Legislature may grant suffrage to women. The bill was defeated, however, though not for want of constitutional authority.



**J**ACOB SCHELLING, of Elsinore, was born in Schothansen, Switzerland, February 25, 1844. His ancestors and parents were Swiss people. The latter came to America and settled in Germantown, Pennsylvania. They had six chil-

dren, three of whom are now living. When the great war of the rebellion broke out our young hero of thirty-six hard-fought battles was but a boy of seventeen, scarcely large enough to be received, but with his brother Henry was mustered in and did his duty as a soldier in every place where duty called. He belonged to First Battalion, Yates Sharpshooters, but re-enlisted as a veteran in Company F, Sixty-fourth Regiment Illinois Veteran Volunteers, First Brigade, First Division, Seventeenth Army Corps. At the second battle of Corinth his regiment suffered heavily. At the battle of Atlanta they lost twenty-three commanding officers and their Colonel received two wounds, and at the Kennesaw mountains they lost sixty men. At this place a ball grazed his throat. He was with Sherman on his march to the sea, and marched 100 miles with one shoe. They were six weeks at Savannah, and while there lived principally on rice, which they hulled themselves with the muzzle of their guns. They heard the news of Lee's surrender and of Johnston's surrender, and the soldiers were filled with great happiness. They took part in the grand review at Washington, an army of tried victorious veterans ready to lay down their arms and betake themselves to the peaceful avocations of life. He and his brother came out alive and well. His brother still lives and is now in Denver. His father died in Kankakee County, Illinois, at forty years of age, killed accidentally by a bale of hay falling on his head. His younger brother now lives in Kankakee, Illinois. He was five years in the United States regular army and came out a Sergeant. While in Illinois Mr. Schelling did not make property, so he came in 1875 to Los Angeles, California, and for nine years worked for prominent men there, and then came to Elsinore, where he homesteaded 120 acres of Government land, on which he has built a house and made other improvements. His property is in full view of Lake Elsinore and the Santa Rosa mountains, and is a nice sight. He has made a large tunnel in the mountain on his land, from which flows a nice

spring of water; besides this he has two wells on the place. Mr. Schelling is a horseman and owns a fine Mambrino horse, Monte, a pure-bred animal of fine size and proportions and in color coal black. His sire's record is 2:27, and the whole progeny are noted for speed. Mr. Schelling is a member of the G. A. R., T. B. Stevens Post, No. 103, Elsinore. His record as a soldier entitles him to great respect.



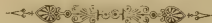
**W**ILLIAM H. HOLCOMB, Deputy-Sheriff and member of the Board of Education, was born in Washington County, Iowa, November 19, 1886, being the youngest of five children, all of whom are living. In 1874 he was sent by his parents to Colorado to make his residence among relatives, and there received his education, and for that purpose attended the State School of Mines in Colorado, the State Agricultural College, and the University at Denver. In the year 1880 he returned to Iowa, took a course at the Short-hand Institute in connection with the State University at Iowa City, and became a master of that art, and on again turning his face to the west he arrived at Denver and began the study of law in connection with his duties as short-hand reporter, but later moved to California, arriving at San Francisco in 1885, and was there employed as a short-hand writer in a responsible position. He came south in 1886, under the excitement of the land boom in San Diego, and being cautious in his speculations he made for himself a pleasant home at Coronado. On his arrival at San Diego he immediately entered the office of Judge Luce in the capacity of clerk, but the same year was appointed clerk of the Superior Court, which position he held for two and one-half years. January 1, 1889, he received the appointment of deputy sheriff, and at the time of the city election for officers under the new city charter. In May, 1889, he was elected a member of the board of education from the third ward.

Mr. Holcomb inherits the literary traits of

his father, O. M. Holcomb, of Ohio, who has given a life-time to editorial work, and the subject of our present sketch devoted much of his leisure time to literary work.

Mr. Holcomb was married at San Francisco, March, 1885, to Mrs. Mary Jane Buchanan, a native of Wisconsin and a lineal descendant of William Roberts, a celebrated Welsh musician. They have one daughter.

Mr. Holcomb is a member of the Knights of Pythias and is a charter member of the tribe of Improved Order of Red Men at San Diego.



**G**USTAVUS WITFIELD, the pioneer druggist of San Diego, was born near Cologne, Prussia, January 27, 1825; was carefully educated and studied chemistry at the University of Bonn. He emigrated to America in 1848, first visiting Paris and Havre, and landing at New York in April of that year. He then went to New Orleans, where he was employed in a drug store for one year. In 1849, he started for California, induced by the gold excitement of that year, going by the Isthmus of Panama, and arriving at Monterey, by a sailing vessel from Panama in March, 1850. With great enthusiasm started for the mines, visiting Mariposa County, Calaveras County, Tuolumne County, and going as far north as the Fraser river, always led on by enthusiastic reports, but never realizing the great bonanzas which were ever reported to be awaiting the enterprising miners. After ten years of prospecting, he returned to San Francisco, to resume the profession which he had learned in his youth. He entered a large wholesale drug house, remaining until 1862, when he went to Panama and opened a large commission house in drugs and chemicals, for several English houses, trading very extensively in indigo. In 1866, he made a business trip to London, and in 1867 severed his connection at Panama and returned to San Francisco. He then journeyed south, stopping at Los Angeles two months and then going to Old



Town, where he located and started in business. In 1869, he came to New Town, and as the present city was established he bought a lot on Fifth street between E and F. He then built and established the first drug store in San Diego. In 1878, he removed his entire stock of drugs to Tucson, Arizona, moving by three wagons across the desert. He stopped there six years, doing a good business. In 1884, he sold out his entire business and returned to Germany to see his family and friends. After an absence of six months he returned to San Diego, but has never resumed active business except in the care of his several interests.

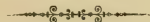
Dr. Witfield is a member of the San Diego Lodge of Masons, No. 35; also lodge of Perfection, Scottish rite thirty-second degree at Tucson, and of the society of San Diego pioneers.



**G**EORGE SCRIMGEOUR, of San Diego, a pioneer of 1859, was born in Scoon, Scotland, December, 1832, being the second son in a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters, all of whom are still living in 1889, the eldest being a daughter of sixty-six years of age, and the youngest a son of forty-five years of age. In 1848 his parents emigrated to Stratford, Ontario, Canada. His father being a carpenter and contractor, George learned the trade working with his father until June, 1859, when he became restless under the California excitement, and emigrated to that State by way of the Isthmus of Panama, arriving in San Francisco July 10, 1859. He followed his trade until May, 1860, then going to Westminster, British Columbia, and up the Fraser river, prospecting during the summer and returning in the fall. In the spring of 1861, in company with friends, he went to the Cariboo mines, meeting many hardships but no success. On returning he went into partnership with Mr. Graham, in building and contract work, building a large hospital and other prominent buildings. He was a partner in the first saw-mill on Buzzard's inlet, now the

terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. In 1866 he returned to San Francisco, and worked at his trade until 1869. He then came to San Diego, and in partnership with Mr. Graham again began building and contracting, but business being rather dull he went to San Francisco in 1872, and there engaged first as foreman and then as contractor, remaining until December, 1886, when he returned to San Diego. He bought two lots on the corner of A and Columbia streets, each 50 x 100 feet, adjoining; they are now fully improved with store, butcher shop and residence. In the summer of 1889, Mr. Scrimgeour returned to Ontario, to visit his family and friends after an absence of thirty years. His parents are deceased, but his brothers and sisters are still living. His brothers have a large sash, blind and furniture manufactory at Stratford, and his youngest brother has been mayor of the city.

Mr. Scrimgeour, being a bachelor, resides with his old and tried friend Mr. Graham, at the corner of Sixth and Ash streets, and though fifty-seven years of age he is in full enjoyment of all the pleasures of life.



**C.** MERRILL, superintendent and stockholder of the Southern California Coal and Clay Co., manufacturers of sewer pipe, water pipe, fire brick, fire-proof building material. John Dolbeer is president of the company; William Mugan, secretary, and George Gray, vice-president. The works are at Terra Cotta, three and one-half miles southwest of Elsinore. This plant cost \$50,000, and was put in operation in January, 1888. They now run three kilns; capacity of each kiln, \$600. When running at full capacity they run ten kilns per month. They ship to Los Angeles, San Diego, and all the towns of southern California. The coal which they have discovered will be opened within 300 yards of the factory. The product of their factory is termed Vitrified Salt-Glazed Pipe. Mr. Merrill was born in

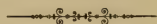


Akron, Ohio, in 1849. His father, C. J. Merrill, made the first sewer pipe in Ohio, and is now the oldest manufacturer living in the United States. He is also the inventor of the machinery used in its manufacture. His father was a native of Ohio, and his mother, Fanny L. (Follett) Merrill, also. The subject of this sketch was raised in this business, and is well informed on all matters in connection with it. He was the superintendent of the pipe works at Los Angeles, the clay for which is got at Elsinore. Mr. F. F. Merrill, a brother of Mr. C. C. Merrill, is now superintendent of the California Pipe Works at Los Angeles. Mr. Merrill was married in 1870 to Miss Emma J. Le Sure. She was born in Alton, Illinois. They have four children, two boys and two girls, viz.: Edward L., C. C., Jr., Florence L., all born in Alton, Illinois, and Emma Blanche, born in Mount Pulaski, Illinois. Mr. Merrill, when twenty-one years of age, made application to become a Master Mason, and was accepted. He was secretary of his lodge while he resided in that part of the country. He is a very active business man, of fine ability.



**S. MASON** is the owner of a very excellent seventy-acre ranch on the south side of Lake Elsinore, about six miles from the city of Elsinore. It is a choice location, picturesque in the extreme, backed by the Santa Rosa mountains, the land falling in a gentle slope to the lake. The whole lake and adjoining country, together with the city of Elsinore and the distant mountains, form a most attractive landscape, which is so full of beauty that one will always delight to behold. This property is supplied with a pure stream of clear cold water, running from a tunnel made 150 feet in the mountains by Mr. Mason. It comes into the land just where wanted and is of immense value. Mr. Mason has improved the place with a neat small house, and shrubs and trees, and is about to plant ten acres of oranges, for which the land is

well adapted. He has fifty acres under improvement, of which twenty-five acres are in trees, sixteen in figs and the remainder in plums. He has made a study of tree, fruit and raisin culture, having spent the most of his life in that business. He was in the lumber business in Alabama, Florida, and in the northern counties of California. He also raised considerable grain in Plumas County, and engaged in mining. At one time he superintended the planting of the largest raisin vineyard in the world,—800 acres in El Cajon, San Diego County, California. In a very short time he will have a place to feel proud of. In addition to the care of his own property Mr. Mason has charge of Mr. Balfour's grove of oranges, figs and almonds, fifty acres in all, all doing very nicely under his care, on lands adjoining his own. Since he has been in this valley he has dealt some in lands on his own account, and has been quite successful. Mr. Mason was born in Indiana, May 30, 1847. His father, Edson Mason, was a native of Syracuse, New York, and his mother, Mary A. Nelson, was a native of Pennsylvania. L. S., the fourth of a family of six children, was raised in Michigan, where he was educated in the public schools. He has been in California fifteen years, and at Elsinore five years. He is still a single man and of strict business habits.



**CHARLES J. FOX, C. E.**, San Diego. No man has been more closely identified with San Diego County during the past eighteen years, and no name is better known to the early settlers and later residents, than that of Charles J. Fox. Mr. Fox was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 12, 1834. He comes of a noted family and can trace his lineage back to 1640, when his ancestors settled in Massachusetts. Five generations back on his mother's side, Wheelock, the head of the family, was the founder and first president of Dartmouth College, where his portrait hangs in the art gallery, and Mr. Fox's

father, grandfather and great-grandfather were graduates of that famous institution of learning.

His paternal grandfather was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and Mr. Fox has in his possession a book written and published by him, entitled, "Fox's Revolutionary Adventures." He was taken prisoner by the British troops and confined for some months in the old Jersey prison ship, in Wallabout Bay, in Long Island Sound.

Charles spent his boyhood days in Boston, and at the age of seventeen graduated from a scientific school, where mathematics and engineering were specialties. He had a natural taste for these pursuits, and the first work he did after graduation was as a member of a railroad survey party in Pennsylvania in 1851. In the spring of 1853 he went West, and until 1869 was engaged on different railroads throughout the western States and Territories.

In the spring of 1860 he crossed the plains to where the city of Denver now stands, and was one of the first settlers of that place, there being at that time but few houses, and they mere shanties. Most of the summer was spent in California gulch, now the site of Leadville, in mining, prospecting and surveying. During a recent trip to the East he stopped at Leadville and saw the remains of a log house which he helped to build in the summer of 1860. During 1864 and 1865 he was in the United States Engineer service, having charge of the reconstruction of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad from Memphis to Corinth.

He continued to be engaged in railroad business in the South until his health failed, and in the spring of 1869 he came to California. After prospecting different parts of the State for six months, he finally selected San Diego as his future residence, being attracted by the beauties of the climate and what he foresaw of its future commercial importance.

Having invested all his available funds in San Diego real estate, he opened an office for surveying and engineering, and has ever since devoted his best abilities to aid in building up

the city and county. In pursuance of this object he took an active part in the organization of the San Diego and Fort Yuma turnpike road, 200 miles in length, which was the first good road across the county to Arizona, and opened up a good deal of trade and travel. In 1875 he established a large apiary at Fallbrook, and the following year organized the Bee Keepers' Association, of which he was president, and established agencies for the sale of honey in various Eastern cities.

He was one of the incorporators of the San Diego Society of Natural History, and for ten years its treasurer; also one of the stockholders of the Masonic Building Association, and a director for several years; also one of the charter members of the San Diego Lodge, Knights of Pythias, serving a term as Chancellor Commander. He was in charge of surveys for the Memphis & El Paso Railroad, the San Diego & Los Angeles Railroad, and the Texas & Pacific, being the first engineer to call attention to and survey through the famous Temécula cañon, now occupied by the California Southern.

Having for several years explored the county, including the Colorado desert, he obtained an extensive and minute knowledge of the country, and was generally called on by new-comers for information, which he always cheerfully gave. He was active in protecting the rights of the settlers from the greed of land monopolists, and was several times elected county surveyor and city engineer, and filled these situations to the satisfaction of all. In connection with his partner, Mr. H. I. Willey, afterwards State Surveyor-General, he prepared and published the official and only map of San Diego County.

By appointment of the Judge of the Superior Court, he served as commissioner in the partition of most of the Spanish grants, including the ex-Mission grant of 52,000 acres, surrounding the city of San Diego.

He is now owner of considerable real estate in the city, and a good deal of county land, including a tract at Linda Vista, where he was the first to make improvements on Government

land; and he also owns a large interest in the Junipero Land and Water Company, of which he is the president.

He has always been active and liberal in support of every important public measure, especially during San Diego's dark days, and has the respect of all the old settlers.

Mr. Fox married, in 1880, Mrs. A. A. Cosper, of San Diego. They have no children.



**I**SAAC NEWTON VAIL came to Lucerne in September, 1888. He purchased a ranch, is planting a nursery and raising orange trees, French prunes, apricots and grapes, and nearly every variety of tree and shrub. His native place is eastern Ohio, and he dates his birth from January 31, 1840. He was educated in West Town Friend's College, in eastern Pennsylvania, and is a graduate of that institution. After graduating he taught for three years as assistant principal, and then four years as principal. After this he was principal of the Eastern Ohio Normal School for three years and was county teachers' examiner.

Mr. Vail is a leading geologist. He began this study when a boy and has made it a specialty and a life study. He has written and published several works on this and kindred subjects, his most important work being "The Story of the Rocks." He is the author of the "Annular Theory," which is that the earth has a ring system similar to that which Saturn now has. This theory has its foundation in the claim that annular formation is a necessary result of the evolution of worlds from their primitive state; hence the earth at one time had an annular system as one step in its formation, which accounts satisfactorily for all the geological formations of the earth. It gives the true cause of the glacial epochs and furnishes a philosophical and satisfactory cause of all organic evolution, and gives a philosophic cause for the Noachian deluge.

Mr. Vail has been engaged a part of his time

in horticultural pursuits at Barnesville, Ohio, and shipped to and sold his berries in Chicago. His principal business in 1890 is the improvement of his ranch and looking after the sale of his books. He was married to Miss Rachel D. Wilson in 1864, and was blessed with two children: Alice J. and Lillie C., both born near Barnesville, Ohio, and now residing in California. Mrs. Vail died in 1877, and his second marriage occurred in 1880, to Mary M. Cope, who was a native of Fayette County, Pennsylvania. Mr. Vail's grandfather, Benjamin Vail, and great-grandfather, Abraham Vail, were natives of New Jersey.



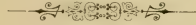
**I**W. THOMPSON, one of San Diego's respected citizens who was directly instrumental, through his telephone system, of connecting the business interests of all San Diego County, was born in Pontiac, Oakland County, Michigan, in April, 1842. He was one of a family of three children, all of whom are living, he being the only son. His two sisters, now widowed, reside in San Diego. His father was a newspaper man, being editor and publisher of the Pontiac *Gazette*; he was also quite a politician, and was a delegate at the Baltimore Whig Convention, which nominated General Scott for President in 1852. In 1853 the family removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where his father died in 1854, the family removing soon after to Omaha, Nebraska, the subject of this sketch being an eye witness to the erection of the first house at Omaha, July 4, 1854. A legislative hall was soon built, and he was then appointed page to the first Nebraska Legislature. He was in the vicinity of Omaha until 1861, getting an education, which he had to work for as opportunity afforded. During the years 1859-'60, he was employed at the trading store of the Omaha Indian Reservation. In 1861 he began the study of telegraphy at Omaha, in the office of Colonel Clowry, then superintendent, but now vice-president of the

Western Union system. On completion of the first overland telegraph, in the fall of 1861, on the line of the old stage route, Mr. Thompson came across the plains locating telegraph stations, which took about two years, and on his arrival in California he opened the first telegraph office at Petaluma, Sonoma County, in 1863, and then located offices through Oregon and Nevada. In the winter of 1866 he went to Yreka, Siskiyou County, California, as superintendent, remaining until 1874.

Mr. Thompson was married in 1873, at Yreka, to Miss Hortense Eubanks. In 1874 he came with his wife to San Diego as manager of the Western Union, holding the position until 1886. He was also manager of the Military Telegraph running to Arizona and New Mexico, which has since been abandoned. In 1878 he was appointed agent for the Wells-Fargo Express Company, holding the appointment until February, 1887. In 1881 Mr. Thompson started the San Diego Telephone Company, and began laying wires the same year. He is still president. They have suspended over 600 miles of wire, and cover Oceanside, Campo, El Cajon, Stone-wall, and all the western part of the county. They have about 350 subscribers, which is said to be the largest number of subscribers to the average population of any office in the country. In January, 1889, he organized the Diamond Carriage Company, doing a livery and hack business, and controlling the hack system of the city; they have forty horses, nineteen hacks, and an outfit valued at \$35,000, situated on First street, between C and D. He is also president of the Excelsior Paving Company, macadam system, having a plant near Sweet-water dam, and supplying the broken rock for all the concrete work of the city. He owns a large amount of improved property, and occupies a handsome residence at 1,457 Fourth street. They have five children, all of whom are living at home.

Mr. Thompson is Past Master of San Diego Lodge, No. 35, and Past High Priest and Secretary of San Diego Chapter, No. 61, R. A. M.,

and Past Chancellor of Knights of Pythias. Mr. Thompson is a man of great enterprise and keen foresight, very progressive, and is ever ready to advance systematic development.



**S** G. HAVERMALE, a man of great versatility, successful in both church and State, who now occupies the most beautiful residence in San Diego, corner of Seventh and Ash streets, was born October 15, 1824, in the obscure village of Sharpsburg, Maryland, now become the renowned battle-field of Antietam. His parents were natives of the same State. He was second in a family of eight children, seven of whom are still living, one brother having been killed in that terrible railroad accident on the Wabash railroad, near Chatsworth, Illinois, where lives were sacrificed to such a terrible degree. His father was a weaver by trade in youth, but in later years was devoted to the interests of farming. In 1833 he moved to Montgomery County, Ohio, where he purchased a small farm. Here the subject of this sketch received his preliminary education, which was finished at the Rock River Seminary, at Mount Morris, Illinois, where he also studied for the ministry. He was educated in the Methodist faith, and began the active work of the ministry in 1852 in Northern Illinois, and for twenty-one years labored in that particular field, and, being a man of genial temperament and loving disposition, was beloved by all and was very successful in his ministry. In 1873 he was appointed Presiding Elder of a district in Washington Territory and Oregon, whither he had been transferred from Illinois, and moved his family to Spokane Falls, from which parish he traveled over his district, which covered an area of some 40,000 square miles, and embraced a pastorate of twenty-five parishes. In 1879, at the age of fifty-five years, feeling that the hardships and exposures of travel were too great, he resigned his charge, after an active pastorate of twenty-



seven years, the last six being on the frontier, and exceedingly burdensome.

In 1875 he took up, by pre-emption, the second Government claim of 160 acres at Spokane Falls, there then being but two houses at the place. This land was subdivided and became the center of what is now a city of 22,000 inhabitants, enterprising and progressive. Here, after retiring from the ministry, he built a flouring mill, which was the first full roller mill in the Territory, which he operated with great success for five years, selling out in 1887, that he might seek a more temperate climate in southern California, coming direct to San Diego to enjoy the accumulations of his business prosperity in a balmy atmosphere and amidst continuous sunshine. He soon invested in improved property, and is now the owner of the Richelieu and Bon Ton blocks on D and Fifth streets, and completed the purchase in October, 1889, of the most beautiful residence in Southern California. Mr. Havermale has taken no active part in politics while in San Diego, but at Spokane Falls was president of the first city council, and continued a member thereof for many years.

Mr. Havermale was married November 1, 1849, at Elizabeth, Jo Daviess County, Illinois, to Miss Elizabeth Goldthorp, a native of Illinois. They have three children, two of whom are residents of San Diego, California, and one resides at Spokane Falls, State of Washington.

Mr. Havermale belongs to a family of marked longevity. His parents died at the ages of eighty-nine and ninety years, and were buried in the same grave.



**J**AMES H. STEWART, one of the enterprising and capable fruit ranchers of Elsinore. He has forty acres of very choiceland on the west side of the lake but not bordering it, so it is out of the way of ever being overflowed. It is a little over two miles from Elsinore and has a fine view of the lake and surrounding country. He

has ten acres of raisin grapes and five acres of fruit trees of nearly all kinds. He also owns town lots and a house and lot in Elsinore. Mr. Stewart was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, April 14, 1852. His father, William, was also a native of the same State and was in the grocery and provision business in Allegheny City for twenty-seven years. Mr. Stewart's grandfather, Joseph Stewart, was a Scotchman. His mother, Mary Jane (Andrews) Stewart, was a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Stewart is the eldest of a family of five children, the others being William, John, Mary Jane and Emma. He was raised and educated in the first ward of Allegheny City and learned the grocery business in his father's store. He learned the moulder's trade and worked nine years for Fuller, Warn & Co., of Troy, New York. He then removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and for four years was engaged in transferring goods; he had contracts with the largest houses there. In 1888 he came to Elsinore and built their present house. November 10, 1880, he was married to Miss Martha E. Coon, of Troy, New York. Her father, Mr. Andrew Coon, was in the linen collar and shirt manufacturing business in Troy for many years. She was but eight months old when she was left an orphan, and she was brought up by her mother's father, Ransom D. Warner, a pioneer of Minneapolis. Their union is blessed with four children: William Ransom and Edwin Warner were born in Troy, New York; Walter James in Minneapolis and Ransom Darius in Elsinore. Mrs. Stewart is a member of the Methodist Church, at which they both attend services. Mr. Stewart is a member of the A. O. U. W., and Mrs. Stewart is member of the Baptist Church.



**D**OLPH STOKES, a native of California, a rancher of San Diego County, was born at Old Town in 1843. His father, Edward Stokes, was born at Plymouth, England, and was a seafaring man, being captain of a vessel which



sailed between Boston, Sandwich Islands, San Francisco and other ports. He first came to California in 1838, and soon settled at Old Town. The mother of the subject of this sketch was a native of California, of the well-known Ortega family. Adolfo was the eldest of three children. His father was a large land owner, owning one-half interest in the Santa Maria ranch and one-half interest in the Santa Ysabel ranch, each ranch being four leagues in extent, or 17,752 acres. He was a large breeder of cattle and horses, and on the Santa Ysabel ranch had a wine press and vineyard which has since gone into decay, its history being only legendary. The family early removed to Los Angeles and there Adolfo received his early education, finishing at Benicia College in Solano County. He then learned the carpenter's trade in Los Angeles, which he followed until 1865, when he went to the Santa Maria ranch, which has since been his home. He owns 500 acres of land and carries on general farming, in growing wheat and barley, and has a small orchard and vineyard. He is also a breeder of fine horses, of the Black Hawk and Norman stock.

Mr. Stokes was married at Los Angeles in 1868, to Miss Delores Olvera, of a well-known and distinguished family. Her father, Don Agustin Olvera, was a lawyer and judge at Los Angeles, and was one of the presidential electors at the election of Buchanan. Point Concepcion was named after an aunt, Concepcion Llwn. Mr. and Mrs. Stokes have had eleven children, seven of whom survive and live at home. Three daughters are now being educated at St. Mary's College, and one son at the Commercial College at San Diego. Mr. Stokes' family removed to San Diego in 1887, where they now reside.

**D**ALGLISH & SAULTER'S grocery and provision store is a lively business place in Elsinore. They have the only exclusively grocery and provision store in the place.

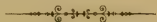
They formed their partnership and opened with a complete new stock in February, 1888. The building is of brick, seventy-five feet deep, in the center of the business portion of the town, and is full of a well-kept stock of goods. They are both young men of good business habits and are deserving of the large trade which they have. They are also agents for Wells, Fargo & Co. Mr. DalGLISH was born in Ottawa, Canada, October 25, 1859, came to the United States in 1887, and has declared his intention to become a citizen of this land of his adoption. He is of Scotch descent. He is a member of the Business Men's Association of Elsinore and is one of the committee on immigration statistics and publications, and also of the committee on money loans and openings for capital. Mr. Sautler was born in Peterboro, Canada, in 1865, and is of English descent. He is married to Miss Maggie DalGLISH, a sister of his partner, and also a native of Canada. They are both young business men who have a bright future before them.



**J**C. PARKER, the oldest photographer in San Diego, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio. He was the fourth child in a family of ten children, six of whom are still living. His father was a contractor and builder, mainly in brick and stone. In 1836 they removed to Peoria, Illinois, where his father carried on his trade. The subject of this sketch was educated at Peoria, receiving only a common-school education. He began his profession in 1857, on both landscape and portrait work, working with Henry Cole, of Peoria. In 1862 he went to Pekin, Illinois, and there started his own gallery, doing a very satisfactory business for ten years. In 1872 he came to California, first stopping for a short period at Santa Rosa, San Francisco and Stockton, where he had charge of Spooner's gallery. In 1873 he came to San Diego and opened a gallery with a partner, under the firm name of Parker & Parker, which continued about two

years. He then bought out his partner and has been alone ever since. The first gallery was located near the corner of Sixth and F streets, but in 1884 he removed to his present spacious quarters at 740 Fifth street. He does a general photographic business, taking landscapes as large as 20 x 24, and portraits from life-size down. He does a wholesale business in landscape work, and has printed 100,000 pictures during the past year, making a specialty of scenes and Indians on the line of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. He employs three artists and has a very steady, satisfactory trade.

Mr. Parker was married at Peoria, Illinois, in June, 1860, to Miss Mary L. Brown, a native of Ohio. They have two children. The son, Wallace B., is married and living in this city, and the daughter, Lucile E., is still at home.



**J** H. LOUCKS, manager and owner of the "San Diego Bath House," was born at Sharon, New York, March 18, 1838. He was the second in a family of nine children, and at the early age of four years his parents emigrated to Michigan, where his father took up a Government claim of 160 acres, in a wild, unsettled country. In 1853 they moved to Illinois, and, as times were hard and the family quite large, the subject of this sketch, at the age of fourteen years, began taking care of himself, working on farms until 1862, when he listened to his country's call and enlisted in Company D, Captain Cooper, of the Second Illinois Light Artillery. They fought under both Grant and Sherman, and were in the battles of Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, and the long siege and heavy fighting at Moscow. They were under Sherman in his thirty-two days' march from Memphis to Meridian, Mississippi, and were at Decatur, Alabama, during the three days' fight against Hood, winning by an accident, as until re-enforced they held their position by strategy. Mr. Loucks was in the Quartermaster's department at Decatur and rendered valuable service

in preserving papers of great value to the department. He was in no other large battles but many skirmishes through Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky. At Memphis he was taken sick with small-pox and was mustered out from the hospital, May 30, 1865. He then engaged in farming and other occupations until the spring of 1875, when he came to Santa Cruz, California. In 1881 he came to San Diego and was variously employed until 1886, when he built his handsome bath-house and residence adjoining on the water front, Atlantic street, between C and D. The building is seventy-five feet front by sixty-four feet deep, and is neatly and conveniently fitted up with tubs for either hot or cold water. In the rear he has a swimming tank 30 x 60 feet, with dressing rooms adjoining. The water for baths is always pumped at high tide and from 400 feet out in the channel, thus procuring clear, pure water.

Mr. Loucks was married in Clark County, Missouri, January, 1862, to Miss Eliza E. Lucas. Having no children they devote all their time to the neat maintenance of their establishment.



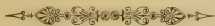
**J** Z. BUNDY, one of the industrious and enterprising business men of Elsinore, claims as his native place, Springville, Iowa, and dates his birth August 18, 1862. His father, Joseph W. Bundy, and his mother, Martha (Gregg) Bundy, were natives of Ohio. Their family consisted of eight children, but two of which survive: Mr. E. Z. Bundy and his brother, O. J. Bundy, both residents of Elsinore. Bundy spent his boyhood, until he was sixteen years of age, in Iowa. In 1882 he engaged in the blacksmith business and has followed it ever since. He came to Elsinore in 1885 and found one blacksmith here before him. He bought him out and built a good shop in 1886 that would be good enough for any town in the State, and here for the past five years he has done the work for the people for ten miles in every direction from Elsinore. Realizing for





Douglas Gunn

the first time in March, 1889, that it was not good for a man to be alone he submitted his case to Miss Hattie L. Stilson of San José, who had been the school-teacher in Elsinore for the two previous years and who is a native of California, born in Half Moon Bay. This union of two has resulted in a third, Essie Blanch, a beautiful daughter, born December 9, 1889. Mr. Bundy is a member of the Elsinore Business Men's Association and of the committee on mines and mining, and is now a member of the city council. He owns one of the hot mineral spring bath houses, for which Elsinore is so justly celebrated, and is steadily with brawny, bare arms and sturdy blows, gaining for himself and those he loves, a good living and a competency for later years. All honor to the men who thus benefit themselves and the country in which they reside.



**D**OUGLAS GUNN, the present Mayor of San Diego, came to this city in the fall of 1869, and assumed editorial charge of the *San Diego Union*, which paper he soon after purchased and continued its publication until August, 1886, when he sold it to the corporation now owning it. He gave the *Union* more than a local reputation, and when he surrendered it to other hands it was one of the most valuable newspaper properties in the State. From the first he has been one of the foremost citizens of San Diego, having been prominently connected with every movement for the advancement of his city, and of southern California. He has always been recognized as a leader among the public-spirited men of his section. After long years of hard work in journalism his labor was rewarded by the realization of a handsome fortune. Always a liberal contributor to every worthy object, he was by no means disposed to retire with his wealth, but has been noted for leading the way in aid to all public enterprises. His private acts of generosity have been constant and unstinted.

In 1888 Mr. Gunn was elected one of the Board of Freeholders to frame a new charter for the city, and was chosen president of the board. After the adoption of the charter he was elected Mayor by a very large majority, being supported by his fellow-citizens without distinction of party. As chief executive officer of the city he has shown marked executive ability; he possesses great decision of character, and has clear-cut views of municipal administration.

He has been one of the most active members of the Chamber of Commerce since its organization in 1870, and was president of that organization in 1889.

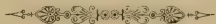
Mr. Gunn is the author of several works on San Diego and the southern country, his latest and best known book "*San Diego, Illustrated*," having been published since his retirement from the *Union*. He is one of the ablest statisticians in the State, and possesses the rare faculty of making statistical matter interesting to the general reader. His contributions to newspapers and periodicals in this direction have been numerous, and have been drawn upon by nearly every writer upon Southern California, his facts being regarded as authority.

Politically Mr. Gunn has always been an earnest Republican, but he is a sturdy advocate of the personal independence of the citizen, and has uniformly refused to submit to party trammels when imposed by machine politicians. He was never a candidate for public office until elected to his present position.

Mr. Gunn came to California a child in 1851, and has ever since resided in the State; his earlier years were passed in Sonora, Tuolumne County, where he served his apprenticeship at the printers' trade; from 1861 to 1869 he resided in San Francisco, and was a member of the editorial staff of the *Times* of that city; upon the consolidation of that paper with the *Alta*, in the latter year, he removed to San Diego with the purpose of fixing here his permanent home. His faith in the future of this city and southern California has been of the



very finest kind from the day of his arrival; and he has the satisfaction of seeing a large degree of the realization of his early predictions—a consummation to which his own untiring labor and ceaseless energy have in no small measure contributed



**F. GODDARD**, a business man of San Diego, was born at Palmyra, New York, November 16, 1835. His mother, Mrs. Maria (Fillmore) Goddard, was a cousin of Millard Fillmore. Her father was in the war of 1812, and her grandfather was in the Revolutionary war. The Goddards trace their genealogy back to the Saxon conquest. The original name was Goder, which signified Priest King, and one of the family was a priest who administered the sacrament to Napoleon when on his death-bed. The subject of this sketch was the third in a family of nine children, five of whom still survive; one brother, Luther M., is now judge of the fifth judicial district of Colorado, and his brother Clarence is a physician at Leavenworth, Kansas. At the age of eighteen years the subject of this sketch sailed on the lakes before the mast, and in 1855 went to sea on a whaling vessel from New Bedford, sailing on the Atlantic and Indian oceans. He sailed as foremast hand, but was steadily promoted until he became the head of the watch. After five years of sea service he returned to his home at Leavenworth, Kansas, where his parents were then living. In 1860 he was quite extensively connected with the border warfare, and in 1862 he ran a freight line from Leavenworth to Denver across the plains, carrying a load of corn. Denver was then blockaded by Indians, and at that time Colonel Chivington made his celebrated raid at Sandy Creek. Mr. Goddard and two brothers with one team ran the blockade, reaching Julesburg and then back to Leavenworth. In 1866 he got up a large mule train from Atchison to Salt Lake, carrying a general supply of grocer-

ies. They were attacked on Lodge Pole Creek, near Pine Bluff, by Indians, and for five days were blockaded with a steady skirmish. They lost eighty-six mules and a number of horses, only retaining one wounded mule. During the fight several Indians were sent to the happy hunting-grounds. Goddard, in the first attack, killed the leader, a renegade white man, and they were only relieved by a company of troops from Fort John Buford, and thus enabled to drive off the Indians and get the freight train to Denver, where the goods were stored. In the fall of 1867, he took a contract to supply the commissary department on the building of the Kansas Pacific Railroad to Sheridan, and employed Buffalo Bill in killing buffaloes at \$250 per month. After 1870 he was for three or four years connected with the police department at Leavenworth on the detective service. February, 1879, he went to Leadville at the opening of the great boom and located the first claim on the snow crust at Breese Hill. In the following summer he headed a prospecting party to the head waters of the Platte river and Arkansas river. In 1880, backed by ex-Governor Thomas Carney, of Kansas, he took an armed party into the Gunnison country and located claims on the Ute reservation, some of which have proved very valuable. In the fall of 1882 he emigrated to Seattle, running a hotel during the boom, and then to San Francisco in 1883, when he opened a freight transfer line across the bay from Frisco to Oakland and San Leandro. In 1885 he came to San Diego, arriving December 30, and engaged first in the real-estate business, and in the summer of 1886 bought out the Pacific livery and boarding stables, corner of Third and F streets, which is one of the largest stables in the city, and is doing a good business with a fine stock of horses and carriages, both light and heavy.

Mr. Goddard was married at Kansas City, in 1870, to Miss Annie Agnes Courtwright. They have no children. Under the new charter in 1889, he was appointed by Mayor Gunn to act as a member of the police commissioners for a

term of three years, and being a man of integrity and morality is satisfactorily discharging his duties.



**MARTINEZ CHICK.**—Among the gun sportsmen of Southern California, the subject of this sketch stands out with great prominence. He is a native of California and was born in San Joaquin valley, August 22, 1858. His early life was passed on the farm of his father, leaving home at the age of twenty years and coming to San Diego. Hunting has been his principal amusement, until he has become very skillful with the gun. In April, 1887, he shot a match with Doc. Carver, who is famed for skillful shooting, and Mr. Chick won the match, killing ninety-one live birds out of 100, while Mr. Carver killed but ninety. At the State Sportsmen's Association meeting at San Jose, Mr. Chick made the best average on blue rock and live birds, and won the prize. In blue rock shooting, he broke forty-nine out of fifty in singles and forty-four out of fifty in double rise. In sweepstake tournament in 1888, at Riverside, he made over seventy-five shots at blue rocks without making a miss.

Mr. Chick was married in San Diego in March, 1879, to Miss Cornelia Higgins, a native of California.



**JOHN C. KITTON**, of San Diego, was born in St. Clair, Michigan, February 26, 1847, of English-American descent. His father was a capitalist and a general business manager, having large interests in stores, mills and machine shops. John C. learned the trade of machinist in St. Clair, and for six years was superintendent and manager of his father's foundry and machine shops. In 1874 he went to Denver, Colorado, and then to Salt Lake and San Francisco. In 1876 he acted as general traveling agent for D. M. Osborn, of Auburn,

New York, in the sale of agricultural implements, traveling through the Northwest with headquarters at Portland, Oregon, and remaining with them until 1882, when he returned to San Francisco and was superintendent of the Arctic Ice Company, and while there remodeled and improved the plant and secured patents in his own name. Since 1885 he has been manufacturing his improved ice machine at San Francisco, in connection with W. T. Garratt. In 1887 he came to San Diego and started an ice manufacturing establishment by the ammonia process, but owing to complications the business has been closed about one year. The plant is now owned by W. T. Garratt & Co., of San Francisco, with Mr. Kitton as manager. The plant is being carefully inspected and renewed in view of continuing the business. They will also have in connection suitable warerooms for storage and sale of all castings made by the above house. W. T. Garratt is an early pioneer to California, having come out in 1850, and is largely interested in lands, railroads, steamboats, manufactories and in all the general developments of the State.

Mr. Kitton was married at Portland, Oregon, December, 1878, to Miss Mary Isabel Day, a native of Tennessee.



**JOHN H. STORER**, of Elsinore, is a native of Yarmouth, Maine, born March 30, 1842.

His parents were also natives of that State. His maternal grandfather was a pioneer of Portland, Maine, and president of the Casco Bank of Portland, and also Mayor of that city. Mr. Storer was educated and lived in his native place until manhood, when he became a sailor and sailed for ten years, visiting nearly every foreign port. When the war of the Rebellion broke out he was abroad, but as soon as he reached New York he enlisted in Company C, Twenty-second New York Cavalry, and served his country until the close of the war. He then went to Cleveland, Ohio, and engaged in the

mixed-paint business—"Averill's." After this he removed to Boston and carried on a paint factory there, and was engaged in the mixed-paint business from the close of the war until August 3, 1886, when he came to California. He stopped at Los Angeles a year, and then came to Elsinore. May 9, 1877, he was united in marriage to Miss Helen Thew, of Cleveland, Ohio. She was the daughter of Mr. T. T. Thew and Mrs. Helen Thew. Mrs. Storer was born in Marion, Ohio, at which place she was educated, and with her mother learned the millinery and dressmaking business. In December, 1887, Mrs. Storer opened her millinery, dress and fancy goods store in Elsinore, and is still engaged in the business, keeping a nice stock of fine goods, and dealing with the better class of trade, not only of Elsinore, but of the surrounding country for miles in every direction. Her trade has grown from the first, and she enjoys a very successful business. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church, a member of the United Order of the Golden Cross, and belongs to the Ladies' Annex of Elsinore. Mr. Storer is a member of the I. O. O. F., and Knights of Pythias. They have invested in real estate in Elsinore, and are interested in the prosperity of the city.



**M** GERMAN, the leading jeweler of San Diego, who occupies spacious sale-rooms at 845 Fifth street, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 24, 1855, of Scotch-French and German parentage. His maternal ancestors are the famous Mullenburgs of Philadelphia and Astors of New York: his father was a commission merchant, dealing mainly in grain. In 1860 they moved to Freeport, Illinois, carrying on the same business. The subject of this sketch there attended the common schools, and later learned the trade of watchmaker and jeweler. From 1875 to 1880 he traveled through the Territories, prospecting and mining, settling at El Paso in 1880, and opened a first-class jew-

elry store, which he continued for two years, and then returned to the Territories and lost heavily in mining speculations.

In June, 1885, he was married at Las Vegas, to Miss Grace N. Bruce, a native of Cumberland, Maryland, and a lineal descendant of Robert Bruce. Her maternal grandfather, Colonel Daniel C. Cresap, was of Revolutionary fame, and her father, Henry Bruce, a prominent lawyer of Maryland. Her father and his brother-in-law, William Price, were appointed by the Legislature to draft the code of Maryland, which was adopted. Her cousin, Francis S. Key, was the author of the celebrated poem, "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Mr. German arrived in San Diego in the fall of 1885, immediately opened a small jewelry store, enlarging as circumstances demanded, and during the three years of the boom his business averaged \$100,000 each year. He does both a wholesale and retail business, and sells to dealers as reasonably as they can buy in Eastern markets. He carries a large stock of jewelry and diamonds, has a manufacturing establishment and employs sixteen men in the business. He also has an art department, carrying bronze pictures and a fine class of artistic wares, also plated and silver ware,—in fact, everything pertaining to the wrought gold and silver department, with skilled workmen to attend to manufacturing and repairing.



**J**OSEPH A. FLINT, a prominent business man of San Diego, was born at quarantine, in the harbor of New York, August 20, 1840, of English parents, who were emigrating to the free land of America. His father was a shoemaker and manufacturer and settled at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he acted as foreman in a large manufacturing establishment and where they remained until 1852. They then started for the "Golden State" of California, taking steamer at New York and coming by the Nicaragua route. Their trip was without special in-

terest until they boarded the steamship North America on the Pacific at San Juan. This was an opposition boat, and the captain, as he afterward confessed, beached her on the coast eighty miles south of Acapulco, for which he received \$5,000 from the opposition line. The passengers, 1,000 in number, landed without loss of life, but the steamer was a wreck. They then traveled to Acapulco on foot and on mules, a four-days journey through a wild rugged country infested by robbers and desperadoes. At Acapulco they took steamer and arrived at San Francisco, April 10, 1852. Joseph, then twelve years old, went with his parents to Sacramento, and thence to Bear river, and settled at Rough and Ready, Nevada County, where they worked eight years at mining, and though Joseph was young he was very successful. In 1860 he went to Iowa Hill, Placer County, and worked under ground for three years, going in as a common hand, but was soon advanced and later had charge of a claim. In December, 1864, he went to Smartsville, Yuba County, and there remained twenty years at hydraulic mining, entering as agent, and the last four years was superintendent of the Excelsior Water and Mining Company. They did much heavy blasting, and the heaviest blast ever tried in the State he set off by electricity, using about 50,000 pounds of powder under a heavy bank of earth. On a forty-five days run the company took out \$105,000 in gold.

From 1876 to 1879 he was a member of the board of supervisors for Yuba County. In June, 1884, he came to San Diego as secretary, treasurer and manager of the San Diego Water Company, which position he still holds. This company was organized in 1873, with a capital of \$90,000; H. M. Covert, president. They piped San Diego City, drawing the supply from the bed of the San Diego river. In 1876 Jacob Gruendike was elected president. In 1887 the San Diego Water Company and the San Diego and Coronado Water Company merged with a capital of \$1,000,000, with E. S. Babcock, Jr., as president. In 1889 the majority of stock

was sold to an English syndicate and the company is now known as the San Diego Water Company, Mr. Babcock still acting as president. The directors are: E. S. Babcock, Jr., Captain B. Scott, manager of the International Company; G. H. Puterbaugh, judge of the superior court; W. W. Whitney, director of the First National Bank; J. H. Barbour, cashier Consolidated National Bank; Joseph A. Flint, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Flint was married at Smartsville, Yuba County, California, December 16, 1869, to Miss Sarah A. Taylor, a native of New Hampshire. They have three children, of whom only two daughters survive, Alice May, born in 1870, and Gertrude Durose, born in 1873. Both are at home and attending school in San Diego. Under the new charter Mr. Flint was elected a member of the board of education in 1889. On February 19, 1890, he was appointed receiver of the street car company of this city. His residence is at 126 Grand avenue, Reed and Hubbell's Addition.



MARTIN TRIMMER, farmer and stock-raiser on the Japatul ranch, was born in Vemvied on the Rhine, kingdom of Prussia, August 28, 1826, and emigrated with his father's parents and his aunt Philipina Weiland, to the United States in April, 1838, embarking on the ship New Scotland at Havre de Grace, France, and landing at Baltimore about the last of May. His father had emigrated to this country five years previously and settled on a farm in Tazewell County, Illinois, two and a half miles from Washington and ten miles from Peoria, and was joined by this party July 15, 1838. At the age of twenty-one years Mr. Trimmer left home and worked in a harness shop in St. Louis until the last day of January, 1849, when he enlisted in the First Regiment of Mounted Rifles as bugler, and was assigned at Jefferson barracks near that city to Company F, commanded by Captain and Brevet Lieuten-



ant-Colonel Andrew J. Porter. As the Asiatic cholera was raging fearfully among the troops, they were transferred in March to Fort Leavenworth, and were stationed at Camp Sumner there until May 1, 1849. The troops began their long journey across the plains to Oregon Territory and reached their destination, Oregon City, in October. The next spring they went to Vancouver, belonging to the Hudson Bay Company and built the barracks there named Fort Vancouver.

The next year the troops were ordered back to the States. Leaving Vancouver May 10, 1851, on the United States transport propeller Massachusetts, they arrived May 15 at Benicia, where six companies were transferred to the dragoons and infantry under the command of Major Phil Kearny. After crossing the isthmus they were transported on the mail steamer Falcon to Cuba, arriving there July 1. This island they left on the 3d, on the mail steamer Cherokee for New Orleans, and after spending a week at the barracks there they finally returned to Jefferson barracks near St. Louis.

The following October the regiment was again reorganized and they went by way of New Orleans to Indianola, Texas, and thence to Fort Merrill on the Nueces river, where Lieutenant Stockton was relieved, with a detail of twelve men. In 1852 they built Fort Ewell, on the Nueces river, and Fort Judge on the Lyon river. From this post two companies were out in active service against the hostile Apaches, who had made depredations in Texas from the Mexican side. Of this scouting party Mr. Trimmer was the bugler. In September, while they were in camp at Redman's ranch on the Rio Grande, they were informed by the Mexicans that about 100 Indians had crossed from Mexico to the Texas side to steal horses. The company under the command of the celebrated Captain Gordon Granger (afterward General in the last war), started at once in pursuit, and on the third day, early in the morning, they overtook the marauders at their crossing place about twenty miles above Redman's ranch, where they had all

their plunder already done up in raw hides to take across the river. They had already got twenty-five horses across. The Indians immediately plunged into the Rio Grande and were all dispatched to the "happy hunting grounds:" not one was left to tell the tale. Two brothers from the company, named John and William Wright, swam the river and recovered the horses.

Mr. Trimmer was discharged from military service in San Antonio, Texas, February 1, 1854, and was employed by Major Belger at the Alamo for three months, when, in company with Dr. Edwards (formerly surgeon in the army) and Colonel Charles Pyron, of Texas Ranger fame, he left for California, May 1. Taking the southern route they arrived at Tucson in June, and at Fort Yuma in July, where Mr. Trimmer worked a few months for Captain Rowley and George F. Hooper. In September he left Yuma with the intention of going to Oregon; but on arriving at Carisa he met William Bettiger, who persuaded him to go on the Lieutenant Derby survey, under Charles H. Poole, deputy, to divide the great American desert into townships. In this work he was engaged in 1855; and the next two years he was on the Dr. Madison survey, under Robert W. Troom, deputy, sectionizing the great desert. Mr. Trimmer therefore has traveled over that vast area from one end to the other.

From 1857 to 1863 he was engaged in different occupations, and then was maliciously taken as a political prisoner to Fort Alcatraz, where he was confined about ten days, under Captain William A. Winder, being released December 15, 1863. Returning then to San Diego, with Captain Morton, on the brig Boston, he arrived about December 28. For three or four years he was with E. W. Morse in his store in Old Town; and in 1868 he kept the American Hotel in Old San Diego, in company with Benjamin F. Jones, until 1870. He then rented the Gabino Aguilar place near Gnetay, called San Gertrudes, and followed farming there until November, 1873. Then he purchased the pos-



essory right of Mrs. Perfecta Ames to the Japatul ranch, where he still resides engaged in farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Trimmer was married in July, 1864, in San Diego, to Miss Martha Murillo, granddaughter of Thomas Warner, from Lower California. Their four sons and four daughters are all living.

**W. HENDRICK**, attorney at law, San Diego, was born at Bowling Green, Pike County, Missouri, March 6, 1847. His father was formerly a merchant, but in later life took to farming, and purchased about 400 acres in Pike County. The subject of this sketch remained at home until fourteen years of age, attending the common schools. He then started for the west, first driving a horse team to Denver, then an ox-team to Oregon, and later on to California, where he passed one year at the Napa College Institute. Returning in 1864 to the east, he attended Brown's University at Providence, Rhode Island, and after seven years of study graduated in 1871; he then went to Europe and spent fourteen months in travel and study, visiting the principal cities and countries. On his return he again came to California, and entered the law office of Daingerfield & Olney, prominent attorneys of San Francisco, and after eighteen months of study he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court at Sacramento in April, 1874. He then visited San Diego, and having great faith in the future of the town decided to establish here his permanent residence, and immediately opened an office and began the practice of general law. In 1880 he was elected to the Legislature, and was recognized as one of the most able speakers in the House. In 1884 he was elected District Attorney of San Diego.

He was one of the original stockholders and promoters of the San Diego Iron and Nail Manufactory, and is now president of the Loma Manufacturing Company at Roseville. He was

one of the founders of the public library, which was established in 1881, and is still one of the trustees. He is, in fact, an active, enterprising promoter of San Diego's interests.

**WILLIAM X. GARDNER**, San Diego.—Among the earliest pioneers to this coast was the subject of this sketch, who was born in Oneida County, New York, November 29, 1814. The first sixteen years of his life was passed upon the farm. He was then apprenticed to a large carriage manufactory at Skaneateles, New York, where after five years of continued service he learned the trade, which he followed until 1844. Then being desirous of travel he started westward, visiting what were then the territories of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and settling at Chicago, where he remained until the 17th of July, 1848. He then took the steamer America for Buffalo, visiting Niagara, where he witnessed the stretching of the first cable of the suspension bridge, then by rail, lake steamers and canal boats, he reached New York city. In October, 1848, he took the steamship California, which was built at Novelty Iron Works on East river, New York city, and without even testing the steamer by a trial trip they embarked from the works direct to the Pacific coast, Mr. Gardner being the only passenger for San Francisco. This was in the early days of steamboating, and though the machinery was very imperfect and the making of ports was frequently necessary to take in coal, the trip was made with but one accident, in the straits of Magellan, arriving in San Francisco February, 1849, which was then a small adobe town; but owing to the gold excitement of that year and the rapid immigration, it soon became a thickly settled city. For the next seventeen years the subject of this sketch lived in and about San Francisco, working at carpentering, mining and ranching, and always subject to the vicissitudes of those unsettled days. In 1861, soon after the commencement of the civil war, he entered the service of the

United States as a volunteer in Company B, Fifth California Infantry, and was discharged the 12th of December, 1864, at Franklin, Texas, and at once returned to California and entered the service of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, where he continued until 1867. Then, after leaving their employment, he journeyed south by stage, visiting at Santa Bárbara, Los Angeles and settling at San Diego. He first worked at his trade in and about Old Town, and as the city extended became interested in its several enterprises. Purchasing forty acres of land adjoining Horton's addition to San Diego, he surveyed and laid off into town lots Gardner's addition to San Diego. He was one of the original incorporators of what is now the South Division Water Company; they began the piping of the town and made their own pipe from sheet iron. Their water supply came from a well 170 feet deep and twelve feet in diameter. Mr. Gardner has been engaged in several enterprises, and among others that of sulphur mining at the head of the gulf in Lower California, but is now living on a ten-acre tract at South San Diego, which he is setting to fruit.

Mr. Gardner, though seventy-six years of age, is erect and vigorous and apparently in the full enjoyment of life and most excellent health.

**H. DODSON**, an early pioneer of California, and an attorney at San Diego, was born on the frontier of Iowa, Van Buren County, December 31, 1839. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, but emigrated to Iowa in 1836, and procured large tracts of land bordering on the Des Moines river. His father died in 1840, but the family lived upon the homestead until 1857, when the property was sold. The subject of this sketch, with his mother, sister and brother, emigrated to California, coming across the plains with ox teams through Salt Lake City, and arrived safely in the Sacramento valley. They bought a ranch of 320 acres, thirty

miles south of Sacramento, where they lived about ten years and cultivated a fine fruit orchard. Mr. Dodson's early education was received in Iowa; he then finished at Taylor & Bell's private institute at Sacramento. He entered the law office of Presley Dunlap in Sacramento and passed before the Supreme Bench in December, 1868. He then began practice, but on account of ill health he came to San Diego in 1869, where he has lived continuously, with the exception of eight years spent at Poway, where he owned a ranch and kept a wayside inn. He went to Poway on account of his health, as he needed the more bracing air of the interior. He returned to San Diego in 1887, and is now devoting himself to a general practice.

Mr. Dodson has been twice married, and has one son, a boy of seventeen years. Mr. Dodson is a member of the society of San Diego Pioneers.

**ROBERT C. MILLS, JR.** is the Elsinore hardware merchant. Having a stock of shelf hardware, farm implements, carriages and wagons, fully abreast of the needs of the town, he enjoys the patronage of the county for six miles in every direction. He came from Manitoba to Elsinore in 1885; he had been in the former place, in the real-estate business, for two years. He was born, raised and educated in the Ottawa valley, Canada, and dates his birth October 20, 1854. His father, R.C. Mills, Sr., was also born in Canada, and his mother, *nee* Miss Anna McVicar, was born in Scotland. The subject of this sketch was the second of a family of eight surviving children. He was in the lumber business seven years before leaving his native place. When he began his hardware business the firm was Mills Brothers, but afterward he bought his brother out, and is now running the business alone. In 1876 he was married in Toronto, Canada, to Miss Eliza Bannerman, a native of Scotland, and they have

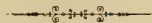
four children, three born in Canada, and the youngest born in Elsinore. They are Robert, eleven years of age; Alina, eight years of age; Thomas Murry, five years of age, and Tracy Junior, one and one-half years of age. Mrs. Mills is a Presbyterian, which church Mr. Mills attends. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, is a painstaking obliging business man, and a lover of home. He is well pleased with Elsinore, and is identified with its interests, and has made the United States the country of his adoption.



**HENRY L. DAVIS**, lumberman, San Diego, was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1860, and was educated in New York city. At the age of twenty-three years he entered the shipping house of his father, Jonas Smith & Co., New York, as cashier, and in two years became a junior partner, of which he still remains. The business of the firm, which was established in 1840, is that of trading with foreign countries, confined principally to the East Indies, West Indies, and South America. In 1887 they became interested in San Diego, through the medium of Mr. E. S. Babcock, Jr., who induced Mr. Davis to send the first sailing ship from New York via Cape Horn to the port of San Diego. This vessel, the James A. Borland, with a cargo of 1,200 tons, consisting of coal, iron pipe, plaster, etc., arrived after a passage of 158 days from New York. This inaugurated the opening of a new and economical means of transportation from the East. Several ships followed, including one steamer at intervals, which is now being continued. In August, 1888, Mr. Davis arrived in San Diego to look after the interests of his firm. He at once purchased several cargoes of lumber at Puget Sound, and dispatched his ships to bring it to San Diego, whereupon he established the Independent Lumber Company, and reduced the price of pine lumber, ranging from \$2.00 to \$7.00 per thousand feet from the rates that

were being exacted by the combination companies. This created strong opposition, but had the effect of forcing the combination companies to reduce prices materially, and which have never been advanced. These operations required facilities that would reduce the cost of transportation, and handling of lumber at the minimum of expense. Land was purchased on the water front, a bulkhead and dock built, in addition to the employment of the firm's ships, which thus provided means by which lumber could be sold slightly over actual cost and freight.

In November, 1889, Mr. Davis erected a large warehouse upon his property, which complete facilities for shipping and receiving by rail and water. This was built for the purpose of warehousing goods shipped by sailing vessels from New York, as occasion might require, and for the storage of grain awaiting shipment by sea from San Diego, as return cargoes to the United Kingdom. Mr. Davis is also one of the owners of the Cedros Island Mining Company, located off the coast of Lower California, where the company have fifty men now employed and several vessels engaged in transporting gold ore to San Diego for reduction. The operations of this company, of which little is known to the outside world, are becoming so extensive as to require the erection of smelting works for the treatment of ore, and the purchase of a steamer for transportation, at a very early date.



**JOHN DEWEY** is one of Elsinore's straightforward business men and pioneers. He was born in New York State, August 19, 1845. His father, Levi Dewey, and his mother Jenette (Johnson) Dewey, and grandfather, George Johnson, all had their nativity in the State of New York. Mr. Dewey's maternal grandfather was a distiller of New York, and lived to be ninety-one years of age. He left a large estate; he bequeathed to each of his great-grandchildren \$1,000, and to his grandchildren

\$2,000 each, and the balance of his large property was divided among his sons and daughters. Mr. Dewey was the youngest of six children. It was his misfortune to lose his mother by death when he was only two years of age. For a time he was cared for by his grandmother, but when his father remarried he made his home with him. He attended school in his native State and helped his father on the farm, and after he became of age he farmed on his own account for six years.

In 1867 he was married to Miss Celia Stark-ey, a daughter of George Starkey of New York. By this union he had one daughter, Berdella, born in Delaware, who is now the wife of Mr. Carl Merryfield, and resides in Los Angeles. Mrs. Dewey died in 1873, six years after their marriage, and Mr. Dewey was bereft of the wife of his choice, and the little daughter, Berdella, was left without a most affectionate mother. This change in his hopes and prospects was hard to bear. He broke up house-keeping and went to Leadville during the great mining excitement, and for two years devoted himself to making money. Hard work and exposure impaired his health to such an extent that he had to desist. During his stay at Leadville he was enabled to send money to take good care of his daughter. He at last decided to come to California, and he settled at Pasadena. Rest and the change of climate restored his health considerably, and he obtained a situation at \$50 per month and board, which position he held for four years. While in Pasadena he bought and dealt in property, and was very successful in his venture. About this time Mr. Heald discovered Elsinore, and started the town by the beautiful lake, and excitement ran high. Mr. Dewey, with others, came to the new town site of Elsinore, and invested in 200 acres of land, all of which, except six acres, he sold at a great advance over cost. He then turned his attention to town lots and house building, and built seven good dwelling houses, for which he received rents at the rate of \$90 per month. This continued for about a year and a half. He has the

credit of building the first house that was painted in the town, thus taking the lead in the construction of the many tasty and attractive places that now adorn the place. He came when there was but one small house, and in the space of five short years (one of them without the help of the railroad) he has seen hundreds of pleasant homes constructed, dotting the valley in every direction. Mr. Dewey's political views are Republican, and his religious opinions favor the Universalists' creed. He has been conservative in his business transactions, buying only what he could pay for, and while he has not made as much money as some he has kept his business well in hand, and is able to smile at adversity. His neighbors speak well of him, and call him a one-hundred-cents-on-the-dollar man.




**R** H. McDONALD, as the name indicates, is of Scotch descent, and of Presbyterian parentage. His father, James McDonald, of Pictou, Nova Scotia, was born in 1802, was raised there and still lives there, at the age of eighty-eight, hale and hearty.

Mr. McDonald's mother, *nee* Miss Catherine Gourley, was born in the same place. There were thirteen children in the family, of which the subject of this sketch was the youngest but one. He was educated at the Pictou Academy, in his native town, and went to learn the carpenters' trade at the age of eighteen, and has made it the business of his life since. He came to Southern California in 1881, and, with the exception of a few months spent in San Diego and Real del Castro, Baja California, lived in Los Angeles until 1885, about which time, his health failing him, he reluctantly left the city of his choice; going inland about 100 miles to San Jacinto, he found, after a few months' rest, together with enjoying the benefits of the hot springs at this place, that he became strong and hearty again. Business now calling him to Idaho and Montana, he remained north about eighteen months, and then returned to San Ja.




cinto, bought property, built a neat house, and made other improvements. He is a conscientious man and an active, responsible house-builder and contractor.

 THOMAS E. ELLIS, the pioneer doctor and druggist of Elsinore, was born in Wayne County, Indiana, March 20, 1839. His father, Thomas Ellis, was a native of Virginia, and his mother, Lydia (Thornburrough) Ellis, was from Tennessee. The whole family on both sides were American from the settlement of the country, but were of Scotch extraction. He was educated in the public schools of Indiana, and at the Bloomingdale Academy, and graduated at the Indiana State Medical College, and for twenty years practiced his profession in Plainfield, Hendricks County, Indiana. For two years he held a Government position in Arizona with the Indians, and after this, in 1885, he came to Elsinore at its commencement, and was the first doctor and druggist in the place. He lived in a tent the first year, as it was nearly impossible to get lumber, and there were no houses to rent. There were no drugs in the place, so he kept his own supply, which formed the nucleus of his present pioneer drug store of Elsinore. He has purchased property and built a good home, owns a herd of cattle, and is one of the stock holders of the Exchange Bank of Elsinore. He still continues the practice of his profession, and keeps such a stock of drugs and goods as are usually kept in such towns.

He was married in 1865, to Miss Emma C. Talbert, of Union County, Indiana, by whom he has two children, both living: Mary C. married Mr. Arthur Jones, and they reside at Riverside. Lineaus resides with his father in Elsinore. Mrs. Ellis died in 1880, and in 1883 he was again united in wedlock, to Miss Lizzie Tomlinson, a native of Plainfield, Indiana, and they have two children—a boy and a girl—also both born in Elsinore: Lydia Rosa and Thomas Earl.

Dr. Ellis is a man who makes it a point in life to respect his promises and strictly keep them. He loves his profession, and can be depended on in every instance to use his best judgment and experience, and is a successful practitioner. He is a member of the order of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and holds the office of District Deputy. He was born and raised in the Society of Friends.

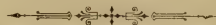
 ALEX DEBARRA, A. M., M. D., one of the eminent representatives of the medical profession in Elsinore, is a Fellow of Society of Science, Letters and Art, of London, England, a society that stands at the head of all such societies in the world. The Doctor was born in the north of Norway, of Russian parents. While in his infancy his parents removed to Moscow, where he was reared and educated in the schools and colleges of that country. During the latter years of the reign of Nicholas and while the Crimean war was being vigorously carried on, the students in the colleges were in great excitement over it and the affairs then engrossing the minds of the people. The college society to which he belonged took an exciting part in the discussion, and for that, he with many other young men like himself, was exiled to Siberia for a term of six years. When in an inhospitable region they were thrown wholly upon their own resources to get a living. He resolved to try for liberty, and followed the river Lena northward through the ice and snow of that inclement climate, subsisting on what he could find that he knew was not poison until he fell in with some Esquimaux who were kind to him, and for six months he remained with them and followed until at last they reached a trading point where he took a ship for South America. While suffering with the exposure in Siberia he contracted diseases from which he has never recovered, and in order to find relief he has traveled a



good deal of his time in search of a climate in which to prolong life. After several years travel he went to Savannah, Georgia; then he tried the Bermudas, where he remained a year or so; he then went to Crystal Springs, New York, where he established a hospital and practiced his profession for fifteen years. While there he was a frequent contributor to most of the scientific papers. While in New York he was often called upon as an expert in court and before State and Senate committees to give testimony on scientific matters, and in such cases always gave his testimony without regard to consequences, or who was pleased or displeased. In the great Guiteau trial the Doctor differed from the other physicians who treated the lamented President Garfield, and believes that the facts were with him in both cases. Garfield could have been saved had the doctors not been mistaken in the location and track of the bullet. The Doctor has been obliged to battle constantly with his throat trouble and has finally brought his family to the sunny clime of southern California, but as yet has not tried the climate long enough to know how much benefit he will receive. In Elsinore he has found a congenial clime, and water loaded with mineral substances valuable for medicinal purposes to a remarkable degree. He also sees in this vicinity large quantities of mineral wealth in an unimproved and undeveloped condition, and it only remains for capital to develop to make those interested in it very satisfactory returns.

The Doctor was married to Miss Mary Fleming, of Havana, New York, and their union has been blessed with two children, a boy and a girl, viz.: Horace Phelps, now seven years old, and Mary Alma, five years old. The Doctor's connection with a college secret society caused his exile, and he has since avoided all secret societies and in his lectures has advised all men to refrain from societies that would tend to keep them from their families at night. Politically he has been a Republican, but is in favor of free trade. He lived twenty-one years in the United States before asking for naturalization

papers, and is of the opinion that is as soon as a foreigner should vote. He is a believer in God and morality, and is educating his children in the way of truth and religion. Through his scientific attainments and long practice of his profession he has shown himself eminently fitted to treat the suffering and perform surgical operations that require the highest order of talent and skill. He is now largely interested in the development and prosperity of southern California.

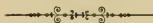


**H. HEALD**, one of the first business men and one of the original buyers of the town site of Elsinore, and one who has had most to do with the substantial growth of that place, was born in Cedar County, Iowa, July 10, 1854. His father, Wilson Heald, and his grandfather, John Heald, were natives of Ohio. His great-grandfather, William Heald, was a native of Virginia and a soldier in the Revolution. Mr. Heald's mother, Sarah (Macy) Heald, was a native of Ohio, and her father, Samuel Macy, was a descendant of Thomas Macy, one of the English Quakers who came to America to escape persecution in the mother country. There were six children in Mr. Heald's family, of whom the subject of this sketch was the oldest. He was educated in West Branch, Iowa, and finished his business education in Burlington. In September, 1874, he was married to Miss Annie M. Hoover, daughter of J. Y. Hoover, a Quaker minister. By this union he had one daughter, Edna, who now resides with him. After a happy union of one year Mrs. Heald died, on January 3, 1876. After this bereavement he lived with his uncle, William P. Wolf, who was a member of Congress from Iowa, with whom he read law, and also did some farm work. He remained here nearly two years, and in 1877 came to Pasadena, California. While in Pasadena he did not engage in much business; he was in the mountains and through the country with his gun, principally

for recreation and to relieve his mind. In 1882 he bought property there. One day while out on one of his excursions on San Antonio mountain he saw in the distance the glistening lake, now Elsinore Lake, and in November, 1881, he came to the property which he afterward, in connection with Mr. Graham and Mr. Collum, purchased. The first purchase covered about 14,000 acres, and he afterward purchased about 5,000 more. The cost of the original grant was \$24,000. Mr. Graham and Mr. Heald made the purchase in San Francisco, and in September of the same year the property was subdivided and sales followed rapidly. The wash-out on the railroad that year retarded the growth and facilities of the place greatly, and lumber was brought by wagon from Riverside, Colton, and the San Jacinto mountains. The town-site was located where it was because of the valuable mineral springs. The next year Mr. Heald bought out his partners, they taking about 2,000 acres and he keeping about 12,000, for which he paid them \$20,000.

When the postoffice was established and the name of the office and town was fixed, Elsinore was given the preference and Mrs. Graham was given the decision. She has the credit of naming the place. Mr. Heald has erected a magnificent residence on one of the hills in the town overlooking the beautiful lake, which first attracted him to the town. He started the first newspaper, the *Elsinore News*, and afterward sold it, but is again its owner. He also has the honor of starting the Exchange Bank of Elsinore and was its first president. Mr. Heald has also been instrumental in the building of a large hotel, the Lake View, a house good enough for any town, no matter how large. Mr. Heald has also built for Elsinore one of the finest, if not the finest, bath houses in southern California. Mr. McChaney discovered the coal mine and Mr. Heald has helped to develop that. Mr. Heald and his partner gave the Methodist Society seven lots, and he has since given the other societies two lots each for building purposes, and both of the brick churches built

had from him 15,000 brick as a donation. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and grand master of Elsinore district. He was married again, in 1881, to his second wife, by whom he has two boys: David W. and F. H., Jr. He is a member of the Society of Friends (Quakers), as were also his parents before him. Mr. Heald is a man full of enterprise. His father was one of the "old John Brown's" men at Springdale, Iowa, and that is probably the reason Mr. Heald takes such a deep interest in politics. He is a member of the Republican State Central Committee, also of the County Committee, and was a member of the California delegation who helped to nominate Harrison.



**WASHINGTON G. RIFENBURG**, one of San Diego's reliable citizens and business men, a fruit-grower, a machinist and the inventor of the Wave Power Machine, was born in Auburn, New York, January 3, 1836. His father, Peter H. Rifenburg, was born in the city of Hudson, on the Hudson river, in 1792. He was a clergyman of the Christian denomination, and served his country as a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. Rifenburg's grandfather was born at the Castle of Rifenburg, Germany, and came to America before the Revolution. He was in General Washington's army, and was born in 1743, and died in 1843, only lacking a few months of being 100 years of age. Mr. Rifenburg's mother, Perlina (Herbert) Rifenburg, was born at Brattleboro, Vermont, in 1802, and was the daughter of Henry Herbert, a farmer formerly of Germany. She was married to Mr. Rifenburg in 1828, and had a family of eleven children, the subject of this sketch being the sixth child. He finished his education in the academy at Auburn, New York. After leaving school he learned the machinist's trade. In 1852 he went to Illinois with his father and family, and bought a farm in Yorktown, Bureau County, at \$1.25 per acre, of the Government. He remained there two

years, and then went to Missouri, and then to Kansas, and was in the fruit-tree business eight years. From there he went to Colorado, and engaged in freighting from the Missouri river to the mountains. After this he engaged in mining in 1869, and continued it until 1881. He then came to California and landed in San Diego. He bought Ocean View, a farm of sixty acres, three and one-half miles east of the city, on which he built a house which cost \$6,000. He planted ten acres to oranges and lemons, ten acres to deciduous fruit, and twenty-seven acres to raisin grapes. The balance was used for grain crops. He sold this property in 1887 and settled in the city of San Diego, where he started the Standard Iron Works in 1886, in company with others. Subsequently he sold his interest and bought a ranch in Jamul valley, twenty-two miles east of San Diego, and is planting fifty acres to oranges and lemons. There are 240 acres in the ranch, which is called Mount Wakeshaw. Orange trees planted only three years are loaded with fruit. He is now engaged in perfecting his truly wonderful invention—the Wave Power Machine. It is a machine of great power and great simplicity, and capable of very cheap construction, and is adapted to all power where there are waves. In its present construction it will not propel a ship. As the machine has to be anchored in the water, it is so constructed that equal force is obtained from both the upward and downward motion of the wave, and the continuous motion of the shaft is obtained by a wheel within a wheel. Besides, it is designed that the float act as an engine and create a great power with a walking beam. That the machine is capable of great utility there can be little doubt. Mr. Rifenburg is entitled to great credit as well as great emolument for this invention. Mr. Rifenburg is a Master Mason, and held the office of Sheriff for five years in Colorado. He was married in Kansas, December 7, 1859, to Miss Emma L. Suits, born in Indiana, February 14, 1841, a daughter of Mr. John Suits, of La Fayette, Indiana. He was a

pioneer and Indian agent there when the country was new. He died in 1879, at the age of sixty-six. Mr. and Mrs. Rifenburg have had one child, Ella, born in 1864. Her death occurred when she was not quite one year old.



**G**REGORY.—In February, 1849, the bark *Nautilus* left the pier on North river, New York, bound for San Francisco, with a company of ninety-three on board, in charge of a board of directors, with three years' supply of provisions and paraphernalia suitable to the mining interests of California. This company was sent out by a syndicate, who paid all expenses, with one proviso, that the profits of the expedition should be divided, and among this number was the subject of this sketch, Mr. E. Gregory, who was born in Milford, Connecticut, June 21, 1821. His parents were natives of New England. They were 222 days *en voyage*, and before landing the company was entirely broken up and abandoned, and after the arrival at San Francisco, October 22, 1849, smaller companies were formed through friendship and social ties. Mr. Gregory and his friend, Mr. Wellington, first went to Carson creek, Calaveras County, where the mines were very rich. The claims were only sixteen feet square, but the gold nuggets were often picked out of the dirt in rapid succession, one nugget weighing twelve pounds. Later he went to San Andreas, the county seat, where he followed his trade of harness, trunk and saddle making, also ran a general merchandise store and barber shop, remaining until 1869, when in seeking a more genial climate he came to San Diego and here continued the barber business. From 1876 to 1879 he took charge of the county hospital, and then rented at Ninth and K streets, and in 1884 was appointed superintendent of the county hospital in Mission valley, serving a two years' term.

Mr. Gregory was married at San Andreas, October, 1862, to Miss Sarah Petty. They are

now passing a genial and happy old age in their pleasant cottage at 618 Logan avenue, a happy close to lives who have passed through the hardships of the miner's camp and the pioneer's experience.



SAUNDERS, of San Jacinto, was born in Dedham, Maine, December 22, 1830.

His grandfather, William Saunders, was a Scotchman. His father, William Saunders and his mother, Ruth (Patterson) Saunders, were both natives of Maine. They had eight children, Mr. A. Saunders being the youngest. He was educated in his native State, and when eighteen years of age he engaged in the lumber business at Ellsworth, where he remained for four years. In 1852 he came to California by way of Cape Horn, and arrived in San Francisco in the spring of 1853. He went to the mines in Tuolumne, Calaveras and Sierra counties, and sought for glittering gold for four years, until 1856, but it eluded his grasp. Then he went into the lumber business in San Mateo County until 1858. There was an attraction there more precious than gold, and it did not elude him, for he was married to Miss F. J. Philips, daughter of Richard Philips, a Maine farmer. She was born in 1838. They have three children, viz.: Ethelbert E., born in Alameda County in 1859; Fanny Maud, born in Mendocino County in 1875, and Ina Blanche, born in Mendocino County in 1878. His son is married and lives in San Francisco, where he is engaged in railroading, and the girls are at home with their parents. After spending two years in Alameda County, he removed to San Mateo County, and was there in business until 1868. He then removed to Mendocino County, where he continued his lumber business until 1879, when he sold out and removed to Riverside, and bought land and engaged in orange and raisin culture, and built. In 1880 he went up into the San Jacinto mountains, and bought the mill in the Strawberry valley. It was a

small water mill, but he put steam into it and ran it for six years. While running this mill his family spent the summers in the mountains, and the winters at their home in Riverside. He purchased property in San Jacinto when the town was starting, and built a very nice home, where he now resides. It is on First street and Jordan avenue. In connection with a partner he has a 13,000-acre ranch in Lower California, where they are running a dairy. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Saunders belong to any society except that she is a member of the W. C. T. U., but nevertheless they are as highly respectable people as any in the city of San Jacinto.

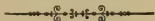


M. WOODS, who at present is Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of San Diego, was born at Wheeling, West Virginia, in May, 1831. His grandfather was a farmer, and one of the first settlers in Wheeling; his father was a merchant and speculator in that city; his mother was a native of Pennsylvania. He was in a family of eight children, seven of whom are still living. At the age of thirteen years he moved to Missouri, and soon after accepted employment on a Mississippi river steambot as freight clerk, which he followed for four years. In 1852 he started for California, in a company of about 100, with thirty wagons and about 800 head of cattle. They were about six months en route, driving from Hannibal, Missouri, through Salt Lake City to Stockton, California, crossing the mountains by Central Pass, coming by the Volcano route. They lost very few cattle, but were engaged in many skirmishes with the Indians, who tried to steal their cattle. At Stockton the cattle were turned loose, and Mr. Woods and brother went to the mines of the Tuolumne river until the wet season came on, when they went to the dry diggings in Mariposa County, and they followed placer mining until 1865, making considerable money. He then bought a ranch in the Buckeye valley, Amador County, and followed ranching until



1869, when a syndicate, who owned a floating Mexican grant, settled upon his land. He then came to San Diego and began farming and stock-raising in the Jamul valley, and later the sheep business in Poway valley, buying 160 acres and grazing in the mountains. In 1883 he went to the Pamo valley and bought 1,000 acres of land, which he still owns, and which is to be the reservoir site of the Pamo Water Company; it is now being surveyed, and the building of the dam will commence in the spring of 1890. The reservoir syndicate is formed, and they have every prospect for securing the contract of supplying the city of San Diego. In 1884, Mr. Woods was first elected as supervisor under the law districting the county, drawing the short term of two years. In 1886 he was elected for four years, and was appointed charman of the board.

Mr. Woods has been twice married, first in Amador County, his wife dying in 1873, leaving three children. He was again married, at Poway, in 1880, to Miss Rosa Babb, a native of Oregon. They have three children, all of whom are living and at home.

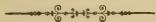


**P** A. CLARK.—On the south side of Diamond valley, nine miles south of San Jacinto, with the foot hills for a background, and the beautiful valley of the San Jacinto and San Bernardino range of mountains in front, stands the nice new residence of Mr. P. A. Clark. October 23, 1883, broken in purse and in health, he came to the present site of his now comfortable home and took up a Government claim of 160 acres of choice land. He built himself a place to live in and has rapidly improved in both health and purse. He has made many improvements on his ranch back of the property, and above it he has two fine springs of pure water and has one of them piped to his residence. He has twenty acres of land planted to every description of fruit trees, many of them bearing. The altitude of the place is 2,000 feet, and here are growing orange trees

loaded with fruit. He is also raising as fine apples as can be raised in any State of the Union. He is also raising grain and some stock, but is doing most in the nursery business, and has a good supply of young trees on hand. He was born in Knox County, Illinois, February 9, 1845. His father, J. W. Clark, was a native of New York. His grandfather, John W. Clark, was also born in New York, but the family were originally from New England. His mother was Miriam Daugherty, born in Orange County, Indiana. Mr. Clark was the oldest of a family of seven children, and came to California with his father and family when fifteen years of age. They came across the plains in 1860, and settled in Yolo County, where they remained four years, when they removed to Oakland. They remained here one year and then went to St. Helena, Napa valley, when, Mr. Clark being of age, he went to the silver mines. He found silver, and becoming eager to get rich, he spent all he had gained prospecting. After four years of this kind of work he removed to Anaheim and engaged in the book and stationery business. He settled there in 1871 and continued there until 1877, when he was again taken with the mining fever and for four years more dug and prospected back of Anaheim. Then he lost his health and became disgusted with the mining business. He was then for awhile with the Baker foundry in Los Angeles. Then with a partner he tried the real-estate business, which he soon gave up and went to Pasadena, where he was with his brother, B. O. Clark, then in the nursery business. He had, when younger, learned telegraphy, and at this time went into the railroad station at Anaheim and learned the routine of a station agent, so that he has had quite a diversity of business experiences. In 1886 he was married to Mrs. Dora Summers, widow of Joseph Summers, of Illinois. They have one child living, Mabel, born November 30, 1889, and his wife has one daughter, Myrtle, born in February, 1883. They also have one adopted daughter, Gertrude, born in England in 1881. Mr. Clark was elected Justice of the Peace, and was As-



sistant Postmaster there; he was also Notary Public and District Recorder, and Postmaster while at Silverado, Los Angeles County. At present he is Justice of the Peace, one of the school trustees and clerk of the board. He is a member of the Pentalpha Lodge, F. & A. M., Los Angeles. Mr. Clark is a pioneer and a leading citizen of his county, and is demonstrating the capabilities of this fine soil to raise choice fruits in this unequaled climate.



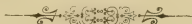
**D**ANIEL OLSON, the proprietor of the San Diego Steam Laundry, was born in Sweden, in September, 1849. He was educated in the common schools and under the Lutheran Protestant religion; his father was a farmer. The subject of this sketch was mail carrier in Sweden for about two years, at the age of from fifteen to seventeen. He emigrated to the United States in 1868, landing in New York. He then went to Chicago, where he worked five years in the dry-goods business, and then started a laundry, which he continued for fifteen years, with good success. He came to San Diego in January, 1887, and bought one end of a block on B street, between State and Columbia. He built a laundry building on the corner of State and B streets, 47 x 75 feet, two stories in height, and in the rear he built stables, and houses for his help. His laundry plant is valued at \$8,000, and has facilities to do all kinds of plain and fancy laundry work. He employs from twenty to twenty-five hands and runs four wagons; it is the leading laundry in the city.

Mr. Olson was married in Chicago, in 1875, to Miss Hattie Hultgren. They have two children, both of whom are living.




**J**OHAN NICOLSON is a native of Scotland, born March 15, 1836. He got his education there and learned the trade of mason, and in 1867 he came to California and settled

in San Francisco, where he worked for the railroad as a mason. In 1868 he came to San Bernardino and spent two years in the mines, both making and losing. When he tired of mining he went to San Diego during the first boom there, where he remained a year, and then came to Riverside and took up a Government claim, which afterward proved to be the Jurupa Mexican land grant, and he with thirty others who had settled there were obliged to give it up, but were permitted to remove their improvements. It was a serious loss to him and the others. In 1880 he came to Diamond valley, where he was the first settler. It is located nine miles south and a little west of San Jacinto and five miles from Winchester. Here he has 320 acres of choice land. Being a mason he knew how to build and has made a very neat adobe house. It stands in a nook of the foot hills, overlooking his own lands in the beautiful valley before him, surrounded with very picturesque foot hills. Here his fine herds of cattle pasture. He is making stock-raising his principal business but raises grain and hay also. Scotland has furnished many a noble specimen of the American yeoman to the United States, and Mr. Nicolson is one of those generous, open-hearted Scotch-Americans.





**L**EWIS LETTNER was born in Nashville, Tennessee, October 22, 1833. His father, John Lettner, was born in Germany, came to America when a boy, and married Palina Dindle, a native of Tennessee. They had five children, the subject of this sketch being the oldest son and second child. Like many others his early education was limited, and he has himself obtained most of his information from books. When he was three months old his family emigrated to Illinois, where they remained twelve years. At that time the subject of this sketch began to earn his own support, and three years later drove an ox team across the plains to California. There were eighty in

the party when it started, but in order to obtain feed they divided, and at the end of the journey there were only ten in his party. He soon engaged in mining on the middle fork of the American river. He commenced mining September 17, 1850, and mined for ten years, nearly all the time. He had good success, taking out from \$10 to \$15 per day, and the best find he ever made was a nugget that sold for \$315. Like many others he spent most of his gold in speculating and prospecting. After this he bought land and turned his attention to farming, in which he engaged in San Joaquin for twenty-five years. In September, 1884, he came to Los Angeles and became acquainted with Mr. G. D. Compton, and with him came to see the San Jacinto town site and bought twenty acres of land, on which he built a good house and planted a raisin grape vineyard of six acres from cuttings. They are now bearing nicely and have sold well. He has an artesian well on his place which affords an abundance of the best water, but does not irrigate his grapes, as they do well without. He is also raising grain and hay. He was married in 1862 to Miss Carrie Laws of North Carolina, born in 1848. Her parents were southern people. They have three sons living, viz.: William, born in Walnut Grove, Sacramento County, in 1868; Lewis F., born in Contra Costa County, in 1869, and Leonard Burt, born in Contra Costa County, in 1878. Mr. Lettner was for many years a member of the Independent Order of Chosen Friends. Mrs. Lettner is a member of the Christian Church. They are worthy citizens of San Jacinto and enjoy the confidence and respect of the county.

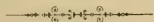
CDUGALL & BURGESS.—The firm of McDougall & Burgess, dealers in agricultural implements, occupy spacious warerooms, 100 x 100 feet, at the corner of Seventh and I streets. William B. McDougall was born at Milburn, Illinois, in 1853, and

came to San Diego in 1874. He was employed by Klauber & Levi in their hardware department for seven years. J. G. Burgess was born at Oswego, New York, November 13, 1865, and later, moving to Syracuse, engaged in the hardware business about three years. He then came to San Diego in 1887, and spent one year in the store of his brother at El Cajon. In October, 1888, the above partnership was formed and they bought, out the implements, stock and good will of Messrs. Klauber & Levi, continuing in the same quarters. They carry the largest stock of agricultural implements in the city and are the sole agents of San Diego County, for the following well-known line of goods: Oliver chilled plows, John Deere's steel plow and farm implements, Buckeye mowers, Thomas hay-rakes, Centennial farming mills, Freeman feed cutters, Schuttler and Studebaker wagons and carriages, and are dealers in all lines of large farm machinery, and are the only jobbers in this line in the city.

McDougall & Burgess are young men of energy and knowledge, and are largely endowed with business qualities.

  
ULIUS BERNSTEIN, one of the leading business men of Elsinore, was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1851. He received a good business education there, and afterward served an apprenticeship of three years to learn the mercantile business. Mr. Bernstein's parents were both German. He came to the United States in 1873, and was naturalized in 1878, that being as soon as he could become a citizen of the country of his adoption. He entered upon his apprenticeship when he was fifteen years of age, after which he clerked for one year, and then he came to the United States. He accepted a clerkship in a San Francisco house, where he remained three years, when he returned to Europe on a visit. Then he returned to New York and for a time clerked both in New York and Boston. He then removed to San Francisco

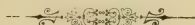
and was in that part of the State for five years, when he again returned to Europe on a visit to his parents. After a stay of five months he came to the State of Georgia and clerked for five years. In 1885 he came to Elsinore and bought out the parties who had the first store, and has continued in the business ever since. He has a double store and is dealing in general merchandise. During the four years he has been in business here, his trade has grown constantly, and he has a large stock and is doing the only general merchandise business of the town, and his trade reaches out twenty miles in all directions. He has four men constantly employed in the business. He was married in 1885 to Miss Michelson, a native of Prussia, and they have three children, all born in Elsinore: David, Clara and Freddie. He has made some investments in town lots and acre property, and is an accomplished business man. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., and the B'nai B'rith.



**T**HOMPSON FRAME, of Elsinore, was born in eastern Ohio, June 20, 1841.

His father, Aaron Frame, was a native of Harrison County, Ohio, born June 18, 1815. His grandfather, William Frame, was a native of Ohio also, and his great-grandfather, Benjamin Frame, came from Pennsylvania to Ohio in an early day. They were pioneers of that State and were a family of Quakers. Mr. Frame's mother, *nee* Talitha Thompson, born in 1818, was the daughter of John C. and Rebecca (Carver) Thompson. Her grandfather was Henry Carver, a Hessian soldier who came with the army to America in the time of the Revolution. After the war he settled in North Carolina, joined the Quakers, and married Talitha Mitchell. There were eight children in Mr. Frame's family that lived to maturity. He was the second child and was educated in Mount Pleasant, Jefferson County, Ohio, in a school of the Friends. He learned from his father the carpenter's trade,

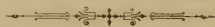
and has never been sorry he acquired it. He afterward engaged with a brother in the carriage business. In 1864 he was married to Miss Emily Bundy, born in 1844. They had one daughter, Mary T., born in 1867. Mrs. Frame died of consumption in 1873, and his daughter died March 26, 1889, at Pasadena, California, of the same disease, and he was thus bereft of a dear wife and a lovely daughter. After the death of his wife in 1873, he was offered the position of governor of the Friends school, Westtown, Pennsylvania. He accepted the position and had care of from eighty to 140 boys. He held the position for eleven and one-half years, and in 1886 he came with his daughter to Elsinore and bought some property and became a real-estate dealer on his own account. When the Bank of Elsinore was started in 1887, he became interested in it, and is now its vice-president and attends to its business. He was elected one of the first trustees of the city, which office he afterward resigned because he could not give it the attention it required. He has been a member of the school board for the last two years, and is well qualified for that position. He is a careful, correct business man and highly reliable, and takes a deep interest in the growth and prosperity of Elsinore.



**J**OSEPH J. HENDERSON.—A leading member of the bar of San Diego and a life-long Republican is Joseph J. Henderson. He was born in Pike County, Missouri, July 19, 1843. His grandfather, James Henderson, was a native of Pennsylvania. He was a Presbyterian of Scotch-Irish descent, his forefathers having fled to Ireland to escape persecution in Scotland. Mr. Henderson's father, Rev. J. H. D. Henderson, was born in Kentucky and was a Presbyterian minister in Missouri, Pennsylvania and Oregon. He was one of those men of whom it was said "he was born an abolitionist," and had an intuitive sense of the great

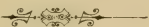
wrong of human slavery. When a boy in Kentucky he was often reprimanded for exulting over the escape of slaves. His dislike in later years for the institution on account of its baneful effects on society caused him to remove with his family from the South to Oregon, where he became a prominent Republican, being elected to the United States Congress from there. In Missouri he knew a smart young slave who had learned how to read, write and cypher, and preached to his brethren. He was arrested while preaching in Jefferson City, put in prison, and the authorities told his master that he would have to get rid of him as "he knew too much" and would be likely to teach their "niggers" things they should not know. It was decided to send him south and he was there put upon the market for sale. Buyers in want of slaves examined him and asked what he could do; he replied among other things: "I can teach your children to read and write; and if you should die I can preach your funeral sermon." Well, they did not want such a "nigger" as that. One slave-holder said to him: "I had a fellow like you, and I took him to the block and chopped the first finger off from his right hand and that stopped his writing." "But," said the slave, "I can write with either hand." The price asked for him was \$800. He was finally brought back to St. Louis, where a gentleman told him if he would serve him faithfully he would buy him. He did so, and at the end of the first months' service gave him \$40 and said: "If you serve me as well every month I will give you the same, and at the end of twenty months you will be a free man." After three months this master died and in the settlement of the estate he was again to be sold. He wrote to Mr. Henderson, in Pennsylvania, his misfortune, and money was soon raised to buy him and he was set at liberty. He went to work and afterward bought his wife. Another circumstance occurred, while Mr. Henderson was in the South, of which he spoke to his family. One of the members of his church was selling at auction some of his slaves, and among them

was a woman put upon the block with her baby in her arms. The owner said to the auctioneer, "Sell the baby first." His wife, who stood near, interceded with him and urged him to sell the mother and child together, and with a good deal of reluctance he finally consented and they were sold together. Mr. Henderson said, "I lost all faith in the religion of the man who could be so heartless." Mr. J. J. Henderson's mother, Mary E. (Fisher) Henderson, was also a native of Kentucky, a daughter of Joseph Fisher. They were of German descent. She was born in 1820 and was married to Mr. Henderson in 1839. The subject of this sketch was the second of a family of six children. He finished his law studies at the Albany Law School in 1870, and the same year began practice in Portland, Oregon. In the year 1873 he was appointed, by President Grant, United States Consul to Amoy, China. He remained in the consular service for five and one-half years, when he resigned to engage in the practice of law at Shanghai, China. He was there about three years and after traveling in Europe awhile finally came to California and settled in Sonoma County, in 1880, where he bought and managed a vineyard. He came to San Diego in 1886, where he invested in property and engaged in the practice of his profession. He was married in 1871 to Miss Emma A. Woodruff of Albany, New York, daughter of Cyrus L. Woodruff. Mr. Henderson is a Thirty-second Degree Mason.



**EDGAR VERTREES** was born in Brown County, Illinois, February 26, 1856. His father, Joseph Vertrees, was a native of Kentucky, as was his father, also born in Kentucky. His mother, Lucinda (Chenwith) Vertrees, was born in 1834, and had a family of eleven children, but six of whom are now living. Mr. Vertrees was the tenth child, and was educated in Brown County, Illinois. When twenty years of age he became a farmer, and has continued in that business all his life. He moved

to Kansas, and from there to Vernon County, Missouri. After some years spent in both of these States alluded to, he removed to California, March 20, 1885, and purchased forty acres of land about one mile north from the business portion of San Jacinto, on which he built a house and barn, and made a very commodious home. His principal crop is alfalfa hay, of which he gets six crops each year, and an average per crop of one and one-fourth tons per acre. This is the average, one year with another, and it sells at from \$8 to \$12 per ton. He has planted all kinds of fruit for family use, and the trees are bearing nicely. He was married January 21, 1880, to Miss Nancy C. Ratekin, daughter of Dr. Elisha S. Ratekin. She was born in Terre Haute, Henderson County, Illinois, January 13, 1860. They have two boys, —Leonard W., born in Vernon County, Missouri, August 2, 1883, and Clarence E., born May 6, 1885, in San Jacinto. Two of Mrs. Vertrees' uncles and Mr. Vertrees' brother served in the Union army during the war, from Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Vertrees are members of the Methodist Church, are worthy members of society, and are highly spoken of by their neighbors.



**B** W. DAY, of Scotch-English descent, was born at Kingston, Ontario, Canada, July, 1833. He was educated at the Queen's University at Kingston in the classics, and then decided to take medicine. His profession took the medical and surgical course at the same university and was graduated in the spring of 1862.

Dr. Day was first married at Kingston, in 1859. His wife lived but a few years, leaving one son and one daughter. The Doctor practiced medicine and surgery at Kingston until 1871, when he was again married to Miss Elizabeth Powers, of Kingston, Ontario. They went to Chicago, where the Doctor opened an office and followed his profession until 1878, when he

was obliged to return to Kingston, and remained three years, his second wife dying meantime and leaving two sons. In 1881, the Doctor again came to the United States and settled at Council Grove, Kansas, resuming his profession in medicine. In 1886, he was married the third time, at Davenport, Iowa, to Mrs. Addie N. Rambow, and in 1887 they came to San Diego, where he immediately opened an office and has met with very flattering success. The Doctor is a regular physician and apparently well up in his profession, a man well preserved in physique and of pleasing manners and address. His children are all with him except his daughter, who is married and lives in Kansas. In May, 1888, he took up Government land of 165 acres and eighty acres of timber land at Alpine, San Diego County, which he is now improving. The timber land he well set to Eucalyptus trees, and the ranch to walnuts, prunes, olives and a variety of fruits and vines. The climate of Alpine he considers very salubrious, and especially adapted to pulmonary trouble, being at an elevation of about 800 feet, with plenty of rainfall, yet with a dry, wholesome atmosphere and no frosts. Irrigation is unnecessary, as the water is quite near the surface. Springs are easily developed, and, overflowing, give an abundance of pure spring water.

Dr. Day is a member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 35, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which organization he is the medical examiner, and he is also surgeon for the Santa Fe Railroad Company.



**J** F. SHULTZ was born in Muscatine County, Iowa, July 8, 1851. His father, Joshua Shultz, was a native of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and his grandfather was a Hessian from Hesse Darmstadt. He was a soldier in King George's army, but was taken prisoner and enlisted in the cause of independence in the Revolution. Mr. Shultz's mother, *nee* Catherine Fulton, was born in Washington County, Mary-



land. Her ancestors were originally from Glasgow, Scotland. They had a family of nine children, of which the subject of this sketch was the fifth. While a boy he was sent to school in his native place, and when seventeen years of age he went to learn the tool maker's trade, and with it blacksmithing and the machinist's trade, and after working some time in Iowa, went to Minneapolis, where for five years he was in the employ of the Applebee Harvester and Binder Company, and afterward traveled and sold machines for them. October 1, 1885, he came to California, and was two months in Los Angeles, when he learned of the new town of San Jacinto, which was then being started. He came to San Jacinto and bought, and built a very pleasant home on five acres of land, a short distance north of the new brick school-house, on Central avenue, in the city of San Jacinto. Here he has planted trees and made improvements, which indicates thrift and comfort. He has sunk an artesian well, which affords a fine flow of splendid water, and from it a nice little brook of clear water runs across his grounds to his barn and poultry houses. He began the blacksmith business on coming to the town, and has continued it ever since. He is running a good shop, and in connection with it is doing carriage and wagon manufacturing, and his business extends out over twenty miles in some directions. On May 23, 1875, he was married to Miss Joanna Bachman, a native of Eldora, Iowa, born January 16, 1857, and daughter of James and Emma Bachman. Their union has been blessed with four children, viz.: James J., born in Eldora, Iowa, April 21, 1876; Alice L., born April 17, 1878; Zelma A., born May 17, 1880, in Eldora; Jessie M., born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, January 28, 1883. Mr. Shultz is a member of St. John's Chapter, Minneapolis, No. 9, and is a member of the F. A. M., Minneapolis Lodge, No. 19, Minneapolis, Minnesota, and a member of Eldora Lodge, No. 77, I. O. O. F., and now holds the office of one of the trustees of the city of San Jacinto. It is needless to add that he is a man of intelligence and

worth, and alive to the interests of the town of which he is a pioneer.



**H**OWARD M. KUTCHIN, a journalist, editor and publisher, now a resident of San Diego, was a native of Norristown, Pennsylvania, born November 4, 1842. His father, Rev. Thomas T. Kutchin, born in Pennsylvania, was a Baptist clergyman in Philadelphia. His grandfather, Thomas J. Kutchin, was born in Philadelphia, and for the greater part of his life was a professor in one of the academies in Philadelphia. The family is of Scotch descent. Mr. Kutchin's mother, Amanda (Thomas) Kutchin, was a daughter of Mr. Ephraim Thomas. Their ancestors came from Wales in 1676, two years after Penn's arrival. There were nine children in the family, of whom the subject of this sketch was the third child, and the oldest of six boys. He received his education in the public schools, and in 1860, when eighteen years of age, he adopted journalism as a profession, and was connected with various newspapers in Wisconsin, Illinois, and Missouri. In 1866 he was married to Miss Elsie M. Irving, born in Racine, Wisconsin, July 1, 1844, daughter of John and Mary Irving, who were of Scotch descent. They have two children—a daughter and son: Grace E. and Harold I. Shortly after his marriage in Missouri he returned to Wisconsin in 1867, and bought the Fort Atkinson *Herald*, and was its publisher until the fall of 1870, when he leased the establishment and came to San Diego with a purpose to remain. He then became connected with the San Diego *Union*, and assisted in publishing the first *Daily Union*. His tenant in Wisconsin being unable to carry out his lease, he returned, took possession and sold out, and purchased the Fond du Lac (Wisconsin) *Daily Commonwealth*. He owned and edited that paper up to 1884. In 1877 he was appointed director of Wisconsin State prison. In 1879 President Hayes appointed him Collector of In-

ternal Revenue for the third district of Wisconsin, in which capacity he continued until President Cleveland was elected, when he went out as an "offensive partisan."

During his residence in Wisconsin he took an active part in politics. He was chairman of the Republican County Committee, and was chairman of the Republican Congressional District Committee for many years. At the State Republican Convention of 1886 he was elected secretary of the State Central Committee, and did the work of the campaign in that capacity. At the close of this, being greatly prostrated by the arduous labors he had performed, he was advised by his physicians to travel, and he returned to San Diego in 1887. He returned to Wisconsin in the spring and came back again a few months later, to make his permanent home here. In the fall of 1888 he took charge of the *Daily Union* as manager. In the course of a few months he became editor as well, and continued it until June, 1889, when he retired from the paper. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is a Knight Templar, and has held various positions in the order. In the Knights of Pythias he was Grand Chancellor of Wisconsin for a number of years, and Supreme Representative of the State to the Supreme Lodge of the world for four years. In June, 1889, he was recommended by Congressman Vandeventer and the Republican State delegation for the appointment of Postmaster of San Diego; he was subsequently appointed, and now occupies that position. He has invested largely in property in San Diego, and is interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the city of his choice and home.



**J** S. BUCK.—Among the early pioneers of California we note the name of Joshua S. Buck, who arrived at San Francisco in 1856, at the age of twenty-one years, filled with the enthusiasm and ambitions of youth, and also possessed of a scientific knowledge which

few acquire at so early an age, as upon his arrival at San Francisco he was one of three marine engineers who held first-class certificates from the Government. He was born at Campo Bello, New Brunswick, March 12, 1835, his parents being natives of Maine. He was third in a family of ten children, of whom nine are still living. In 1842 his parents removed to Eastport, Maine, and his father being a mechanical engineer, he was early employed as agent of the steamship company which ran steamers from Boston to Eastport and New Brunswick. After a common-school education, the subject of this sketch early adopted the profession of his father, and under his skillful teaching was rapidly pushed forward in his trade, and was often substituted as engineer on steamships of the Eastport line.

In 1856 he left home for California, arriving in New York in October, and being a seafaring man, which entitles him to a vote in any port, he there cast his first Presidential vote for John C. Fremont, October 12, 1856, and in the afternoon of the same day he boarded a steamer as passenger, bound for California by the Isthmus of Panama, arriving at San Francisco in November, 1856. The following five years were employed in placer mining, mainly in Tuolumne County. Returning to San Francisco in 1861, he was employed by the Holiday Line of Steamers in repairing the steamship John L. Stephens. He then made an engagement with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company as assistant engineer on the line between Panama and San Francisco. At the end of one year he became chief engineer of the line, and remained in their employ eighteen years. He was chief engineer of the old steamship Constitution for four years, a vessel very familiar to the early Californians. In 1868 Mr. Buck's wife was taken very sick, and he secured one year's leave of absence and brought her to San Diego. He bought lots and built the fifth house in San Diego, at the corner of Front and F streets, also improved and sold other property. At the close of the year he leased his house and returned to San Francisco,

but has been a property-holder in San Diego since that year. In 1870 he passed one year in the Japan service, making four trips to China as chief engineer of the steamship Japan. In 1871 he again came to San Diego, on account of the health of his wife; after one year he returned to San Francisco, and continued in the employ of the company until 1880, when he came to San Diego and took up permanent residence. The first five years he passed much of his time at Julian, but in 1885 he returned to San Diego and started in the pottery business at the corner of Fifth and K streets, as agent for the Elsinore Pottery Company, for the sale of their goods, and he continues business at the same stand and shipping pottery and stoneware all over the world, but his specialties now are the Penn pottery of New Brighton, Pennsylvania, and the Mica Roofing Company's goods, of New York.

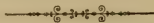
January 1, 1867, Mr. Buck was married at San Francisco, to Miss Emma Hooper, a native of St. Johns, New Brunswick. They have two children: Annie K. and Walter, born at San Francisco. His wife is still living, and enjoys comfortable health, at their new and comfortable residence on the corner of F and Twenty-first streets. Mr. Buck was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors in November, 1888, and took his office January 1, 1889.



**L**IONEL W. MARSHALL, a descendant of English-American parentage, was born at Marietta, Iowa, January 10, 1857. His early life was passed in Iowa, where he received a common-school education. His father being a cabinet-maker, the inclination of the son naturally turned in the same direction and under the careful guidance of the father, with whom he worked twelve years, he now stands at the head of his profession. In 1886, he came to San Diego and entered the art business, also building and selling wood mantels of various designs. In 1887, he went out of the

art business and assumed the management of the San Diego Mantel Factory at 916 Second street, where he is carrying on a large and successful business, employing five men and yet unable to keep up with the orders. The mantels are constructed from all kinds of hard and soft woods, and combined with neat designs in wood carving create a thing of beauty and a joy forever. This is the first and only mantel manufactory in San Diego.

Mr. Marshall was married at Dan Diego, December 12, 1887, to Miss Lizzie Monkes, a native of California. They have one child.



**D**ANIEL H. CLARK came into the valley from the northern part of the State four years before there was any town platted in San Jacinto. He came very near being a son of the Golden West, as his father moved to California with his family when the subject of this sketch was but one year old. His father, H. W. Clark, and his mother, *nee* Miss M. J. Miller, were both natives of Arkansas. Daniel H. Clark was the eldest of their family of nine children, and was born in Johnson County, Arkansas, October 13, 1855. When he was a boy the family resided in Fresno County, and there he received his education. When seventeen years of age he began to do for himself, and went into the business of raising hogs. When nineteen years of age he was married to Miss Eliza Winkleman, who was born in California in 1859. The marriage occurred in 1874. The fruit of the union is seven children, viz.: Frederick J., Ida H., Henry Franklin, Walter Anderson, Clandy Noel, Clara and Eliza. The three first were born in Los Angeles, and the rest in San Jacinto. After his marriage he lived a short time in Fresno County, when he removed to Arizona and then to Los Angeles. There he bought a place near Westminster, and in 1879 they removed San Jacinto. There were then about ten families in the whole valley for miles in every direction. Mr. Hewitt had his

adobe house and store; Mr. Jordan and wife, Mr. Webster and family, the two Mr. Estudillo's, Mr. Logsdors and family, Mr. Collins, Mr. Carroll, Mr. Larson, Mr. Giar, and Mr. Proko A. Kimbo. Mr. Clark took a Government claim of 160 acres, which he lived on and improved, and afterward sold. He then bought twenty acres and built on it his present home, and planted trees and made other improvements. He is now a partner with Mr. Hewitt in the livery business. They have a large stock of good carriages and horses; and in addition to their livery business they are putting in large quantities of barley and wheat. More than 1,200 acres is now being sowed by them.

When Garfield was elected President Mr. Clark was appointed Postmaster at what was then called the Rock House (now Wichita). He held the office three years and resigned it in favor of Mrs. Rice. Mrs. Clark is a Methodist, and Mr. Clark is a hard working honorable citizen.



**J**OSE ANTONIO ESTUDILLO, a rancher near San Jacinto. The man who came to California in 1849 is proud to say, "I am a '49er;" the man who was born in California with greater pride can say, "I am a native Californian;" but Mr. Estudillo can say, "I am a Californian of the Californians." His grandfather came from Spain about the time of the founding of the mission, and his father, of the same name, was born in Monterey, California, and married in 1825, Victoria Dominguez, who was born in Los Angeles in 1801. Therefore Mr. Estudillo's children enjoy the distinction of being able to say, "We are natives of California; so are both our parents, and so are both our grandparents."

The subject of this sketch was born in San Diego, August 22, 1840. His father, when at San Diego, received a large grant of land at Janal; he was a merchant and stock-raiser, who also owned a magnificent grant from the Mex-

ican government, of the San Jacinto ranch, of 386 acres of rich land at the base of the San Jacinto range of mountains. On a part of this tract the city of San Jacinto is now built, and two miles west stands the old adobe ranch house which was built in 1854 and occupies a little bend in the foot hills of the San Jacinto range. At that point there are also hot and cold springs of good water. The family also formerly had another adobe ranch house, which was built long before, so long previously that the memory of its origin is lost. The ruins are still visible, standing on the only rise of ground on the whole ranch, nearly five miles north of the city of San Jacinto. It was named Casloma, and was situated on this high ground so that the Captain could look out from it and see his herds of cattle for miles around, and also be enabled to discover the approach of the Indians and defend the place. On this large ranch for many years they raised large herds of horses and cattle. The horses had a small sprinkle of Arabian blood, which made them tough and good travelers; all their stock they sold mostly in San Francisco, and drove from 1,000 to 2,000 head a year, the driving occupying the months of March, April and May. The cattle were of the graded stock. Mr. Estudillo has retained 710 acres of the ranch, and has built a good brick house upon it two miles east of the city, near the old adobe. This residence occupies a slightly position, and from it a very fine view of the country is obtained. Mr. Estudillo is still engaged in the business of stock-raising, is a fine horseman and rides like a prince. On the ranch is a fine orchard of nearly all kinds of fruit and nut trees, bearing, and the proprietor contemplates setting out more orange trees. Mr. Estudillo is a very pleasant gentleman, and is very highly spoken of by all who know him.

In 1868 he married Miss Adelaide Robidoux, who was a native of Jurupa ranch at the point now called Riverside. Her father was from France, and had a store, a mill and a ranch. They have seven children, all whom were born at Riverside, namely: Miguel, born September 20, 1869, now



attending college; Estella, born May 29, 1873; Guadalupe, born October 26, 1875; Hattie, October 23, 1877; Louis, October 18, 1879; Adelaide, October 11, 1881; Frankie, August 3, 1884. The family are members of the Catholic Church.



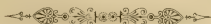
**THOMAS H. RAINEY, M. D.**, the pioneer physician and dentist of San Jacinto, was born near Belfast, Ireland, May 4, 1842.

His father, Robert Rainey, was born in Ireland, and his mother, *nee* Margaret Dunbar, was born in Glasgow, Scotland. The Doctor received his preliminary education in Dublin, Ireland, and notwithstanding a strong desire, which he had when quite young, to become a physician, he did not see his way clear to continue the study of medicine to the exclusion of other pursuits. Like many others, he is a self-made man and worked his own way, acting in the capacity of teacher in several of the national schools of the country. His father being engaged in the manufacture of linen, for which that section of Ireland is so justly celebrated, the Doctor had while quite young acquired considerable knowledge of the manufacture of fine texture from both wool and flax. In 1866 he came to the United States and accepted a position in the Ypsilanti Woolen Mill. After spending some time there he removed to Morenci, Michigan, and there took charge of a department or section of the looms engaged in the manufacture of fine cassimeres. From there he went to South Bend, Indiana, and accepted the position of foreman of weaving and designing in a large woolen mill, engaged in the finest woolen manufacture of the United States. While there he exhibited his cloth at the Industrial Exhibition in Chicago and received first premium for two years in succession on fancy cassimeres and flannels. From there he accepted a similar position at Baraboo, Wisconsin. After a year there he went to Mishawaka, Indiana, where he ran a mill by contract, and while there, in competition with the

mills he had been with formerly, he took the premium again on his manufactures. Soon after this he was engaged to go to Springfield, Illinois, and take charge of the fine-goods department of a large manufactory, where, with the latest improvements in machinery, they manufactured as fine cloths and cassimeres as could be produced. All through these busy years he had not forgotten his chosen profession and in the evenings kept up his reading and study. Here he studied under Dr. W. Hook Davis, a prominent practitioner. He then went to the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College, at which college he was graduated. He then located in Michigan, near Detroit, and engaged in the practice of his profession. From there he removed to Washington Territory, where he practiced for three years. In June, 1885, hearing of the great emigration to California and its advantages, he came to San Jacinto. The town was just starting and there was but one physician in the place, who has since died. The Doctor had added dentistry to his studies, and in connection with the profession of medicine and surgery, practices dentistry. He enjoys a wide practice and the relations between himself and his patrons is very satisfactory. The Doctor has taken Horace Greeley's advice, "Go West, young man, and grow up with the country." He is growing up with San Jacinto. In addition to a twenty-acre prune grove that he has had planted, a part of it now commencing to bear, he owns 160 acres of land and has a very commodious and well equipped office. In 1866 he was married in Detroit, Michigan, to Miss Lettie Campbell. As the fruit of this marriage he has a daughter and a son, of whom he is justly proud. His daughter, Maud L., was born in Morenci, Michigan, October 21, 1868, and his son, Cland L., was born in Baraboo, Wisconsin, July 3, 1871. His daughter finished her education at the Michigan State Normal School, and the son is now at school in Michigan. The Doctor is a member of the I. O. O. F., and also of the F. A. M. He is a talented and pleasing gentleman who takes a lively interest

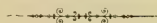


in his town and in the profession of his choice. His ancestors were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, and the historian will not forget that such stock in the United States has reached the upper round of the ladder in nearly every industry, business and profession.



**M**A. DORRIS is a native of Sumner County, Tennessee, born December 25, 1836. His father, Josiah Dorris, was born in Robinson County, Tennessee, May 8, 1808. He was a farmer, and his death occurred in 1881. Mrs. Dorris' mother, *nee* Martha Bridgwaters, was also a native of Robinson County, Tennessee, and was married to Mr. Dorris in 1828. Their family consisted of twelve children, ten of whom are still living. Mr. Dorris remained at home until twenty years of age, enjoying the advantages of the public schools of his town. He removed to Williamson County, Illinois, in 1858, where he engaged to work on a farm. He remained here one year, until April 5, 1859, when he came to California for his health, and has not been sick a day since. In crossing the plains there were 100 in the company, and they were six months and ten days in going from Williamson County, Illinois, to Sonoma County, California. The journey was attended with much danger, as the Indians were very troublesome and aggressive, and they had many narrow escapes. At Goose Creek, ten days before they reached there, the Indians had killed and scalped a party of eight. On arrival there they found where the unfortunate victims had been buried by the United States soldiers. Their wagons had been piled and burned, and ten mules lay dead on the plains. He first settled at Petaluma, Sonoma County, where he carried on the dairy business, and followed this business in several counties in the State until he finally went to Monterey County, took up a Government tract of land and bought other adjoining land to the amount 505 acres. He then engaged in farming and

stock-raising, and still owns this ranch. From there, in 1884, he came to San Diego, and engaged in the hotel business, and bought the lots on the corner of Third and F streets, where he built the new Carlton Hotel, and with the able assistance of Mrs. Dorris he is now keeping this nice, centrally located house. Mrs. Dorris is a most accomplished and agreeable landlady. She was the widow of Mr. Charles Morgan, of Cleveland, Ohio, and was united in marriage to Mr. Dorris in 1868. She is the mother of nine children,—four by her first husband and five since her union with Mr. Dorris. Three of the last named are still living, and were all born in Monterey County. Their names are: Nellie, Charles and Jennie. Mr. Dorris enlisted December 14, 1864, in Company E, Second Regiment California Volunteers. Their service was mostly in Arizona, among the Apache Indians, and he participated in many skirmishes with them. He was mustered out in May, 1866. He is an Odd Fellow and a member of the G. A. R., belonging to Heintzelman Post, No. 33, of San Diego.



**H**ON. JAMES MCCOY.—The pioneer residents of San Diego were a marked body of men. Many of them are living here to-day, and the positions they occupy among their fellows denote that they possess qualifications that would make them leaders in any community. They were generally self-made men, who, by reason of their native force of character, succeeded in surmounting obstacles before which less heroic material would have been overwhelmed. These were the men who, when San Diego's future greatness was in embryo, sprang to the front, and with their push and determination started the young city on its progress toward commercial supremacy. One of the foremost among this class is the subject of this sketch.

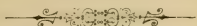
James McCoy was born in County Antrim, Ireland, August 12, 1821. He lived with his

parents and worked on a farm for the first twenty years of his life. Then he began to yearn for that land of liberty beyond the sea, and in the summer of 1842 he took passage in the ship *Alexander*, for the United States, landing at Baltimore on the ninth of July. Here he found employment in a market garden, and afterward in a distillery. In these occupations he remained seven years. In 1849 he enlisted in the regular army, in Captain Magruder's Battery, which was under orders for the Pacific Coast. They sailed from Baltimore, January 27, 1850, and landed in San Francisco on the tenth of August. They remained in that city about ten days, and then sailed down the coast for San Diego, which was to be their station. There was at that time considerable trouble with the Indians, and McCoy was sent, as a non-commissioned officer, with twelve men to San Luis Rey mission, about forty miles from San Diego. He remained at this post for two years and a half, and during that time his small force was often called upon to aid the settlers from Indian attacks. After leaving San Luis Rey he was sent with fourteen men to Jacumba, a station for keeping express horses and for mail carriers on the road to Yuma. He remained there for about eleven months, until, his term of enlistment having expired, he was honorably discharged from the service. While at Jacumba he was often threatened by the Indians, and for better security he built a small fort. Here he was at one time attacked by a band of five hundred Indians, but his party were all picked men and trained to Indian fighting, and they succeeded in beating off their assailants. He then went with a surveying party on the Colorado Desert to lay out townships. He was engaged in this business for two months and a half, and then was employed in the Government service driving teams between San Diego and Fort Yuma. He continued at this work for a little over two years, and then entered the employ of the San Antonio and San Diego Mail Line. He had charge of the mail between San Diego and Yuma, and afterward between Yuma and Tuc-

son. This was quite a hazardous service, and he had many narrow escapes from the Indians, besides suffering untold hardships in crossing the desert through which his route lay. In his trips from Yuma to Tucson he made some very rapid time. He once rode the distance of three hundred miles in three days and eleven hours, and changed mules only twice. The man who rode with him, S. A. Ames, now lives at Riverside. In the latter part of 1859, while carrying the mail, he was elected Assessor of San Diego County, and in 1861 he was elected Sheriff. He was re-elected five times, and remained in the office until he was elected to the State Senate, in 1871, when he resigned. In 1859, while Assessor, he became interested in raising sheep, and continued in that business until 1868. Mr. McCoy prides himself that he has raised the best flock of sheep in San Diego County. In 1867 he bought the San Bernardo, a four-league ranch, for \$4,000, and still owns a part of it. It is situated about thirty miles from San Diego. Mr. McCoy served one term of four years in the Senate, his term expiring in 1875. While in the Senate he used his best efforts to arrange for offering subsidies to induce the building of a railroad to San Diego. It was mainly through his efforts that the right of way was granted to the Texas Pacific. He also succeeded in having a bill passed authorizing the city to issue bonds to buy the San Diego and Gila Company—an old organization formed in early days. This company had succeeded in having two leagues of land granted them by the Legislature for the purpose of building their road. The bonds of the city were issued for the purpose of buying up the rights of this old company, as well as for purchasing the right of way for the Texas Pacific.

Mr. McCoy was one of the organizers and directors of the Commercial Bank of San Diego, and is now a director of the Consolidated Bank. He was also one of the organizers and a director in the San Diego Savings Bank. He was one of the organizers of the Commercial Bank of Los Angeles, since reorganized and now known

as the First National Bank, in which he is a stockholder. He has been a city trustee for fourteen years. There has been no public movement looking to the advancement of San Diego that has not had Mr. McCoy's active countenance and assistance. He owns considerable city property, and 1,920 acres of the San Bernardo Ranch, adjoining Escondido. He resides in Old San Diego, where he has a fine residence, erected eighteen years ago. Mr. McCoy was married in Old San Diego, May 17, 1868, to Miss Winifred Kearney. They have no children.



**L**EOHARD L. LYNCH, was born at Harington, Washington County, Maine, September 27, 1828; his parents were natives of New England. The family consisted of four children, only two of whom survive. The educational facilities of the time and place being limited the subject of this sketch was only permitted those of the common school. At the early age of thirteen years he went on board ship as a common seaman, coasting between New York and other eastern ports. He followed this business several years; also spent one season on the fishing banks at Labrador. About 1845 he sailed from Boston to the Mediterranean Sea, on the bark Elvira, Captain Gorham, of Cape Cod, in command. He took over an assorted cargo to Malta, and then sailed to Palermo, Sicily, and brought back a cargo of fruit. In 1846 and 1847, he went out as first mate of the Clarissa, a square-rigged brig from Rockland, Maine, to Wilmington, North Carolina, then took a cargo of naval stores to New Orleans, during the Mexican war. He was there taken sick and left the vessel. On recovering he sailed as mate on the brig Lawrence for Havana, then to Sisal, Laguna and Tabasco, taking a cargo of logwood and mahogany back to Havana, where the vessel was sold for a slaver and was sent to the coast of Africa. Mr. Lynch returned to New York in the spring of 1848, and made a voyage to Jacksonville, Florida, and the West Indies, and in

the fall sailed on the Gen. Lincoln, and was wrecked on the Duck Ledges near Rockland, Maine. The vessel went to pieces, they all got on the ledge from head of main top gallant mast but two, who were frozen before they could be taken off. They were exposed sixteen hours, midst terrible suffering. Mr. Lynch there lost all his charts, maps and instruments, of which he had a very valuable assortment, and was perfectly capable of taking all reckonings and observations, having sailed as master out of Newburyport, Massachusetts. After several voyages to the West Indies, September 5, 1849, he sailed before the mast for California, many of the crew being mates and captains. It enabled them to reach California during the year of the great gold excitement. They were on the ship Albatross, of Boston, and made but one stop, at Valparaiso for water. They carried an assorted cargo and forty passengers, and were 180 days on the voyage, arriving at San Francisco February, 1850. In the summer of that year he ran a steamboat on the Sacramento river, and in the fall went to Rhodes' diggings near Folsom, Sacramento County, and there opened a grocery store and did some mining at Negro Bar, now Folsom. He remained until 1853, when he returned to Sacramento and built the Union Hotel, paying \$300 per 1,000 feet for green lumber. He continued in this hotel until the fall of 1858, when he sold out and went East, going and returning by the Isthmus of Panama. He was absent sixteen months, visiting his family and friends in Maine. He returned in the fall of 1859, arriving in the spring of 1860. He went to Sacramento and again opened a hotel called the Philadelphia House, in which he continued about twelve years, selling out in 1873. In 1875 he came to San Diego, and took up a ranch of 160 acres at Poway, and began honey-bee culture, which he still carries on with good success, also cultivating his ranch. He has a fine orchard of six acres, set out with a variety of fruits, and fifteen acres of raisin grapes, all bearing, and has several horses and a large number of fowls.

Mr. Lynch has never married. By integrity, economy and strict attention to business, he has lived a life filled with incident and marked with success, and though at the age of sixty-one years is still active, alert, and conditioned to enjoy many years of usefulness.

**G**EORGE W. BOWLER.—Among the members of the San Diego Pioneers' Association we find the name of George W. Bowler, who at the early age of four years began his pioneer course. In leaving Kansas City, Missouri, the home of his nativity, being with his parents, he traveled by wagon to the less civilized country of Montana, and at the age of eight years they again started on their pioneer course by wagon for San Diego, California, which at that time, January, 1868, was a wild, unsettled country. He was born in Kansas City, Missouri, August 24, 1860. His father was then in the employment of the Government as engineer of the roads across Kansas, New Mexico and that vicinity. The subject of this sketch was third in a family of six children, only four of whom survive; he received only a common-school education and then learned the trade of printing, and, feeling that the "pen was mightier than the sword,"—though having received but a common school education himself,—he would aid in enlightening others through the medium of the press; and as compositor he was connected with the *San Diego News* from 1875 until 1880. He then went to Colorado, and for eighteen months was secretary of the Lady Franklin Mining Company at Silver Cliff. He was then employed by the Colorado Coal and Iron Company as agent and weigh-master for five years, traveling through the State. Returning to San Diego in 1887, he entered into the real-estate business, in which he is still employed. His father died in 1871, but his mother is still living, and is a member of his family.

Mr. Bowler was married at Williamsburg,

Fremont County, Colorado, August 24, 1882, to Miss Mary Woodside, a native of Alton, Illinois. They have two children, both of whom are still living: Gertrude and William.

**R**. OTTMANN is one of the most active, obliging and competent business men of San Jacinto. He was born in Lower Silesia, Prussia, November 26, 1851, and came with his parents to the United States in 1860, and settled in New York. They afterward moved to Hoboken, where the family resided for twenty-two years. When thirteen years of age the subject of this sketch went to work for a wholesale house in New York city, and remained with them for thirteen years. He then accepted a position with a New York importing house and traveled for them both in the Western States and also through France and Germany, having crossed the Atlantic Ocean nineteen times, transacting the business of his house in a highly satisfactory manner. June 17, 1882, he went to San Francisco to accept a position as manager of the cloak department of a large wholesale house. After a term of two years with them he went to Los Angeles, and accepted a position in the City of Paris. While with them he had charge of their cloak department; then he was floor-walker, and the last year, of a term of three years, he traveled for them, which enabled him to see all California, Arizona and New Mexico. On June 10, 1887, he entered into an engagement with Mr. Hewitt, of San Jacinto, to take charge of his books and act as business manager, in which position he has ever since been engaged.

Mr. Ottmann was married February 25, 1889, to Miss Mattie J. Cook, a native of Yardley, Pennsylvania. They have settled in San Jacinto, where they have bought and built a very pleasant new house, and as the young trees flowers and shrubs grow it will become an ornament to the town. Mr. Ottmann has invested in other houses and property, and is making



other improvements, which will aid in the development and growth of the town in which he has chosen to make his home. His business experience since his boyhood, and the activity of his mind enables him to dispatch business with rapidity; nor does he seem to have to confine himself to one thing at a time, but, without any seeming inconvenience, can look after several things at once, or do business with two or three at a time. He is a member of the German Turner society. During the war his father was employed in the service of the United States Government making gun carriages. He was accidentally killed while engaged in roofing a building in Chicago just after the great fire. His mother and the rest of the family reside in Hoboken, New Jersey.

**JOHN H. KOOP**, a native of Germany, and a son of a German farmer. We recognize the unfailing success of the laboring man, if, with persevering industry, are connected the elements of integrity and economy, all of which are so eminently combined in the subject of this sketch, who was born February 25, 1842, and was the eldest in a family of five children, only two of whom survive, his brother being a resident of New Jersey. Mr. Koop came to the United States in 1860, by a sailing vessel from Bremen to New York, where he was employed as clerk in a grocery store for eight years. February, 25, 1868, he sailed for California, by the Nicaragua route, arriving at San Francisco March 28, 1868; after a brief engagement he went to San Diego, where he accepted any line of honorable labor, working in a brewery for two years, and in markets about five years. He then received work inside of the court-house about two years, and then ran the county hospital one year. He next received the contract to board the city prisoners, holding the contract five years, or until January, 1887. He then received the contract to clear the right of way for the San Diego Flume Company, which took

about six months. He spent the year 1888 in Fresno County, returning in 1889, and is now employed as circumstances permit. He owns two houses and one improved lot at the corner of B and Columbia streets, where he now resides, renting one of the houses. This property is the visible increase of his years of industry and economy.

Mr. Koop was married in San Diego, in January, 1877, to Miss Mary Sickinger, a native of Germany, but educated in Wisconsin. They have four children, all of whom are living.

**CAPTAIN ALPHONSO B. SMITH** was born in Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky, June 10, 1841. His parents were of Dutch and English extraction, and were also natives of Kentucky. His father, F. C. Smith, was a sea captain, who came to California as early as 1843, and in September, 1849, he returned with his family for permanent residence. Five children were born to the parents and all are living, two of whom still remain with their mother in Sacramento. The father died while on his way to Oregon, in 1879.

The subject of this sketch early manifested an attraction for the sea, and at the age of fifteen years was placed before the mast. The boy's dauntless energy and ambition enabled him, almost before he reached manhood, to step from the forecabin to the quarter-deck. For nearly a score of years his active life was passed at sea as master, on the bar of the Columbia river as pilot, and as trader in the northern territories. His pursuits were as various as his talents, and, possessing the inventive genius in an eminent degree, Captain Smith began to invent during his boyhood; and in whatever field of employment circumstances placed him he was sure to attempt some improvement in method or mechanism.

In 1879 he abandoned the sea and trade, and zealously devoted all his energies to the business of invention. Many of his patented



devices have proved of immense practical value, viz.: California Grain Lifter, an attachment to mowers; Reversible Friction Clutch; Wagon Harrow; Clod Crusher and Seeder, combined; Safety Apron, for railroads; Universal Wrench; Carpet Sewing Machine, over-cast stitch; Hand Rock Drill; Reversible Plow, for hillsides; Electro-Liquor-Anger; Lock Nut-bolt, switch threaded—nuts pass right and left; and Hydraulic Ram. These illustrate the versatility of his inventive genius. He is also the proprietor and publisher of Smith's Farm Directory for California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington, Idaho and Arizona territories, a detailed collection of valuable facts.

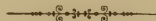
His favorite pursuit (invention) was temporarily interrupted by his accepting the post of United States Consul at San Blas, Mexico, to which he was appointed by President Arthur; after holding this post of honor for more than a year he resigned. He returned immediately to the field of invention, for which his talent rendered him so capable. His latest invention is his reciprocating propeller for vessels. It is an invention of his own, strictly in accordance with the laws of nature, which after many experiments he perfected in July, 1880—a wonderful invention combining strength, practicability and simplicity, thus requiring less machinery and carrying capacity, and an increased rate of speed. He also has a new set of nautical instruments, which can be set in the Captain's room, consisting of five discs and which are self-registering upon a thin sheet of lead underneath; disc No. 1 registers the course of the ship; No. 2 is the registering ship's log; No. 3, number of miles per hour the wind is traveling from any point; No. 4 registers all changes in tides, and No. 5 the chronometer, which also electrically rings the ship's bell. He has a ship's compass which is self-registering and is not affected by coming in contact with any metal. A model ship is about being constructed which will embrace the above system and appliances and will make a floating wonder.

He is the most conspicuous inventor in Cali-

fornia and is believed to be among the first, if not actually the first, inventor who obtained a patent in this State. His first patent, though not his first invention—the Hinge Butter Mould, commonly in use in California dairies to this day—was obtained while he was yet a lad.

Necessity has been literally the "mother of invention" in Captain Smith's experience; whether ashore or at sea, the occurrence of an accident, the presence of a difficulty, or the want of a better way of doing things was sure to be suggestive of an improvement. The facility with which he invents and his fertile resources have impelled him from boyhood to look out for the better way to accomplish work, and his success has been as great as it has been remarkable.

Captain Smith was married in Sacramento city, California, in 1869, to Miss Sadie E. Morton, eldest daughter of Colonel Robert H. Morton, of Kentucky, by whom he has four children, only one of whom, a daughter, is now living, and with the family resides in San Diego, California.



**J. G. REINHARDT.**—One of San Jacinto's leading business men and a pioneer in the hardware business is J. G. Reinhardt, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, October 18, 1846, and came with his parents to the United States and settled at Springfield, Illinois. His parents, George Frederick and Lena Reinhardt, were both natives of Germany. They were the parents of sixteen children. After Mr. Reinhardt had received his education he learned the tinner's trade and worked as a journeyman until 1867, when he removed to Kansas and was there in business until 1885. He came to San Jacinto and opened his tin and plumbing shop. Seeing the need and an opening for a hardware store, he added hardware and increased the stock as fast as the demands of the trade required, and has now the leading hardware business of the town. He has now connected with him in the business Mr. E. D. Bradley, Mr.

Koch and G. F. Reinhardt, his son, all of them gentlemen of business ability and means. The firm is a strong business firm and their trade extends a good many miles out of San Jacinto in every direction.

Mr. Reinhardt was married to Miss Catie Trusheim, a native of Germany, born in 1845. The fruit of this union is seven children, the first six born in Kansas and the last born in San Jacinto, viz.: Frederick, John W., Annie E., Albert M., Charles E., Willie and Harry. Mr. and Mrs. Reinhardt are members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Reinhardt is a member of the A. O. U. W. He is one of the organizers of the city water-works and one of its directors. He is a trustee of the Methodist Church, and during the construction of their brick church he was steward of the church and assistant superintendent of the Sunday-school. He has built a very comfortable and commodious home on an acre of ground just a little southwest of the business part of the town and has surrounded it with trees, shrubs and flowers, making a very desirable residence for himself and family.



**L**EWIS DURETT was born in Keeseville, Essex County, New York, February 3, 1834. His father, Anthony Durett, was born in Canada, and when a small boy came to reside in the State of New York. His grandfather, Anthony Durett, was a native of France. His mother, Margaret (Myres) Durett, was born in the State of New York, of Scotch parents. When only nine years of age, Mr. Lewis Durett was deprived of his mother by death, and he was obliged to come up without many of the early advantages that some boys enjoy. His father died in 1863. Early in life he was put to work at whatever he could, and learned the business of gilding in a tool factory. In 1859 he removed to Port Huron, Michigan, and was there for ten years. September 13, 1862, he enlisted in the Union ranks, in Company F,

Twenty-seventh Michigan Infantry, and was soon sent to the front. In Kentucky he was engaged in several small battles before reaching Vicksburg, which was captured while he was there, on July 4, 1863. They then went to Knoxville, Tennessee, and were in all the battles there until 1864. At the battle of Knoxville he received a gun-shot wound which caused him to remain in the hospital three months. After returning to his command he was detailed on provost duty, and was there until July, 1864, when he was sent to the quartermaster's department and served there until July 26, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. When he came home he sailed on the lakes four years,—one year before the mast, and afterward as mate and sailing master. During this time he was engaged in the grain, iron ore and lumber trades. In 1869 he removed to Nebraska and engaged with his brother in the plastering business, and while there he took a Government homestead and purchased eighty acres besides, making 240 acres of land in York County, Nebraska. Since then he has been engaged in buying and selling stock. In 1884 he came to San Jacinto, bought a lot and built a store, which he still owns. He also bought twenty acres of land where he now resides, and has built a comfortable home. He also has town lots in different places. April 10, 1852, he was married to Miss Angelina Bolio, born May 10, 1836, in Canada. They had three children: Harriet, born February 19, 1853; Henry, born November 19, 1855, and William, born May 6, 1858. Mrs. Durett died March 22, 1866, and in 1871 he was again married, to Miss Sarah A. Gilbert, a native of Troy, Walworth County, Wisconsin, daughter of William H. Gilbert. She was born June 27, 1852. She is a member of the Christian Church, of the Ladies' Aid Society, and of the W. C. T. U. While in Nebraska she was also a member of the Ladies' Auxiliary Relief Corps. When the first G. A. R. started in Nebraska, Mr. Durett joined Anderson Post, No. 32, and is now a member of J. A. Addison Post, No. 121, San Jacinto. His principal business is the breeding

and raising of blooded horses, both trotters and all works. He owns a fine Clyde stock horse; he is also the owner of Pope Leo, a Blackhawk and Hamilton horse that has a record of 2:22, and is from very fast stock. He has also several very valuable brood mares and some very promising growing colts. One of the very desirable things about a horse is docility and gentleness of temper, and Mr. Durett's horses are remarkably gentle and well trained. He is justly proud of his horses.

**M**ENDELSON was born at Zagorow, Province of Warsaw, Russian Poland, November, 1840. He was a descendant of the old Castilian Hebrews, and his grandmother still spoke the Spanish language. While at home he attended the public schools, learning Polish, Russian and German. He then spent two years studying in Germany, and there learned English, which he considers the most difficult of all languages. His father was a merchant, and the son's inclinations were turned in the same direction. In 1857 he went to London, England, and there entered the general merchandise store of Moses & Son, where were employed 2,000 clerks, remaining until 1860, when he came to the United States, spending one year near New York. He then went to St. Louis in 1861, and President Lincoln then calling for 60,000 ninety-day men to meet the Southern insurgents, though foreign to the country, Mr. Mendelson at once took up arms for the land of his adoption, and enlisted May 8, 1861, in Company M of the Fourth Missouri Regiment, United States Reserve, Colonel B. Gratz Brown, under General Siegel, and was at the taking of Camp Jackson, near St. Louis. He was discharged in the city of St. Louis, August, 1861, and then went to Kentucky, remaining until the capture of Memphis, when he immediately went to that city and entered into the business of general merchandise.

In 1863 he sold his interest and embarked

for California by the Isthmus of Panama, arriving in San Francisco in October of the same year. After a short business career, he accepted a position as clerk, remaining until 1866, when he went to Anaheim, Los Angeles County, and there started a lumber business, which he continued about four years. Then going to Real del Castillo, Lower California, he opened a general merchandise store, selling out in 1886, when he was elected by the people to the position of Sindico, and as such immediately took the position of Representante del Ministerio (Prosecuting Attorney), holding the position until July 1, 1888. In 1887 he received also a position from the International Company, and in July, 1888, became general agent of the said company, and now holds a position under contract as steamship freight agent for the same company, both in San Diego and Ensenada, and to make out all consular and custom-house papers, and to pass steamers through the custom-house.

In 1885 he was married to Miss Carmen Lamadrid, of Spanish descent, though a native of California. The family of Lamadrid still resides in Lower California, where they have a large stock ranch at Las Cruces. Mr. and Mrs. Mendelson have two children, both living.

**T**HOMAS S. SEDGWICK, a member of the American society of civil engineers, to whose professional labor San Diego is much indebted for her prominence as a railroad terminus on the Pacific coast, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, and is a descendant from a professional family, his father, grandfather and a great-grandfather, as well as several others of their family, having been noted clergymen and teachers.

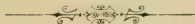
Colonel Sedgwick began his professional experience in 1852, and was engaged on several railroads previous to the war of the Rebellion. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirteenth Ohio Infantry, and was made Adjutant, and

afterward appointed Captain and detailed as topographical engineer to the staff of the Army of the Cumberland, where he served until July, 1864, participating in the campaign from Murfreesboro to Winchester, and was on duty at the battle of Mission Ridge, and laid out and superintended the construction of defensive works at Chattanooga and Bridgeport, Tennessee, whence he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Colored Infantry, and participated (in command of his regiment) in the capture of Richmond, Virginia, April, 1865. He went with the Twenty-fifth Corps, General Godfrey Weitzel commanding, to Texas, in 1865, and served there until May, 1867, commanding a part of the Texas frontier for nearly one year.

In 1867 Colonel Sedgwick was connected with the survey of the Kansas Pacific Railroad from near Fort Riley, Kansas, over the Santa Fe trail, now known as the great Santa Fe route, through Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico and Northern Arizona and Southern California to San Bernardino and Los Angeles, California, where he met General W. S. Rosecrans, his former army commander, with whose staff he had served in the Army of the Cumberland. He had studied the question of transcontinental railroads, and convinced Colonel Sedgwick of the advantages of San Diego as the best available Pacific terminus. After returning to the East, Colonel Sedgwick, in an able paper advocated the route via the Gila river, and direct to San Diego, so strongly as to displease the managers of the Kansas Pacific plans, who were seeking Government aid to construct their road to San Francisco. They failed, and afterward two of their most prominent men acknowledged that had they adopted Colonel Sedgwick's plans, they would probably have succeeded, and been able to reach San Diego within a few years. They afterward combined with the Texas Pacific Company. In 1868 Colonel Sedgwick became interested with General Rosecrans in the road from San Diego to Yuma; and in the absence of General

Rosecrans, as Minister to Mexico, he combined with the Memphis & El Paso Railroad of Texas, which was under the leadership of General Fremont, who was seeking Government aid and right of way across New Mexico and Arizona. As a result of this combination the Memphis & El Paso Company sent Colonel Sedgwick out to California, in 1869, to make a survey and location of the road from San Diego to Fort Yuma, by the direct route, which was done, demonstrating the practicability and feasibility of the route. During the time occupied by this survey work, Colonel Sedgwick wrote many vigorous articles for the *San Diego Union*, descriptive of the route and the many advantages of San Diego as preëminently the best Pacific terminus for a southern transcontinental railroad. It attracted the attention of Eastern capitalists, who were instrumental in finally establishing a railroad terminus on the Bay of San Diego.

Colonel Sedgwick retains the maps of his surveys, and believes that the direct route to Fort Yuma will yet be constructed, and although at the age when most men are willing to lay aside their life-work, he looks as if he could take an active part in its accomplishment.



**H**RANKLIN PRENTICE NICHOLS, a hotel-keeper of San Diego, is a native of New Hampshire, and was educated at Kimball Union Academy, New Hampshire, and Amherst College, Massachusetts. He engaged in teaching for a while, and then held the position of County and City Superintendent of Schools, also instructor in the State Normal Institute. For the past twenty years he has been engaged more or less in the hotel business. He served in the war of the Rebellion in the Seventh Michigan Cavalry, it being one of the regiments known as the Michigan Brigade, Army of the Potomac, commanded by General Custer. Major Nichols is a son of Dr. Joseph Nichols, who was a physician of some repute in



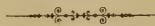
New Hampshire, and who was both a pupil of and a graduate in the school of Benben Dimond Musseg, M. D., LL. D.

Major Nichols married Miss Amelia Grant, daughter of Rev. Jacob Grant, a graduate of Madison University, New York. He came to San Diego in 1885, where he has resided ever since.



**J**OSEPH LE CYR was born in Aroostook County, Maine, August 8, 1847. His father, Vilas Le Cyr, was a native of the same place. His grandfather, David Le Cyr, came from France and settled in Maine. His mother, Mary (Lisotte) Cyr, was also a native of Aroostook. His grandmother had twenty-two children and was the mother of five pair of twins, and sixteen of them have been married and had families. She lived to be eighty-seven years of age, and retained her eyesight unimpaired. She was a very smart woman to the close of her life. Mr. Le Cyr's parents had six children, of whom he was the second. When a child he was sent to a French school in Maine, and later he went to Houlton Academy. When sixteen years of age he offered his services to his country in its great struggle for national life. He enlisted in Company C, Sixteenth Volunteer Infantry, Maine, and served to the close of the war. He was in the victorious army of the Potomac and participated in several of the hardest-fought battles of the war, and was present when General Lee surrendered. At the close of the war he was discharged. He then took a course at the Bryant & Stratton Business College, Missouri. He then took a clerkship in a commission house in St. Joseph, Missouri. After this he went to Montana, where he engaged in mining. In 1867 he came to White Pine, Eureka County, Nevada, and settled there. He was a pioneer there, and kept a livery stable and hauled ore for six years. He then came to Inyo County, California, where he continued his livery business and teaming for fifteen years. He then

removed to Daggett, and while there engaged in teaming and blacksmithing, also held the office of deputy sheriff. Then he sold out and came to San Jacinto in 1886, where he purchased 200 acres of land in and about the valley of San Jacinto, on a tract of which he built a good house and several barns, and planted a variety of fruit trees, including orange trees, and is farming on a large scale. He is sowing this year 1,200 acres of wheat, barley and oats. He has also four acres of vineyard, and everything about the property has the appearance of business and thrift. The trees are making a fine growth. He is also raising some good blooded horses of the Norfolk stock and English Shire, and mules. He was married in 1877 to Miss Emma Holland, born in Missouri May 2, 1861. She was the daughter of Mr. David Holland, of Manchester, England. They have two sons:— Joseph R., born in Daggett, California, January 21, 1885, and Ferdinand, born May 9, 1887, in San Jacinto. Mr. Le Cyr is a member of the G. A. R., J. A. Addison Post, No. 121, San Jacinto, and is an energetic business man of good ability.





**R**EBUEN L. WARDROBE, of San Jacinto, was born in Canada, October 15, 1826, a citizen of the United States by birth, inasmuch as his parents were natives and citizens at the time. His father, Daniel D. Wardrobe, was born in Massachusetts, and was in the war with Mexico under General Scott. His mother, whose maiden name was Ortha Moore, was a native of New Hampshire. In their family were five sons and one daughter. The subject of this sketch, the fourth in this family, learned the trade of milling as he grew up and went to Massachusetts, where he was for a time engaged in the manufacture of shoes, and afterward in farming. In 1849 he sailed from Boston for California, on the ship Capital, and after landing at San Francisco he went to Calaveras County, where he was engaged in mining



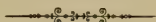
for some time; he then removed to San Joaquin County and engaged in farming until the winter of 1884, when he came to San Jacinto; but one year he spent in Napa County. The town of Lodi is upon a portion of his land and the Union Pacific Railroad runs through it. When Mr. Wardrobe came to San Jacinto, there were only two small stores in the place. He bought 405 acres of land and improved and built on it, and has since built a very comfortable home, where he now lives, on Center avenue, one of the nicest and best streets in the city. He has a farm of ninety acres on the mesa. He is sowing 100 acres of wheat this year. He was married in 1855 to Miss Elizabeth Glenn, who was born in Missouri, and they have had five children, all but one of whom are living, and all born in San Joaquin County, viz.: Adelbert, Albert, William and Ivin. He lost his partner by death, and in 1875 was married to Miss Mary Dixon, who was born in Richland County, Ohio. Her father, Robert Dixon, was a native of Pennsylvania, and her mother of Ohio. The first fruit of this union was two children, viz.: Myrtle N. and Wilson S., both born in San Joaquin County. Mrs. Wardrobe is one of the first members of the Methodist Church in San Jacinto, and Mr. Wardrobe is of the Missionary Baptist persuasion. They are nice, generous people, and have the good will of all who know them.

of eighty-eight, and spends his winters in his son's California home where he greatly enjoys the balmy air. Mr. Mead's mother, Elizabeth (Dayton) Mead, was of Scotch descent. Mr. Mead had two brothers and four sisters, all born in Greenwich, and all graduates of Eastern colleges.

 H. WETMORE, JR., a native of Galesburg, Illinois, was born September 16, 1867. His father, G. H. Wetmore, was born in Ohio in 1832. He came to California in 1849, but returned to the East in 1852. He went to Texas, where he became a horse-dealer and remained two years, when he returned to Galesburg, Illinois, where he engaged in the real estate business, and operated in Iowa, eastern Nebraska and Dakota. In 1869 he moved his family to Yankton, where he continued his real estate business until 1874, when he removed to Iowa, where he purchased a farm four and one-half miles north of Adair. He lived here for twelve years, when he moved into Adair, and in 1880 started the Bank of Adair, which business he has continued ever since. In 1877 he came to California and has made eleven trips across the country. He is now in Adair. He has made investments in San Diego and county and has property in Iowa and Dakota. Mr. Wetmore's grandfather, Horace Wetmore, was born in Connecticut. His mother, Mary (Ellis) Wetmore, was born in Indiana in 1833. She was a daughter of Laban Ellis, a mill owner and farmer in Knox County, Illinois, and was married to Mr. Wetmore in 1855. They have had four children, four of whom are still living. Mr. G. H. Wetmore, Jr., was the youngest of the family, and attended school at Swartmore and at Drake University, Iowa. After leaving school he remained with his father until he was eighteen years of age, when he came West. In 1887 he came to San Diego and in 1889 was married to Miss Parkison, daughter of Mr. M. E. Parkison, now in the wind-mill business in

 NEWTON MEAD owns and occupies a model ranch about three miles west of the city of San Jacinto, which with its nicely painted building and white fences presents to the approaching visitor a beautiful picture. He is engaged in raising horses, cattle and poultry, and large quantities of grain. Mr. Mead was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, March 13, 1858. His ancestors settled in Greenwich about forty years after the Puritans landed at Plymouth Rock. His father, Solomon Mead, was born there, and is still living, at the age

San Diego. She was born in Ohio, in 1869. She is a member of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Wetmore is engaged in the drug business on National avenue, corner of Twenty-eighth street. He has a good location and is doing a very satisfactory business. Mr. Wetmore is a young man and has a long future before him, and with his business tact it will no doubt be a prosperous one. Not many of the older of San Diego's business men who consider themselves the princes and kings of business in San Diego when at his age had half so good a start in business as he has.



**J** C. FRISBIE, San Diego.—One born of New England parents and endowed with the thrift and perseverance of New England people, is Mr. J. C. Frisbie, who was born at Vernon, Oneida County, New York, February 1, 1830. There were but two children, J. C. being the younger and the only one surviving. His father was a farmer, and in 1844 left Vernon and moved to Illinois, settling near Chicago. The subject of this sketch began his education at Vernon, and completed an academic course which was finished at Chicago. After completing his education, he began mercantile business in Chicago, and after a few years became a member of the firm of Hibbard, Spencer & Co., in a general line of hardware, and remained with them until 1876, when, on account of delicate health of himself and wife, he closed up his business and started for California. He was married in Chicago, in February, 1852, to Miss Maria L. Earl, a native of New York.

After traveling quite extensively through Colorado and much of California, he decided that the vicinity of San Diego, all things considered, was the most desirable place to settle; so he immediately purchased a tract of land on the east side of the Sweetwater river, four miles from the bay at National City, and nine miles from San Diego, a ranch of 246 acres, which owing to situation and exposure he

named Sunnyside. He commenced immediately to improve the land, which was then, with the exception of a few acres, absolutely unbroken soil, and to the superficial observer might have been deemed unpromising as far as cultivation was concerned. The beauty of location, however, commanding one of the finest views to be wished for, attracted him, as also the pure and mild air, freedom from cold winds, and an abundant and easily obtained supply of pure sweet water. Work was begun, and the entire tract was enclosed with fence, and divided into fields for the better protection of crops and fruit. Fruit trees were planted and other improvements made. Oranges, lemons and grapes were the principal fruits planted, and with these he has been particularly successful. The raisins made from his vineyard are equal to any made in this or any other country. After the Sweetwater dam was built the place and orchard were piped and connection made therewith, from which the water supply is most abundant.

Though citrus culture was not so well understood then as now, yet he believed that southern California, and a portion of San Diego County in particular, was adapted to it. The abundance of choice fruit now being produced by his orchard, and others in his vicinity, fully proves the correctness of his judgment, and Sunnyside can be referred to as a typical San Diego bay region place. The residence, which is situated on an elevation nearly in the center of the tract, is surrounded by ornamental trees and shrubbery in great variety. Of the many beautiful and valuable locations in San Diego County, none give more satisfactory evidence of what can be accomplished in the development of the resources of its soil and climate than Sunnyside; and Mr. Frisbie may justly feel proud of his success, coming as he did from a mercantile life with no previous experience of farming or fruit growing.

He lived on his ranch until 1881, when he moved to town, remodeled his house at the corner of Tenth and F streets, where he and his wife now reside. He has always taken an active

interest in the agricultural and horticultural resources of this county and is always ready to assist in its development.



**CAPTAIN RUFUS K. PORTER**, now seventy-one years old, came to California in 1849, and forty years of his very busy life have been spent on this coast. The Captain is of English descent. His grandfather, Tyler Porter, was born in the State of Maine, and was a farmer and a soldier in the Revolution. His son, Rufus Porter, was born in Maine, and lived until he was ninety-three years of age. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and received a pension from the Government. He was married to Miss Eunice Twombly, a daughter of William Twombly, a native of Maine, who had nine children, the subject of this sketch being the third, and but four of which still survive.

The subject of this sketch attended school until he was thirteen years of age, when he went to Connecticut and learned the clock-maker's trade. He was in the Jerome clock factory four years, when he went through the Southern States peddling clocks, and stopped in Texas for a year, where he taught school and was deputy sheriff. He was in Austin, Texas, when it was started. From there he went to Louisiana, where he taught school for five years. He then traveled through the Western States and went back to Boston, where he was baggage-master for a while and afterward a conductor on the railroad, but being injured by an accident he was laid up for three months at Worcester, Massachusetts. In 1849 he went all the way from Boston across the plains to Sacramento, California, where he engaged in mining. He was clerk in the San Francisco postoffice for seven years. He then went to Lower California, where he was engaged in the merchandise trade and mining. He received authority from the Mexican Government to take the salt, of which there was a large field there at that time, and ship it to San Francisco. He then went on

horseback across the country, thirty days' journey, and stopped at San Pedro, where he was store and hotel keeper. From there he went to San Diego and settled on Government land at Spring Valley and engaged in farming and stock-raising, and supplied the market of San Diego with butter, eggs, cheese and milk. He was married December 24, 1852, to Mrs. Sophia Moody, daughter of Edward Welch, a native of Maine. Mrs. Moody had a daughter, Marietta Moody, born April 5, 1845, who married Captain I. A. Gregory, of Marblehead, Massachusetts, and now resides with her family at North Chollas. Mr. and Mrs. Porter have one daughter, Rufina A. She is the wife of Mr. Chas. S. Crosby, and was born in San Francisco, November 23, 1854.

The Captain has been Spanish court interpreter for many years; he has also been a school trustee and overseer of highways, and has been a staunch Republican since the organization of the party. He has long been a correspondent for one of the leading San Francisco papers. He is in good health and a lively old gentleman. His wife also enjoys good health. They came to their present ranch in July, 1886, and have a very pleasant home, and devote considerable attention to raising fine fowls, of which they have different varieties.



**JAMES RUSSELL**, was born in the city of New York, July 7, 1853, and in the year 1858 he crossed the ocean, together with his parents, to make his home in the Golden West, arriving in San Francisco in the fall of the same year. From there he moved to Stockton, where he received his education, principally in the common schools. His father being in the wholesale and retail hat business, he was employed first as clerk, and afterward, during the sickness of his father, together with an older brother, took control of the business, and assisted his father, on his recovery, to run the business. During this time his mother also be-

came an invalid, and he took care of her until she came south to San Diego for her health. Mr. Russell and his father moved from Stockton to San Francisco, where he continued as clerk in the hat store of his father. During his life in Stockton he was known as a great fireman, never missing a fire for several years, being a member of the volunteer hose company, Eureka No. 2, and a very earnest and daring worker, always taking great interest in all tournaments given by the fire department. In San Francisco he continued to clerk for his father until 1870, when he was called to San Diego to take charge of a grocery business, formerly owned by his older brother, and also to look after his invalid mother, arriving here April 1, 1870, at which time quite an excitement was prevailing over the building of the "Tom" Scott railroad or Texas Pacific. The city was then in its infancy, most of the general, and all of the legal, business being done at Old San Diego, three miles north of Horton's addition. He then took charge of the grocery business, until times became so quiet that he gave it up, and turned his attention to the care of his invalid mother. In 1874 Mr. Russell went into the city marshal's office under Captain A. P. Knowles, then city marshal of San Diego, and there commenced his official and political career. He served as deputy during the marshal's term, and was also appointed Constable by the supervisors of San Diego County. At the expiration of said term he was elected Constable, and appointed city executive officer, also served as deputy sheriff and deputy United States Marshal. He is an ardent and straight Republican, and a great worker in politics, and is one of the most successful, if not the most, of officers in Southern California, never missing his man, no matter where he is located, a terror to evil doers generally, and is acknowledged as one of the best civil and criminal officers in San Diego County. During his experience in the different official capacities that he has filled, he established what is known as Russell's Detective and Patrol service, which

has been of a great deal of benefit to the citizens and business men. He has taken charge of nearly all of the criminal cases that have transpired in the county during his service as an officer, and more particularly the murder cases, making a reputation as a detective. □


During the boom times, he, like others, made quite a little money speculating. During this period he was always known as a very charitable person, giving whenever called upon, always taking 'an interest' in all public undertakings, and always, whether at home or abroad, was a great upholder of San Diego and its future; he is well known to all officials throughout his State, and has a large correspondence from officials all over the United States.

Mr. Russell was married December 22, 1880, to Miss Ida May Bosserman, a young lady of San Diego County, who has been of great assistance to him in his detective business, being very observing and shrewd, taking charge of his business matters many times when he was absent, working up cases and running down criminals. They have one girl, Charlotte May Russell, more familiarly known as "Lottie," a bright girl of seven years, known to almost every one in the city.


Mr. Russell was nominated by the Republican party of the county of San Diego for Sheriff in the fall of 1888, and made one of the most gallant fights for his party, spending a great deal of money; and made stump speeches thirty-two times in different sections of his county, for the whole ticket from Harrison and Morton down to the last officer on the ticket,—something which had not occurred for fifteen years previous, and brought against him the enemies he had made in his fourteen years' official experience,—the "mugwump" element and the jealous office-seekers who did not wish him to succeed. The fight was a bitter one, all concentrated to beat him, which was consummated by fraud. The whole of the Republican ticket was elected except him, who was beaten by a small majority. Becoming satisfied that he was beaten by fraud, he contested the election of his



adversary, which has shown that there were several hundred illegal votes cast. After several weeks of continuous trial in court, and several months of hard work on the case, it was finally brought to its last issue in the Supreme Court of the State of California. He has made many friends, both in and out of his party, and is known as a straight Republican without question. He has been prominently mentioned as the next United States Marshal for the Southern District of California; and if the party wishes to remember one of its ablest workers it will certainly give him the appointment. In the meantime he is managing his detective and patrol service, and also acting as deputy United States marshal; and any one needing his assistance will find him a thorough gentleman and a No. 1 officer.

 G. BUTLER.—Two and one-half miles west of San Jacinto on that beautiful tract of mesa land, is situated the very nicely managed fruit ranch and nursery of L. G. Butler. It has the same grand scenery as other places near it, and it has a very artistic new dwelling-house and a very neat new barn. The property has a fine growth of young trees and shrubs on it, and as soon as the improvement in trees and hedges take shape it will be the equal of any place to be found in any county. Fifty acres are already planted to vines, orchard and nursery. The trees are just old enough to begin bearing the coming season. He has 2,000 Bartlett pear trees, 1,600 French prunes, 500 apricot, plum, peach and apple trees and 300 olive trees. The walk in front of the property, extending its whole length, has a double row of olive trees. He is sowing 300 acres of wheat, oats and barley this year. Mr. Butler was born in Wisconsin, February 28, 1851. His parents were George and Eliza (Schoolcraft) Butler. They had four children, the subject of this sketch being the third child. He was raised on a farm and attended the pub-

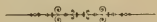
lic schools in Illinois until he was eighteen years of age. He then spent two years in Iowa and then removed to Nebraska, where he owned a farm, and he engaged in farming until October, 1873, when he sold it and came to California. He settled at Orange, where he engaged in the fruit and nursery business. He sold this business and removed to the coast where he engaged in the stock business, raising cattle and horses. In 1885 he sold out and came to San Jacinto and purchased his present place. In 1872 he was married to Miss Martha E. Selby, daughter of George Selby, a native of Ohio, born in 1856. They have one boy, Chester G., born March 14, 1881, in Orange, California. Mr. Butler does nearly all the work on his place himself. He is very industrious and a good farmer. He is well informed on the fruit tree business, and his trees show it, and are fine, without a drop of irrigation. Some people who say choice fruit cannot be raised in Southern California should see this and many other similar ranches. Such men as Mr. Butler, the practical men who show what can be done, are of great value in any community, and there is room for many more.

UGUST KRAMER, a native of Prussia, was born at Casline, Province of Pomerania, August 30, 1830, being the youngest in a family of four children. He remained at home until he was eighteen years of age, securing a common-school education and learning the trade of tailor, which he continued in his own country until 1856, when his attention was turned toward America, and he took passage at Bremen by a sailing vessel for Baltimore, and after a pleasant voyage of six weeks he arrived at Baltimore in July, 1856. He then went to Cincinnati, remaining five months, and then to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he opened a tailor shop and remained three years, then selling out and coming to California in 1860.



He joined a company of about sixteen wagons and came across the plains by Council Bluffs, Omaha, up the north side of the Platte river, by Landers' Cut-off, north of Salt Lake, to the Dalles in Oregon, then to Portland and Vancouver's Island, and arrived in San Francisco in 1861, where he remained eight years in the tailor shop of a Mr. Tobin. In 1869 he came to San Francisco, bringing about \$2,000 worth of clothing, and renting one of the three stores, then built in town on Fifth street, between G and H, and at once started a tailor shop; later he moved to Higgins' block and opened a store, remaining about three years; he then bought a lot on the Plaza and there put up a two-story building for store room and living conveniences. In 1872 he rented a store and moved to Los Angeles, remaining about one and one-half years, and then moved to Salem, Oregon, and remained two and a half years. He then went to Bodie, but finding the weather too cold he returned to San Diego, in 1876, and opened a tailor shop and a store of gents' furnishing goods in his own building on the Plaza, which he continued until May, 1888. He speculated a little during the boom of 1888, but his success was mainly due to strict attention to business, and is now enjoying the fruits of his labor.

Mr. Kramer was married in San Francisco, in March, 1864, to Miss Kenpe Jacobini, a lady of Swiss descent. His wife died in 1867, leaving no children.



**J. STICE**, of San Diego County, was born in Scotland County, Missouri, on the 10th day of February, 1849. His father was a native of Kentucky, and his mother a native of Missouri. There were twelve children, six of whom are now living. The subject of this sketch was the eleventh child in order of birth. He came to California with his father, mother and family, in 1857. There were about 100 wagons, and his brother Bluford, having crossed before, was captain of the company.

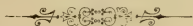
Mr. Stice and family came direct to Napa valley, arriving in October, and bought the "Old Mill" farm of 300 acres, where he remained until 1860, when he sold out and went to Solano County, where he bought a farm of 160 acres. He followed farming until 1868, when he sold out and went to San Jacinto, where he began stock-farming, first buying one-twentieth of the San Jacinto ranch, which consisted of 35,000 acres, and was owned by the Estndillo heirs. He bought 1,776 acres at \$2.33 per acre, then stocked it; but, dry seasons following one another, he made little progress in cattle-raising. In 1874 he drove his stock to San Jacinto and sold them. He then bought a farm of 130 acres and farmed for two years, when he sold the farm and moved to the Sacramento river, on what was called Andrus Island, an island about five by ten miles, but lying below the river and surrounded by dykes. Beets and other vegetables were the main products of the island. He was there about six months, when a freshet came, the dyke broke, and house and everything was carried away, only a little furniture being recovered. He then returned to Napa County, and exchanged the San Jacinto ranch for a small farm in Napa valley.


Mr. A. J. Stice had been with his father all these years, but in 1876 he left the home circle and came to San Jacinto, where he rented and farmed General Bowden's ranch for about three years. He then went to Los Angeles and rented the Agricultural Park, running it about six months, when he moved to Calico, San Bernardino County, where he ran a saloon. He also sold water in the town of Calico, hauling it about two and one-half miles, and selling it for at first 5 cents, then 3 cents per gallon, there being no water at Calico at that time. He remained at Calico until 1882, when he sold out and came to the city of San Bernardino, and under the firm name of Stice & Phelps, bought and managed a livery stable and business, remaining one year, when he sold out and returned to San Jacinto, and built the first livery stable at that place, which he ran for two years,

then selling. Buying a planing mill at San Jacinto, he managed it for about eighteen months, selling in February, 1889, and retiring from active business. While at San Bernardino he made seven trips to the Bear valley, driving a team of fourteen mules, hauling cement for the Bear valley dam.

He was married at San Jacinto in July, 1886, to Miss Adalidie Thomas, who was born in Los Angeles, of American and Spanish parents. The union has been blessed with one child, who is still living.

Mr. Stice was elected Constable in San Diego County in 1872, for two years, but resigned when he moved from the county. In November, 1886, he was elected Supervisor of the Fifth District for a term of four years. He is a director of the Agricultural District, No. 22, appointed by the Governor, and in company with the eight other members originated and successfully carried through the first agricultural fair ever held in the county. It was held at Escondido, commencing October 1, 1889, and continuing five days. It was founded on a State subscription of \$4,000, \$2,000 of which could be applied in 1889, and the remaining \$2,000 in 1890, the subscription to be applied in securing ground and erecting suitable buildings. The fair was successfully carried through, with a small surplus in the hands of the treasurer.



 AMUEL WHITMORE, rancher, San Diego County, is a native of the State of New York, and was born July 23, 1836. His father, Oliver B. Whitman, was born in New Jersey, and was of Holland Dutch parentage. He was married to Miss Mary Aldrich, daughter of Charles Aldrich, of Vermont, and also of Holland Dutch parentage. She was born in Vermont in 1808, and had four children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the second. He was raised in New York, where he worked on the farm in summer and went to school in

the winter until he was eighteen years of age, when he learned the harness-maker's trade, at which he worked for two and a half years, but quit on account of failing health. In 1856 he removed to Belvidere, Boone County, Illinois, where he engaged in farming, and attended school two winters. In 1860, with a company of twenty-one, he came across the plains to California. He landed in the north part of the State and engaged in school teaching, mining and farming. In 1869 he came to San Diego, overland, through the center of the State, with a team, and settled at the head of the bay. Here he traded part of his team for a Government claim, on which he staid two years, and in 1873 bought two acres of land in Chollas Valley. He assisted in planting the trees on the ranch called the "Nest," and has improved the ranch on which he now resides. It is planted to all kinds of fruit and has ripe fruit of some kind every day of the year. He was married in 1883 to Miss Ella Philips, who was born July 30, 1851. Her father, Wesley Philips, was born in New Jersey, September 28, 1803, and raised in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Whitmore's grandfather was a local Methodist minister, and the whole family were Methodists from the commencement of Methodism. Her mother was Margaret R. Connell, daughter of Zachariah Connell, the founder of Connellsville, Pennsylvania, and was born August 18, 1808. Her father provided supplies for the soldiers of the Revolution. He was born in 1737 and died August 26, 1813. Mrs. Whitmore's family moved to Illinois, and four of her brothers were in the Union army. Her brother, Robinson Philips, died of camp sickness, June 5, 1861, before he was sent to the front; Joseph Henry Philips was a musician in the Second Iowa regiment and was killed at the battle of Fort Donelson. Fielding D. Philips was a member of Company F, One Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois. He was wounded and taken prisoner in the expedition at Red River, was paroled, returned home and died from his wounds. John H. Philips served all through the war in Com-

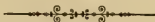
pany D, Twenty-second Illinois, and was slightly wounded. He died October 25, 1876. Joseph Henry Philip's body was found on the battle field by his comrades and buried beside an oak, on a smooth place of which they cut his name. Years afterward when the tree was cut a chip came off on the reverse side of which were found his initials. The new wood had grown into the carved letters and thus his remains were identified. Mrs. Whitmore now has the piece of tree and it was shown the writer. It is almost needless to say that Mr. and Mrs. Whitmore were both trusty and efficient members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of San Diego, and workers in the Sunday-school. She is its organist and he its librarian. He is the superintendent of the Mount Hope Cemetery, which office he has held three years. Mrs. Whitmore is president of the W. C. T. U. of San Diego County.



**JAMES KERR.**—At the front, among the most prominent business men of San Jacinto, and those who have been most active in the promotion of its growth, stands the name of James Kerr. He was born in Millersburg, Holmes County, Ohio, October 13, 1849. His father, James Kerr, was born in Virginia, February 7, 1800. His grandfather, James Kerr, was also born in Virginia and was a soldier in the Revolution and in the war of 1812. His mother, Alice (Elliot) Kerr, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, January 20, 1812, and was married to James Kerr in 1830. The fruit of this union was nine children, seven of whom are still living. Mr. Kerr was the youngest but one. In 1852 his father moved to the Platte Purchase, Missouri, and there, when a lad, attended school. In April, 1867, when he was eighteen years of age, he was married to Miss Clarissa Cockerel. She was born in Kentucky, October 20, 1851. Her father, Mr. James Cockerel, was a tobacco planter of that country. Their union has been blessed with four children,

two boys and two girls; the two first born in Missouri: William A., February 24, 1867; Georgia A., May 10, 1868; and the others born in Osage County, Kansas: Charles, May 24, 1871, and Alice Lucinda, April 15, 1872. In 1864, when fifteen years of age, Mr. Kerr attached himself to the Sixteenth Illinois Regiment as Captain's boy, and afterward did secret service for the army; and when President Lincoln made his last call for volunteers he enlisted, but the day before they were to be mustered in General Lee surrendered and he was thus debarred from being a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, which he very much regrets, as he considers it a high honor. He has been a farmer most of the time in Kansas. In 1876 he came to California and settled at Compton, Los Angeles County, and was appointed deputy-sheriff in 1877, and served in that capacity for two years, and during the same time carried on a stock ranch. In 1878 he bought land and engaged in the real-estate business. In 1882 he sold out and moved into Los Angeles. While there he aided in forming the San Jacinto Land Association, of which he became a member and stockholder. They purchased 17,500 acres of the San Jacinto Viego ranch of the Estudillos and others. Mr. Compton and Mr. Kerr became the agents for the sale of this land, and in 1885 he moved with his family to San Jacinto and bought 160 acres for a home ranch and built a brick residence, and his sons are raising stock and grain on the ranch. Through Mr. Kerr's agency the whole of the Land Association's property was sold at remunerative prices and the whole transaction proved a success. He assisted in organizing the Los Angeles National Bank and was one of its stockholders. He helped to organize the San Jacinto Land & Water Company, which was also a success. The system is artesian supply. The next enterprise which he helped organize was the Fairview Land & Water Company, in connection with Mr. Compton, Mr. Howes and others. It comprises 2,900 acres of land, is furnished with twenty-one miles of iron

pipe, through which water is conveyed from the San Jacinto river. On the tract is also the town of Florida, where the water is under 238 feet pressure. Mr. Kerr continues his interest in this enterprise. He has also been interested in the organization of the city of San Jacinto and was elected one of its first board of trustees, receiving 155 votes out of 157 cast, and was elected president of the city board of trustees. He is also one of the commissioners to locate the site for the Insane Asylum. He has helped to organize the State Bank of San Jacinto, of which he is vice-president and stockholder. He has helped organize the San Jacinto Lime and Lumber Company, and is its vice-president. They are manufacturing lime from one twin draw kiln. It was put in operation one year ago last September and has run day and night ever since, averaging 100 barrels of lime each day, for which they find a ready sale. He also took a lively interest in getting the railroad to San Jacinto and assisted in raising the subsidy of \$55,000 and the right of way for the road. He rightly enjoys the good-will and confidence of his fellow townsmen, and there is to all appearances a vast amount of practical business left in him yet.



ALEXANDER EDWARDS, one of San Jacinto's most honorable citizens, was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, February 19, 1828. His father, Elijah Edwards, was a native of Kentucky, but removed to Indiana and raised his family there. His ancestors were originally from North Carolina. His mother, Charlotte (Davidson) Edwards, was a native of Pennsylvania. Her father, James Davidson, was from Scotland, educated in Edinburgh. Mr. Edwards' parents had six children, but three of whom survive, Mr. Edwards being the oldest. He was educated at Greensburg, Indiana. When eighteen years of age the Mexican war broke out and he enlisted, in 1846, in Company G, Mounted Rifles, and later enlisted in Fifth Indi-

ana, Company K. His company was in all the battles from the siege of Vera Cruz to the taking of the city of Mexico. After the war with Mexico he became a fence contractor and carpenter on the railroad for fourteen years. When the old flag was fired on at Fort Sumter his patriotic blood was up, and he enlisted at President Lincoln's first call for 75,000 three-months men, in Company B, Seventh Indiana Infantry. At the end of three months' service he re-enlisted, in the Fifty-second Indiana Railroad Regiment, and served three years and six months. Five days after leaving Camp Morton, Indianapolis, they invested Fort Donelson, and this regiment had the honor of taking the first three lines of works. He was at the taking of Corinth; from there under General McPherson, they were sent to repair the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. They worked on it two months and put it in running order. Then they took and held Fort Pillow for a year. They then went with General Sherman back to Vicksburg to destroy the railroad. They knocked the flanges from the wheels of the locomotives with sledges, put powder in their fire boxes and exploded them. Then the ties were heated in the middle and bent around the telegraph poles. From there they went to Memphis. Then they fought the battle of Tupelo with Forrest. They were then sent to Missouri to run Price out of that State. They marched 700 miles until they returned to St. Louis. They went on transports to Nashville and fought there. They then went to Mobile, where they got the news of Lee's surrender. In front of Corinth Mr. Edwards was promoted as First Lieutenant and commanded his company for two years. He was detailed to command Company F at the battle of Tupelo. When mustered out of the service he went back to railroading again. In 1871 he went to Kansas and was on the Santa Fe system for three years. He bought and built in Kansas, but the grasshoppers came up like a cloud, settled down on the country and ate up everything. He left the State in 1874 and came to Pasadena. He bought twelve acres of land at



Pasadena for \$60 per acre, lived on it for eleven years and sold it for \$1,000 per acre. It afterward advanced to \$3,000 per acre. He came to San Jacinto in 1885, where he purchased thirty acres at \$45 per acre and sold it for \$200 per acre. He also invested in Florida lands. He has a very attractive home in San Jacinto. The house is of brick and is a little model of beauty. The grounds consist of seven acres, on which there is a good artesian well of excellent water, a good barn and other improvements. One of the great attractions of the place are the large trees of natural growth that have been saved in their primeval state on the property. In 1839 Mr. Edwards was married to Miss Elizabeth Weingarh, who was born in Bavaria in 1841, and came to the United States in 1852. He was made a Mason in 1868, and is a member of the G. A. R., J. A. Addison Post, No. 121, San Jacinto. In politics he has always been a Republican.



**THE HIGH BROTHERS.**—Messrs. William E. High and John E. High were sons of John High, a native of Chester County, near Phenixville, Pennsylvania, who was born in 1795 and was a land-owner and farmer. Their grandfather, Jacob High, was a resident of Chester County, and removed to Cumberland County, where he remained until his death. Their forefathers came from Germany to America before the Revolution; their name was Hoch, German for *high*. Their mother, Christina Ehst, was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, in 1800, a daughter of Samuel Ehst, who was a farmer and lived until his death in that county. Their parents were married in 1820, and had a family of eleven children. William E. was the fifth, and John E. the seventh. They came to California together, and so have remained since, being identical in all their business relations, so that when one is mentioned it is almost equivalent to speaking of both. Their parents, in their re-

ligious views, were Mennonites, a sort of Quaker-like branch of the church; and although they do not belong to any church here, they are believers in Christ and in the Scriptures. The ranch on which they live consists of ten acres in Chollas valley, not far from the end of the H street railway of San Diego. This ranch is devoted to almost every kind of fruit, while their market is at their very door. They have many bearing orange trees of several varieties, including Washington and Australian Navels, also lemons, limes, olives, gnavas, loquats, peaches, pears, apples, apricots, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, etc. From 100 feet square of blackberry bushes they raised in one year 2,500 baskets, which sold for \$410. The next year they sold from the same ground \$385 worth.

William E. High was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, on the 1st day of January, 1830. He remained on his father's farm until he was twenty years old, attending the district schools as opportunity afforded. Then he went to Chester County and lived with an uncle for two years. At the end of that time he returned to the old farm. In June following, which was 1852, his father died, the place was sold, and he hired out to work on a farm in the same county. He remained there for three years, and during that time taught the district school for one season. Afterward he went to Bucks County, and during 1856-57 ran a saw-mill. The latter part of 1857, however, saw him back again in Berks County, where he stayed until the following spring. These subsequent changes in business had tended to unsettle him somewhat, and he decided to seek a new country. He had heard much of California and the fortunes that had been acquired in that distant land. Thither he determined to journey. After two weeks spent in New York city, he set sail on the *Star of the West* for Cuba, and from there took passage on the *New Granada* for Aspinwall. Crossing the Isthmus, he took the John L. Stephens at Panama, and after an uneventful voyage he arrived at San Francisco the



15th of May, 1858. The same day he left for Sacramento, and from there went through Placer and El Dorado counties. At Diamond Spring, in the latter county, he worked in a saw-mill for six months. Then he went to Nevada County, where he engaged in mining, following that business with varying degrees of success for nearly ten years. During this time he was located at Moore's Flat, Washington, and at North San Juan.

Early in 1868 he visited San Francisco, and while there made up his mind to come to the southern part of the State. He accordingly went back to Nevada County, settled up his business, and in the following spring started for San Diego, arriving here on the 2d of March. Being well pleased with the outlook, he decided to remain. He located 160 acres of land eighteen miles southeast of the city, but sold it in six months' time, and settled on another piece of 175 acres adjoining the National Ranch grant, ten miles from San Diego. He cultivated a small portion of this in fruit, and remained on it four years, during which time he acquired a title, after some difficulty experienced, some parties claiming it as a Mexican grant. About the 1st of January, 1874, he moved to Chollas valley, two and one-half miles from San Diego, where he purchased five acres of land, and there he and his brother engaged in raising fruit of different varieties. They experimented with various kinds until they found what was most suitable to the soil and climate, and these varieties they adhered to. The result was that they soon acquired the reputation of raising the finest fruit to be found in this section, and the product of their orchard commanded the highest price.

Mr. High still remains on this famous place, and, with his brother, still cultivates it. In April, 1876, he went East to attend the Centennial, and while absent was married to Susan Bechtel. He returned in October with his bride. Two and one-half years later she died. For the last eight years Mr. High has been a member of the Cemetery Commission of San

Diego; he was the first president of the San Diego County Horticultural Society, and is now its vice-president. He was one of the directors and vice-president for two years of the Consolidated National Bank, and was a stockholder in the old San Diego Bank before the consolidation. He is interested in the San Diego & Cuyamaca Railroad, now in the course of construction. Four years ago he bought 2,000 acres of land in the Cuyamaca grant, and he and his brother now own 3,000 acres there, which is used for grazing purposes, and they have over 200 head of cattle on it. Mr. High and his brother are equally interested in all their enterprises, and together they own considerable city and outside property. The site of Otay was sold by his brother to the present owners. Together they contributed 160 acres of fine land as a bonus to the California Southern to induce them to build their road here. Mr. High has contributed liberally to all public movements, and although of a retiring disposition he is in reality one of San Diego's most progressive and substantial citizens. It is to the earnest and well-timed efforts of men like William E. High that the present prosperous condition of this thriving city is largely due.



**J**OHAN H. CRESMER, proprietor of wagon and carriage shop, San Jacinto, was born in Hartford County, Maryland, November 15, 1860. His father, John G. Cresmer, with his mother, came to the United States from Germany in 1853. They had a family of eleven children, two of whom are dead. The subject of this sketch was the eighth child, and was educated in Baltimore, Maryland, in both German and English. He made a business of canning fruit for some time, both in Maryland and afterward in De Witt County, Illinois. He also canned large quantities of sweet corn. In 1886 he came to San Jacinto, where he worked in the planing-mill, making doors and windows, and during the rapid building of the place made

nearly all the doors and windows in town and vicinity. He now has a carriage and wagon shop, where he manufactures and repairs. He was married in 1882 to Miss Lena Gerhardt, also a native of Maryland, born in Baltimore, at which place her father was a manufacturer of and dealer in shoes. They have four children, viz.: Walter H., L. Ernestine, Nellie V. and Elizabeth Ruth. His father died September, 1876, aged sixty, and his mother resides with a son in Maryland. Mr. Cresmer is a good, industrious citizen, one of the kind who helps to make the country grow.

**F**RANCIS F. McCracken's grandfather, John McCracken, was a Scotchman, who came to America in 1802. His son, Felix McCracken, was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, in 1809. He was a land-owner, farmer and stock-raiser. F. F. McCracken's maternal grandfather, Mr. John Smalley, was a native of Belgium, and came to America and settled in Kentucky, where he was an extensive planter. His daughter, Cyrene Smalley, was born in Kentucky in 1818, and was married to Mr. Felix McCracken in 1835. They had a family of seven, but two of whom survive—Mr. F. F. McCracken and his brother, William Felix McCracken, who resides in Oblong, Illinois, where he has a farm and is County Commissioner. Mr. F. F. McCracken attended the district schools and graduated in the Hartsville University, Bartholomew County, Indiana. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry. At the battle of Stone River he was wounded, and afterward discharged for the consequent disability. After leaving the army he engaged in school-teaching for two hundred and four months. Since then he has been a contractor and builder.

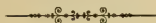
He was married in 1865 to Miss Ellen E. Chrisman, daughter of Elias B. Chrisman, born at Westport, Indiana, in 1848. Their union

has been blessed with four children, all born in Avena, Illinois: Elias H., born July 13, 1866; Alma D., born November 27, 1867; Mary A., born July 18, 1871, and Willie E., born March 3, 1874. The latter son is now a member of the San Diego Rifles. The oldest son learned four trades: printing, cabinet-making, carpenter and barber, and is now working in one of the most popular shops in San Diego. He has been an Odd Fellow for the past twenty-three years, and is a scarlet-degree member. He has purchased property and made a good home in San Diego, and also owns property on Coronado Beach. He has the contract and is just completing the large new Armory Hall for the San Diego Rifles. Mr. McCracken was born in Indiana, July 29, 1843, and has still, apparently, a long life before him, and the county in which he lives may depend on finding him on the side of right, in favor of our public schools, and a stout fighter against bond institutions and monopoly, for which he has suffered so much.

**O**WEN M. McDERMOTT, the pioneer blacksmith of San Jacinto, was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, November 9, 1844. His father, Michael McDermott, and his mother, Ann (Halpin) McDermott, were both natives of Ireland. When eighteen years of age young McDermott left his green island home and came to the United States. He settled in New York city, at which place and in New Jersey he learned his trade, which he has followed nearly all his life, with the exception of a few years spent in Nevada and Arizona, prospecting and digging for gold and dealing in mining stock. He opened his first shop on his own account in Eureka, Nevada, and it was there he became acquainted with and married Miss Mary McAvoy, a native of Chicago. They have five children, viz.: Eugene, Mary and William, born in Eureka, August 10, 1879, February 14, 1881, and October 8, 1882; Parnell, born in Arizona, March 17, 1884, and John

E., born May 25, 1886. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

Mr. McDermott opened his blacksmith shop in San Jacinto May 14, 1885. It is located on Hewitt street, just opposite the old adobe building. Mr. McDermott's knowledge of the business brings him more work than he can do, and his business extends out for fifteen miles around. He owns twenty lots in the city, has two artesian wells and has built a house. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States about twelve years ago, and has forever left his native land.



**J**OHAN H. QUINTON is a native of Buffalo, New York, and was born June 26, 1847. His father, John Quinton, was born in Scotland in 1810, and came to New York in 1829. He was a pattern-maker by trade, but sailed on the lakes as a sea captain for eighteen years. He resided in Canada for some time, and owned one of the farms on which the city of Kingston now stands. Mr. J. H. Quinton's mother, Bridget (Calahan) Quinton, was born in 1810, and was married to Mr. John Quinton in 1839 and had a family of five children, three daughters and two sons. His brother George enlisted in the Twenty-first New York Volunteers, was wounded in the second battle of Bull Run by a ball which passed through the left arm, and after a few months in the hospital was again reported for duty. When the second engagement at Fredricksburg was fought, an artillery engagement, the company was guarding the battery, when a stray shell passed, a small piece striking him in the neck, killing him instantly, the only one killed in the company at that time, and the only engagement they were in, as they were soon afterward mustered out. His loss so grieved his father that it hastened his death. The remainder of the family are still living. Mr. Quinton was the fourth child and received his education in Buf-

falo, New York. In 1863 he went to Canada and drove a private mail for Hon. T. C. Street, a member of the Canada Parliament. He remained there two years, when he went to the oil regions at Petroleum Center, where he stayed some time and was very successful. He then returned to Buffalo, where he engaged in blacksmithing, which business he continued until 1869. He also learned the engineering business and went South; from there he went to Maysville, Kentucky, where he became a blacksmith for the Maysville & Lexington Railroad Company. He then went to Vicksburg, Mississippi, and was an engineer on a wrecking-boat engaged in raising machinery and boilers out of boats sunk during the war. From there he went to Memphis to escape the yellow fever, and ran on a tri-weekly packet between Memphis and Osceola. He opened a blacksmith shop in Osceola, Arkansas, where he worked for two years, when he came to the mouth of the Red River, where he was detained two weeks on account of low water. The fare was \$30 deck passage from the mouth of the river to Shreveport, Louisiana; the boat was delayed at Alexandria, 210 miles away, on account of low water, and there was no way to get through but to go on foot, and thirty-two passengers went through in this way, Mr. Quinton being one, who made the trip in eight days. The Texas Pacific Railroad was then running to Longview. Mr. Quinton came to Mineola, Texas, and built the first hotel in the place, where he remained until the road was finished to Dallas, in 1872. He rode into Dallas on the first train and engaged in building, all the inside work of the court-house being done by him. When building got dull he then engaged in blacksmithing at that place until 1887, when, on account of ill health, he came to San Diego and opened a grocery store on National avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets. Mr. Quinton was a lieutenant in the Lamar Rifles in Texas under Governor Hubbard. He was married, August 15, 1875, to Miss Eugenia Johnson, daughter of James Johnson, a planter

of Mississippi. She was born in Yazoo City, Mississippi, in 1858.



**P. CHRISTENSON**, contractor and builder, at San Diego, was born at Aalborg, Denmark, June 5, 1827, being the youngest of nine children, only four of whom survive. He was privileged with a common-school education and also studied architecture at the Architectural Institute. He then learned the trade of brick-mason, which he followed in contracting and building for a number of years. In 1866 he left Denmark, going to Hamburg, and then taking a steamer for New York. He then went to Chicago, and there found employment in the office of Mr. Waskjer, an architect of that city. After six months he went to Omaha, and then to New Orleans, arriving in November, 1866, and remaining until July, 1867, when he went to St. Louis and worked at his trade as mason until the fall of 1869. He then came to California by the Central Pacific route and arrived at San Francisco in September. Remaining there till December, he took a steamer for San Diego, where he arrived December 18, 1869, and has from that time till lately done considerable contracting in the building line, and has built for himself two fine buildings, one of which he occupies as a residence.

He was married in San Diego, May 6, 1874, to Mrs. Hannah Marshall, a native of Burlington, Iowa, and of their five children only one daughter survives.



**FRANCISCO ESTUDILLO**, Mayor of San Jacinto and a native of California, was born in Old Town, San Diego County, California, July 23, 1844. His father, Jose Antonio Estudillo, was born in Monterey, California. His grandfather came from Spain. His mother, Victoria (Dominguez) Estudillo, was born in Los Angeles in 1801, and was married to Mr.

Estudillo in 1825. Their union was blessed with twelve children, five boys and seven girls. The subject of this sketch was the youngest of the family. He spent a good deal of his young life on their ranch 100 miles from any schools, and is eminently a self-made man. Their ranch consisted of 35,000 acres, covering an area of about 8 x 10 miles of the upper part of the San Jacinto Plains, at the foot of the San Jacinto range of mountains. The property was granted to his father by the Mexican government for his services as manager and administrator of the San Luis Rey, which estate he had the control of for about ten years. Mr. Estudillo's ranch was devoted to stock-raising and had on it from 6,000 to 7,000 head of cattle and 1,500 head of horses, partly mixed with Arabian blood. The family kept the ranch until 1883, when it was subdivided and the San Jacinto Land Company bought about half of it. Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Estudillo were the first to use the San Jacinto river for irrigation.

Mr. Estudillo has done his full share in aiding the growth of the town. He donated twenty-seven acres to the railroad for depot grounds. He built the city livery stable, the first in the city, and the large brick warehouse, 50 x 120 feet, with an asphaltum floor and a corrugated roof, his tasteful brick residence with its neat colored verandahs, which is an ornament to the town and a credit to the refined taste of its owner. He has sold 3,000 acres of his share of the ranch; the balance, 1,100 acres, he still owns. He is now engaged in shipping grain to Los Angeles. April 14, 1890, he was elected Mayor of San Jacinto.

In 1866 he was married to Miss Carmen Robidoux, by whom he had two children, viz.: Christopher, born in 1869; and Frank, born in 1871. He lost his wife, and was again married in 1873, to Miss Felicitus Machado, who was born in San Diego in 1856. Her father, Jesus Machado, was also a native of San Diego, of Spanish ancestry. They have as the fruit of this union one boy, Jose Antonio, born July 12, 1875. Mr. Estudillo has held the office of Jus-



tice of the Peace for several years and was a member of the board of supervisors for four years, and is now a city trustee. Mr. and Mrs. Estudillo are both members of the Catholic Church, and are held in high esteem by the people of the community in which they have lived for so many years.

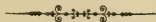


**D**R. JOSEPH RODES, of San Diego, is a native of Philadelphia, born October 15, 1863. His father, Mr. James Rodes, also a native of Philadelphia, was born in 1827, and has been in the furniture business nearly all his life. The Doctor's grandfather, Joseph Rodes, was of German descent, but born in Philadelphia. Margaret (Stewart) Rodes, the Doctor's mother, was born in Philadelphia in 1830. She was a woman of rare natural talents; the daughter of James and Sarah (Potter) Stewart, the latter from the line of Potters, of which Bishop Potter of New York is also a descendant.

His father and mother were married in 1860, and had three children: Aline, born September 7, 1861; Maree, born January 22, 1866; and Joseph. The latter spent his boyhood days in Philadelphia, where he attended the public schools. In 1882 he began to study medicine with Dr. A. R. Thomas, dean and professor of anatomy in the Hahnemann College of Philadelphia, and continued with him five years. In 1884 he entered the above college, and graduated with high honors in 1887. He then engaged in the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, and shortly became assistant surgeon to Dr. William B. Van Lennep. During the following two years he served as chief of the dispensary staff, associate physician to the nervous, eye, and venereal out-patient departments of the Hahnemann Hospital; assistant demonstrator of anatomy, and assistant to the clinics, in the Hahnemann College; also pathologist to the Children's Homœopathic Hospital.

Late in 1889 he came to San Diego for rest and to see the country, and has now decided to

remain here, to engage in the practice of his profession. He has established himself in rooms 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Bon Ton Building (Sixth and D streets), where he has most exceedingly well equipped offices. He is a man of culture and ability, the author of numerous medical essays and a member of the Episcopal Church. He will doubtless be quite an accession to the already able medical profession of San Diego.

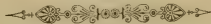


**F**RANK X. WINTER, baker at San Diego, was born at Schwarzach, Bühl County, Germany, October 30, 1860. He received a common-school education. His father and grandfather being bakers, he followed in their footsteps, and learned the trade in his father's establishment, and spent one year in a bakery at Baden Baden. August 14, 1877, he left for America, taking the steamer Switzerland at Antwerp and arriving at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 27, and worked at his trade, remaining until September 28, 1880. He then went to California by way of Chicago and Omaha, arriving at Los Angeles, October 12, but left at once for San Diego, going by rail to Santa Ana, and the old Seeley stage line, arriving October 14. He at once entered the bakery of his brother Joseph, corner of Fourth and H streets, where he remained five years. In October, 1885, he started the first steam laundry, adjoining his brother, under the firm name of Burth & Winter, for a year. He then worked in the Bay City Bakery, for Charles Wold, about four months, when he rented his bakery and bought a horse and wagon with plant and route, which business he has continued successfully until the present time. By thrift and economy, he has purchased a lot at Coronado and at Ocean Beach, and in February, 1889, bought the bakery and lot which he has before rented on Second street, between C and D streets. In the summer of 1888, he went East to Philadelphia, and passed two pleasant months with his family and friends.

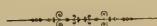


Mr. Winter was married, June 17, 1884, to Miss Mary Bernauer, a native of Dodtman, State of Baden, Germany, who came to San Diego in 1883. They have four children, only two of whom are now living: Randolph Albert and Mary M..

He is a member of the San Diego Lodge, Knights of Pythias, No. 28. He has been a member of the City Guard for six years, and a member of the Harmony and Phoenix Bands.

ARTHUR G. MUNN is a "native son of the Golden West," and owner and publisher of the *San Jacinto Register*. He was born in Kelseyville, Lake County, California, September 10, 1864. His father, O. A. Munn, was a native of Cleveland, Ohio, and has been a resident of California since 1849. He is by profession a lawyer, and resides in San Jacinto. Mr. Munn's mother, Sarah E. (Thompson) Munn, was born in Kentucky. They had five children, Mr. Munn being the fourth child. He completed his education at Fresno, September 10, 1885. He then formed a partnership with Mr. J. P. Kerr in the purchase of the *San Jacinto Register*. They published the paper for two years, when he bought out Mr. Kerr, and is now sole proprietor. He is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters. Was married May 6, 1889, to Mrs. S. E. Grannis, daughter of S. O. Dagget, born in 1864.

Mr. Munn is publishing a good paper, fully awake to all the interests of San Jacinto and vicinity.

M. G. WHEELER, San Diego.—Efficient engineers are necessary to the development of every new country, and among that list we must class the name of Mr. M. G. Wheeler, who was born of New England parentage in the town of Medina, Orleans Coun-

ty, New York, February 28, 1845, being the youngest in a family of ten children, only six of whom survive. His parents soon moved to Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin, where, after three months his father died, leaving the mother with nine children, the youngest, M. G., one of twins, being five months old and the eldest but nineteen years. He lived in Wisconsin and Minnesota until he was twelve years of age, when, with his mother, he came to California, having two brothers then located at Marysville, Yuba County. He followed farming at that place for about four years, and then feeling the need of an education he went to Oakland and entered the preparatory department of the State University, remaining five years. He then entered the college in the class of 1869. During his education he had to earn his own way and worked at odd jobs, such as collecting, etc., and during vacations worked at farming.

He left college in January, 1867, and entered the office of F. W. Boardman, city and county surveyor, remaining one and a half years. He was then offered a position by Kimball Brothers to survey and subdivide the tract called Rancho de la Nacion, of which National City is a part. On his arrival in San Diego in 1868, the only buildings were the barracks. The town site was covered with brush, and rabbits and quail lived in the streets. He lived on a ranch until December, 1868, when he completed the survey. James Pascoe then offered him the position of deputy and a partnership interest in surveying the county of San Diego, and they established their office at Old Town. The first work was the shore line and the tide line of the bay, a party wishing to purchase. The business was then improving and people were rapidly coming into the town, business in surveying was very active in the laying off of the Pueblo lands in the vicinity of New Town, now San Diego, and the laying off of the park; then followed the survey of Roseville. He was employed by the Government in surveys about the country, and made many in Lower California on ranches, roads and mines, and one time building a road

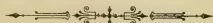
from Rafael across to the port of San Felipe, on the Gulf of California. He has held the office of county surveyor for eight years and city engineer for three terms, and has always held commission as United States deputy surveyor. He has also done much railroad work in the northern part of the State, and also work at Guaymas, on the Sonora branch of the Santa Fe line. In October, 1880, he took the first location party into the field for the Southern California Railroad, setting the initial stakes at National City, and continued in the employ of the company until the road was completed to Colton. In 1884-'85 he was in the employ of the same company locating a road through Cajon Pass from Barstow to San Diego. He returned to the latter place in the fall of 1885 and opened an office, and by invitation of the Coronado Beach Company entered competitively with plans and proposals for the subdivision of the Coronado tract, securing the prize and performing the work. He then engineered their water-works at Old Town and also their railroad work.

In the spring of 1886 he was appointed city engineer, holding the office one year, when he resigned and became a resident engineer in charge of sewerage of the city of San Diego, which took one and a half years to complete the work. In January, 1889, he took the position of locating engineer of the San Diego, Cuyamaca & Eastern Railroad, carrying a survey across the mountains in an easterly direction to Salton on the Desert. He has also filled the following positions of prominence; chief engineer of Mission Valley Water Company for two years, chief engineer of Board of State Harbor Commissioners of San Diego Bay, superintending engineer of Pacific Coast Land Bureau, and largely connected with many lines of development in survey of water and railroads.

Mr. Wheeler was married at San Diego, in January, 1872, to Miss Etta Murdock, a native of California. They have two children: Minerva A. and Herbert C., both living.

Ten years ago Mr. Wheeler made a survey to carry water from the Colorado river

to the Colorado Desert, which he found practicable and thinks the desert could be irrigated with comparatively little cost. He had occasion to retrace the boundary line between Upper and Lower California from the Colorado river west across the desert to the base of the mountains. A considerable part of the line follows a mesa elevated forty feet above the general level of the desert, and there found abundant evidence of former human habitation by broken pottery. The formation of the country is such as to show that evidently the Colorado river turned at one time at a point called Pilot Knob, a little south of Yuma, running nearly due west and emptying into the great Colorado basin. Broken pottery shows that the Indians inhabited that country and lived on the banks of the Colorado river as it then existed. When Mr. Wheeler arrived at San Diego, on the steamer Orizaba, he was brought on shore on a man's back, and from that wild, unsettled country he has seen San Diego grow to a prosperous mercantile city.



JAMES H. RICE, residing near Winchester, was born in Missouri, May 14, 1838. His father, Benjamin Rice, was a native of Virginia, who came to Kentucky in an early day and afterward moved to Missouri, and again removed to Kansas. The family resided near Fort Scott, and were in, and suffered from, the troubles in Kansas while a territory. He was taken prisoner by Buchanan's troops, but was soon released, as it was found he had done nothing offensive. They were farmers in Kansas until 1870, when they removed to Washington Territory, and were there three years. In 1873 they came to, and lived in, different parts of Southern California. In June, 1885, they came to Winchester, where they bought lands, built and opened the Winchester hotel. They now rent the hotel and live on the ranch.

Mr. Rice married Miss Elizabeth I. Stanfield in 1859. Her father, David Stanfield, was a

native of Knoxville, Tennessee, and removed in early days to Knoxville, Iowa, where he was County Recorder for two terms. They have one daughter, Mary A., born in 1860 and married to Mr. Lewis Sours. Mr. and Mrs. Rice have adopted two boys, who are now thirteen and fourteen years of age—George L. and Fred L. They are members of the Methodist Church, of which Mr. Rice is a trustee. They are both members of its board of stewards. Mrs. Rice was one of the four who bought and owned half of the Winchester town site, and was also the prime mover in the organization of the Methodist Church, having solicited the subscriptions that built it. She was also the first Postmistress of Winchester. Mr. Rice was a soldier in the Union army, in Company C, Kansas Volunteer Infantry.



ALFRED G. CLARK, a prominent citizen of San Diego, is a native of Trenton, Butler County, Ohio, born November 10, 1818. His father, Jonathan Clark, born in New Jersey, September 5, 1776, was a blacksmith. Mr. Clark's grandfather, David Clark, was born in New Jersey, and was a descendant of the Clarks who came to America from England before the Revolution. His great uncle and his father's uncle were signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Clark's mother, Mrs. Catherine (Jonas) Clark, was born in Maryland, in 1780. Her ancestors were German. She was married to Mr. Clark in 1800, and had a family of fourteen children, two of whom are still living. Mr. Clark was the eleventh. When he was but six years of age his father removed to Crawfordsville, Montgomery County, Indiana, and it was there, in a most primitive school-house, that he received his education. The windows of the school-house were closed with greased cotton cloth, and the floor and seats were made of puncheon. That section was then a heavily timbered country. He attended school winters. He afterward attended a seminary

taught by an Episcopal minister. He then attended the Wabash College at Crawfordsville. Mr. Clark has always been a student of men and books, and is still engaged in study. In 1835 he became clerk in a general merchandise store in Crawfordsville, and then removed to Michigan City, where he continued to clerk. His life previous to this had been spent on a farm. In October, 1838, he went to Jackson County, Iowa, by way of Chicago. There was no railroad then and he rode on the first through stage from Chicago to Galena, Illinois, and from there to Belleview, crossed over into Iowa, and located on a Government tract of land, 160 acres. He remained on this land five years, when he proved up on it, sold it, and went to Andrew, the county seat of Jackson County, where he engaged in the general merchandise business. He continued in this business for five years, when he sold out, bought a California outfit, and went with oxen to the Missouri river, where he wintered. The following May he was one of a company of thirty-two who crossed the plains. In the Black Hills the company separated for lack of feed for teams, but three of them stayed together till they reached Dallas, Oregon. He sold his teams and went in a yawl boat to Cascades, and from there took the only steamer that had ever run on the Columbia river. It was run by a little four-horse-power engine. He then came around to San Francisco on the steamer Panama, and arrived September 29, 1850. Here he left his family and went to the mines at Woods Creek, seventy-five miles from Stockton. Then he returned to San Francisco and went to Cortemardera and assisted in building two steam saw-mills. He received \$1 per hour wages, and remained here eighteen months. He had never learned the carpenter's trade, but was naturally an architect, and had learned the use of tools. He again returned to San Francisco and purchased an interest in Port Orford of Captain Tiehnor, commander of the Sea Gull steamer, and took passage with him for Port Orford January 24, 1852. They went into Humboldt to discharge freight and passengers, and


on their way out of Humboldt bay the steamer struck, and was so disabled that she became a total wreck. He never reached Port Orford, but went to Eureka, California, where he built the first family residence, and engaged in the lumber business for two years, when he sold out and again went to the mines. He was in the northern mines of California during the year 1855. In 1856 he sold out and went to San Francisco. He purchased land in Napa valley and engaged in farming and stock-raising. He also had a hardware store in Napa City. In 1856 he came from Humboldt with the intention of purchasing the land where San Diego now stands, which was offered for sale at ten cents per acre. In 1881 he sold out and went to Texas on a land speculation. He was there four years. In 1886 he arrived in San Diego, where he engaged in real-estate speculation, both for himself and others, which he still continues. He also owns mining interests in this county.

He was married in Iowa, March 13, 1842, to Miss Cyrena Philips, daughter of William Philips, a native of Ohio, but of German descent. She was born January 18, 1826, and has been with him in all his wanderings to comfort and help him, enduring all the hardships of settling a new country. Cheerfully they have just passed the forty-eighth milestone of a very happy life. They are the parents of five children: Agnes E., born in Andrew, Iowa, August 29, 1844, married to Samuel G. Clark and resided in St. Helena, where she died in 1880, leaving four sons: William G., born in Andrew, Iowa, in 1847, and died in 1860; Tomenend Delos, born at same place, February 20, 1849; Alfred Jonathan, born in Eureka, Humboldt County, California, March 18, 1853, and died April 24, 1874, in Napa valley; and Susie Cyrena, born in same place July 8, 1855. She married R. H. Willey, an attorney, and is now living at Monterey. Mr. Clark helped to establish Methodism on the coast. The first Sunday after arriving in San Francisco, he went out to see what he could see, and, hearing talk-


ing, he drew near. A man, who proved to be William Taylor, the street preacher, since one of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Africa, was preaching from the porch of an adobe house. Mr. Clark has always lent a helping hand to organize, not only the Methodist Church, but other churches, assisting them in every way in his power. In the early days when no vacant houses could be obtained, he has solicited saloons to cover their bars and set aside their gambling tables for ministers to preach on the Sabbath, using the billiard tables for a desk. After securing a place for preaching he usually took his stand beside the minister. He has traveled all over California, and has frequently talked with saloon-keepers, and never one has yet turned the cold shoulder to him. They have always acknowledged the business to be bad, and expressed their intention to leave it as soon as they could. Ever since he became of mature age he has been a worker in the Sunday-school. He is now a teacher of the first bible class in the First Methodist Episcopal Church of San Diego, besides being a member of the official board and class-leader of the church. He has been a most faithful temperance worker, and has helped to organize the first temperance societies on the coast. He has helped to organize the State League, the State Alliance, the Good Templars, and was among those who helped to institute the Good Templars' Home for orphans in Vallejo, and was a trustee of that home for fourteen years. He has been in every office of the Good Templars except the Grand Templar. He has been twice elected to the Right-Worthy Grand Lodge of the world. He represented the State at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and represented more territory than any other delegate, including California, Nevada, Sandwich Islands, Japan and China. He helped to organize the Republican party on this coast, and was a strong supporter of John C. Fremont for President in 1856. He was a member of the Home Guards, ready to go on duty any moment, and was regularly mustered in and out. He helped to organize the first



temperance political party in the State, and was a candidate for Governor of the State on the first ticket of the Prohibition party. He was also a candidate for Congress from the third district. He is now seventy one years of age, is very strong and bright in body and mind, and has not relaxed in any of the good works in which he has been engaged.

 O. PRINCE was born in Westbrook, Cumberland County, Maine, within one and one-half miles of the city of Portland, August 21, 1844. His father, Thomas R. Prince, was born in Yarmouth, Maine, and was of English descent. Mr. Prince's mother, Abbie S. (Oakes) Prince, was also born in Maine. The father's ancestry on the maternal side traces back to Miles Standish, the Puritan. They were married in 1840. Mr. Prince was the second of seven children. He attended the public schools of Maine and afterward of California. His father went to California in 1852, and the mother and children followed in 1856. The subject of this sketch was then twelve years of age. He learned early how to work, and when eighteen years of age he lost his father and was thrown upon his own resources. He has been engaged in mining in Arizona, where he owned an interest in the McCracken mine. He was in Arizona twelve years and was engaged in the general merchandise business at Signal, Arizona. He sold out, and in 1888 he came to Florida, San Diego County, California, and took stock in the Fair View Company, and also owned other lands, which he is farming. He is the manager of the company's hotel in Florida. He was married in 1884 to Mrs. Eda Kimble, born May 28, 1856, in San Joaquin County, California. Her father, Mr. G. D. Compton, is a leading member of the Fair View Company, who owns the Florida tract and town site. She had one child by Mr. Kimble, G. E. Kimble, born August 14, 1875, and Mr. and Mrs. Prince have one child, Claud R., born July 24, 1889.

While in Arizona, Mr. Prince held the office of Justice of the Peace, and also the office of Deputy County Assessor. He is a man of good habits and a worthy citizen.

 JOSEPH C. JORDAN was born in Kittanning, Pennsylvania. December 6, 1831. His father, Joseph M. Jordan, was a Pennsylvanian of French and Scotch ancestry. His mother, Eliza Irwin, was born in Virginia, and belonged to one of those famous families that have been there since before the Revolution. Mr. Jordan was the fifth child of a family of nine. He received his early education in Pittsburg. When a lad he entered a store as cash boy. His father was a merchant, and he served an apprenticeship to the dry-goods business. He was for some time with J. Hanson Love & Co., in their Bee Hive store on Market street, in Pittsburg, which was rightly named, for it was a very busy place. After that he was in the employ of the Sharon Iron Company. When President Lincoln made his first call for 75,000 men to put down the rebellion, he answered that call by enlisting April 21, 1861, in Company A, Eighth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. From this company he was transferred to Battery C, Fifth United States Artillery, and served gallantly until December, 1863, when he was mustered out of the service on account of an injury received in his breast by the recoil of the piece, which caused valvular disease of the heart, from which his physicians thought he could not recover, but he did regain his health. While in the service he participated in the battle of Dranesville and the skirmishing which preceded it, on the upper Potomac. It was his battery that opened the seven days fight in front of Richmond, at Mechanicsville. They retreated to Harris' landing, where they got a night's rest. In the morning they were attacked and gave battle in return. Hooker, with a squadron of cavalry, and Mr. Jordan's battery, drove them, and finally captured them at the



head of Heron Creek. Back of their former battle-field of Malvern Hill, on the extreme right of the battle-field, they found many of the Confederate dead still unburied, and it was a most sickening sight. They joined Pope at Fredericksburg, and at the Rappahannock Bridge they met Longstreet. They burned the bridge and he was forced to retreat. Then came the second battle of Bull Run, which was almost lost, when the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps attacked Stonewall Jackson and turned the fortunes of the day. The actions at Antietam and South Mountain were the two last battles in which he took part. When he recovered from his injury he became book-keeper for Peirce & McMasters, who had a contract to build a portion of the Pittsburg & Erie Railroad. In April, 1861, he married Mrs. Emma Patterson, widow of Mr. Charles Patterson. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson were married in 1851, and one year after their marriage he came to California, where he died in 1852. Her maiden name was Emma M. McCleery, and she was born July 17, 1832, in Sharon, Mercer County, Pennsylvania. Her father was a native of Glasgow, and her mother of Westchester, Pennsylvania. Her father came to America in 1820, and was a Baptist minister, but when he came to the United States, he joined the Christian denomination and was a minister of that society also. Mrs. Jordan was educated in the Christian College at Huron, Portage County, Ohio. Much of Mrs. Jordan's life, from the loss of her first husband for the nine years previous to her marriage to Mr. Jordan, had been spent in the care of the sick and the poor. When the civil war broke out, Mrs. Jordan enlisted. She became an efficient worker in the Sanitary Commission, in connection with Mrs. Rouse, of Cleveland. They solicited money and goods for the sick and wounded soldiers of both sides of the great struggle, and the supplies were sent to the prisons and hospitals. It was truly a philanthropic and Christian work. She had one child by Mr. Patterson, Cate H., born July 21, 1852, in Sharon, Pennsylvania. She is married to C. W. Frost, who

is in the real-estate and money-lending business at Santa Rosa, and has seven children, viz.: Jennie E., Walter C., Arthur, Catie, James, Henry and Maud. Mr. and Mrs. Jordan removed to Iowa, where they engaged in the hotel business, but, Mr. Jordan's health being broken, they removed to Montana, and in 1873 came to California and settled in Los Angeles one year; then in Santa Rosa for four years, and in 1878 came to San Jacinto, where they purchased an undivided interest in the company lands. When they first came to San Jacinto they occasionally entertained people, but since the erection of the Palma House, Mrs. Jordan has had charge of it. She is not only a pioneer hotel-keeper, but a model hostess, and has the true conception of what a hotel should be. She has the happy faculty of making her guests comfortable and feel at home. She is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Jordan has been in the stock-raising business since coming to San Jacinto. He first took to cattle-raising, but more recently to horse-raising. He is an accomplished horseman and an enthusiast at the business. He has some fine blooded colts, of the Nutwood, Ethan Allen, McClellan and Crockett stock. He is thoroughly posted in the handling and treatment of horses. Mr. Jordan is a Master Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R., Common Post, No. 52, San Bernardino. He and Mrs. Jordan have hosts of friends.

**HANCOCK M. JOHNSTON** was born in Brazoria County, Texas, December 28, 1847. His father, General Albert Sidney Johnston, was born in the Kentucky village of Washington, Mason County, February 2, 1808. His grandfather was Dr. John Johnston, and his great-grandfather, Archibald Johnston, was a native of Salisbury, Connecticut. The family was of Scotch ancestry, who had settled in Salisbury.

Mr. Johnston's father, the General, served in the army of the United States and in the army

of the Confederate States. He took the oath of allegiance to the Republic of Texas, served during her struggle for independence, and her Indian wars as Commander-in-chief of her armies and Secretary of War of the Republic; served under Zachary Taylor in Mexico, in command of a Texas regiment of volunteers, and fought at the battle of Monterey with credit to himself. He was a soldier of marked ability and true to his convictions. On April 6th, at the battle of Shiloh, he was shot in the leg whilst gallantly leading his men in a charge. An artery was severed and before medical aid could be obtained, he bled to death.

Hancock Johnston's mother, Eliza (Griffin) Johnston, was a Virginian, the daughter of John Caswell and Mary Hancock Griffin, of Virginia. They were descendants of prominent Virginia families of Welsh and English ancestry.

From the time Mr. Johnston was sixteen years of age, for about five years, he gave his attention to mining and was for three years foreman of the New Almaden quicksilver mines. After this he went to Los Angeles and engaged in the sheep-raising business with his uncle, Dr. John S. Griffin, in 1869, in which business he continued for five years.

In 1873 they platted their sheep ranch as East Los Angeles, and built the street railway. It now contains 10,000 inhabitants and all the improvements of a modern city. He then turned his attention to the oil region and surveyed all that oil country in Ventura County, and in connection with Rowland and Lacy commenced the development of the Puente region. During the same time he ran the Los Angeles Herald Publishing Company, of which he was president. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Los Angeles, and was one of its directors.

In 1870 he began to import and breed stock Merino sheep, Durham cattle, Berkshire and Poland-China hogs, and Norman running and trotting horses. He still continues in this business, and in 1881 he paid \$5,300 for one black

Angus bull, three cows and a calf, imported from Aberdeen, Scotland, and he has now about 250 of them. He owns a tenth interest in the Hemet Land Company. They have a very choice and extensive land interest adjoining South San Jacinto, with water piped over the whole tract.

He has a mountain ranch of 9,000 acres of timber and grass land, called the Hemet Valley Stock Farm. He moves his stock on it in April and the grass is green on it the whole season. He raises on it wheat, barley and oats. It is fenced into five pastures, and a portion of it is planted in cherries, apples and pears. The altitude is from 3,600 to 6,000 feet.

He has 600 acres at his home ranch a few miles south of San Jacinto. It is divided into lots and fenced with fine timber. A considerable portion is seeded to alfalfa. It is stocked with thorough-bred standard trotters and Shetland ponies. The portion of the ranch not used for pasture is utilized in the production of wheat, barley and hay. His brick residence is on an eminence at the extreme south of the property against the foot-hills, which form its background. The house has wide verandahs, supported by rustic columns; trunks of trees with the bark and limbs on them give the idea of simplicity. Sixty acres of the grounds in the vicinity of the house have quite recently been planted to fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, vines and flowers. There is a neat lawn in front of the house and in a few years the place will present a perfectly delightful appearance. Mr. Johnston calls his home Big Springs. He came here in 1887. He spends nine months of the year on this ranch and the other three on his mountain ranch, eighteen miles distant.

In 1870 he was married to Miss Mary Eaton, daughter of Judge B. S. Eaton, of Los Angeles, born in Maryland in 1850. They have four children, viz.: Mary, Albert Sidney, John Griffin and Hancock McClurg. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston have an intelligent family, large flocks and herds, many acres of rich lands supplied with an abundance of pure water, a refined home in the most balmy climate, surrounded

by grand scenery, and the question may very reasonably be asked, "What lackest thou?" Everything seems happy here, even to the three large Newfoundland dogs that skip and wag a welcome round the feet of the visitor as if to show the cordiality of the proprietor of the place.

**F** T. LINDENBERGER, orchardist, near Winchester, was born in Olive Green, Ohio, November 16, 1853. His father, Solomon Lindemberger, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, and was a pioneer of northwestern Ohio. His grandfather, John Lindemberger, was a native of Providence, Rhode Island. John Lindemberger's grandfather came to America from Germany before the Revolution. Mr. Solomon Lindemberger was a soldier in the Union army, Company C, Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. When his time of service expired he re-enlisted in the Sixty-eighth Indiana, and served to the close of the war. Mr. Lindemberger's mother, Sarah B. (Stephens) Lindemberger, was born in Knox County, Ohio, in 1838. They had four sons. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Williams County, Ohio, and when eighteen years of age entered a printing office at Bryan, Ohio, as an apprentice. Shortly after his apprenticeship he went to Toledo and entered the office of the *Sunday Journal*, and worked two years at the printer's case. After this he was engaged as a reporter on one of the dailies, and acted in nearly every department of a newspaper work for ten years. From there he went to Detroit, Michigan, and opened an independent railroad ticket office agency, making a specialty of excursion business. In 1887 he caught the California fever and brought out a large excursion, and with it his own family, to visit and see the country. He spent the winter with his family in Riverside, and in looking over the country he was attracted to the Menifee valley, and purchased eighty acres of land, section 36, range 5


south, and 3 west of the San Bernardino meridian. It lies in an L, and at the foot of the hills, on the east side of the valley, and slopes gently toward the west. On this spot Mr. Lindemberger is making one of the most pleasing and attractive fruit farms and homes in southern California. Seventeen acres are planted to olives, six to raisin grapes, and a large number of deciduous fruit and ornamental trees. Mr. Lindemberger returned to Detroit, Michigan, in April of 1888, and the following winter his brother, H. H. Lindemberger, who is his business partner, came out with one of their excursion parties, and purchased the adjoining eighty acres in the same section, and had an equal number of trees and vines planted of the same character; so they now have a solid grove of thirty-four acres of olives. Later, Lindemberger Brothers purchased 160 acres more, and they now own the east half of section 36, which they intend in time to cover with an olive grove, and to that end they have erected a green-house for the purpose of rooting olive trees for these grounds. They will make the growing of olives their leading specialty. Mr. F. T. Lindemberger returned to California in October, 1889, with the intention of making his home here and building up their property. They have already expended between \$8,000 and \$10,000 in improvements, besides the house and barns, and have a nice system of water pumped on the place. The water comes to within fourteen or fifteen feet of the surface under all their grounds. They have raised their trees without irrigation. The olive trees, when planted twenty months ago, were only fifteen inches high; they have now grown to five feet. They have three acres planted to orange trees. The grounds are artistically laid out, and the trees planted with perfect regularity. The buildings are 300 feet from the main road, and have broad avenues planted with ornamental trees, shrubs, flowers, lawns and hedges. They intend to erect fine residences on the property soon. H. H. Lindemberger attends to their eastern business, while F. T. is on the

ranch. They are also raising some fine specimens of Pekin ducks and Plymouth Rock poultry; have constructed an incubating house and are now running two large incubators. Mr. Lindenberger was married to Miss Edna C. Gregory, born in Toledo, Ohio, November 28, 1854, and daughter of P. G. Gregory, of Huron, Ohio. They were of Scotch ancestry, but quite remote. They have five children: Agnes, born in Toledo in 1877; Alice, in Toledo, 1880; Mary, in Detroit, 1883; Edwin F., in Detroit, in 1887, and Oliver S., in California in February, 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Lindenberger are people of taste and intelligence, and are pleasant people to meet. Mr. Lindenberger is evidently a man of successful business ability. "The Garden of the World" is being occupied with such citizens as these.

**J**L. COPELAND, one of San Diego's representative citizens, who with firm persistence and but a common-school education has advanced steadily in his profession, was born in Goshen, Elkhart County, Indiana, August 14, 1860, his father being a native of New York, and his mother of Ohio. In 1869, they came to Sacramento, California, by the Central Pacific Railroad, where he learned the trade of printer. In 1873 they came to San Diego and his father purchased a farm in Sweetwater valley, where he remained at home for five years. He then went to Arizona and prospected in mining for two years, when he returned to San Diego in 1880, and entered the law office of Judge Lucy and began the study of his profession. He attended the Iowa Law School at Keokuk, Iowa, and by persistent study he accomplished the three-years course in nineteen months and graduated at the end of that time. He then returned to San Diego and entered the office of W. J. Hunsacker, who at that time, 1883, was District Attorney; he remained two years. In 1886, Mr. Copeland was honored with the nomination of district attorney and

was elected for two years, and was re-elected in 1888; and this position he now fills.

In December, 1887, Mr. Copeland was married to Miss Helen Minor, a native of Indiana, but at that time residing in San Diego. They have no children. Mr. Copeland has been very active in politics, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge.

 MOS L. CREIDER is a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, born January 22, 1844. His father, Jacob Creider, was a member of the Dunkard Church. His grandfather, also a Jacob Creider, was from Germany and a pioneer in this country in the time of Benjamin Franklin. Their home was within a few miles of President James Buchanan, and has become a very rich, improved country, in everything that pertains to agriculture, and is noted for its fine residences. Mr. Creider's mother, Anna (Longnecker) Creider, was from Buffalo, New York. There were ten children in the family, only five of whom are living. His brothers are in West Virginia, and his sister is married to Mr. F. Janvenant, who is in the banking business in Nebraska. Mr. Creider was raised on a farm, and gathered his education in brief terms of winter schools, having to work the greater part of the year. In 1864 the family moved to Miami County, Indiana, and only two weeks after their arrival there his father sickened and died in his forty-fifth year. His request to his son Amos was that he should take care of the family. This duty devolved upon him at twenty years of age. In 1865 he was married to Miss Olive A. Beckner, born in 1848, and daughter of Dr. J. F. Beckner, of Peru, Indiana. They have nine children, viz: Annie B., Rosa, John, Jennie K., Olive, Amos, Oney, Gracie and Florence. In 1866 he moved into Newton County and bought a raw prairie farm of 120 acres, and improved it to a high state of cultivation. Owing to exposure and over-work he became sick with the rheumatism



and fever and was advised to go south. In 1871 he sold his farm and moved to Huntington, West Virginia, the terminus of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. During the twelve years he was there he had the pleasure of seeing the town grow from nothing to a city of 10,000. He was elected the first Republican Mayor of the city. Being afflicted with throat trouble, he was advised to try the climate of southern California, and on May 4, 1887, he came to San Jacinto and bought twenty acres of land just north of the present city limits. He has built the main part of the residence and a new barn. At a cost of \$500 he has dug a seven-inch artesian well, 210 feet deep, on the highest part of his ground, and has water under pressure all over his grounds. When allowed to flow it makes a river of excellent water. He is fast improving the property by planting trees, shrubs and vines, and it will soon be a very fine fruit-bearing ranch. The soil is particularly rich. Mr. Creider, from twenty-four tomato plants, from May until November, gathered and sold \$50 worth of splendid tomatoes. He has a ranch of 320 acres on Meniffee plains, on which he intends to make improvements. His throat difficulty is very much relieved, and he has all the prospects of a long and prosperous life before him. Mr. and Mrs. Creider are enjoying the comforts of their pleasant home with their interesting family, and have the confidence and esteem of all who know them.



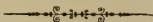
**J**OHNSON WATTS McCLAIN, of San Diego, was born at Versailles, Ripley County, Indiana, January 16, 1826. At the age of six years he moved with his parents to Boone County, Kentucky, the subject being the sixth in a family of eleven children, only three of whom survive, one brother living in Kansas City and one still in Kentucky. J. W. McClain lived in Boone County but two years and then moved to Lawrenceburg, Indiana, remaining until 1838, when he again moved to

the Bayou, southern part of Indiana, where his parents both died, leaving him at the age of fifteen years. In 1841 he returned to Lawrenceburg, and for six years worked on a farm and traded on the Mississippi river in all kinds of farm produce and groceries. In May, 1847, he enlisted at Lawrenceburg, in Company C, Fourth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, Colonel Gorman in command, Captain Baldrige in command of the company, for the Mexican war. They were ordered to Camp Meir on the Rio Grande, and drilled there five weeks, and were then ordered to Brazos Island at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and then forwarded to Vera Cruz and started on the march to the city of Mexico; but at the city of Puebla, in October, the regiment was stationed and remained in Puebla until the end of the war. In January, 1848, Mr. McClain was discharged from the sick list. Returning, he stopped at Henderson, Kentucky, where he was very ill for several weeks. In July, 1848, he returned to Lawrenceburg and farmed and traded until 1852, when he started for California with a party of fifteen. They bought mule teams and came across by the old emigrant route by St. Joe, Laramie, north of Salt Lake by Sublette's Cut-off, and arrived at Hangtown, now Placerville, El Dorado County, July 15, 1852. They were two and a half months on the road, having a very pleasant trip. They followed mining in Greenwood valley, the same county, until 1853. He then spent one year on Mosquito creek, northern part of Yuba County, and in 1854 he went into Sierra County, where he followed surface mining until 1859. He then moved to Butte County and worked at surface mining until 1867, but the result of all his mining was only a living, as he went in with \$150 and came out with a like amount. In June, 1867, he moved to Solano County, and started a blacksmith shop, hiring a workman and continuing until October 1, 1869, when he sold out and went to San Francisco, and then to San Diego, landing on Horton's wharf, October 16, 1869. It being the time of the great El Paso boom, lodging and board were very ex-



pensive and he immediately bought a lot in Sherman's addition and in one week put up a house 14 x 16 feet, and moved in. He then worked for wages until 1887, clerking a little but working mainly with the county and city surveyors. In 1887 he was obliged to give up active business on account of severe bronchial trouble.

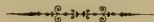
Mr. McClain was married in Plumas County, California, October 16, 1856, to Miss Lydia Staples, a native of New Hampshire. His wife died in 1883, leaving no children. He has been a member of the order of Odd Fellows since 1862, and is now a member of the San Diego Pioneers.



**R** C. KIRKPATRICK, one of the prominent pioneers of Menifee, is a native of Jackson County, Tennessee, born August 24, 1823. His grandfather, Robert Kirkpatrick, emigrated from South Carolina with pack horses before there was any other mode of conveyance and settled at Aston Station, Kentucky. There he raised his family and then in 1806 removed to Tennessee. Mr. Kirkpatrick's father, William Kirkpatrick, was born in Kentucky in 1772. He was married to Miss Keziah Chisom, daughter of John Chisom, of Tompkinsville, Kentucky, born in 1782, by whom he had five sons and seven daughters. The subject of this sketch was the seventh of this family. He was educated in Jackson County, Tennessee, and when twenty years of age learned the tanning trade and followed the business for several years. In 1847 he opened a general merchandise store in Gainsboro, Tennessee, and continued there in business until 1860, and then removed to west Tennessee and carried on a dry-goods store at Union City. In 1874 he came to California and settled at Garden Grove, Los Angeles County (now Orange County), bought land and farmed there for seven years. January 7, 1881, he came to Menifee and took up 160 acres of land. When he had been on the land a year his sons, William T. and

Cladus M., came on and each of them took up 160 acres of land, making a section that they have together in one body. It is an excellently fine section of land. They are farming it mostly to grain, but they are also raising cattle, horses and mules. This year (1889) they intend to sow 250 acres of wheat and about 700 acres of barley.

He was married to Miss Bettie Thompson, daughter of William Thompson, a Tennessean and a farmer. She was born February, 1834. They had nine children: William T., married Miss Callie Patton and has a family of seven children; Mr. Kirkpatrick's daughter, N. K., married Mr. J. B. Teel and lives in Menifee. The other sons are in Menifee on the land adjoining their father's. Mr. Kirkpatrick and two of his sons are members of the Christian Church. The family is one of high respectability and honor and take an interest in all that pertains to the advancement of the county in which they have elected to make their home.



**H**ENRY L. SHANG, a native of Mason County, Virginia, was born December 8, 1832. His paternal grandfather was a physician and came to America from Germany in 1742, settling in Pennsylvania. In 1793 he moved to the town of New Lancaster, Ohio, and spent the rest of his life there. He died at the advanced age of eighty-nine. He had three sons, one of whom never married; another married and had but one child, a daughter. The family name would have been lost had it not been that Mr. Shang's father came to the rescue and had a family of fourteen children. Mr. Shang's father and his father's brothers were all physicians. His parents were Methodists. His mother, Mrs. Sherwood Shang, a native of Cornwall Township, Connecticut, was born in 1801. His father, William Henry Shang, was born in 1792, in the town of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, and was married to Miss Hannah Sherwood, daughter of Mr. John Sherwood, a land-

owner and farmer, of English descent. His father was commissioned a surgeon in the war of 1812. He resigned that position and was commissioned by President Monroe an ensign in the regular army, and served all through that war. In the year 1808 he went down the Ohio and up the Mississippi river in a keel boat and landed at the then little village of St. Louis, Missouri, which had only a few houses. He died in 1859, at the age of sixty-seven.

Mr. H. L. Shaug was the tenth child and spent his boyhood days on the farm, going three months in a year to a little country school. When he was fourteen years of age his father moved to Farmington, Iowa. He served an apprenticeship of two years in a drug store in Keokuk, Iowa, and then went to Hannibal, Missouri. In 1852 he crossed the plains with an ox team in company with seventeen pioneers. The company was organized by Captain Hoke. They landed in Calaveras County in August, 1852. In 1854 that county was divided, and that portion which he was in became Amador County. He was a miner there until 1860, when he went by the way of New York to Iowa and there engaged in the art of photography, which he followed until 1873, when he returned to California and settled in Los Angeles. He afterward removed to San Fernando valley and engaged in merchandising for seven years. In 1880 he went to Pomona, where he engaged in horticulture and agriculture, remaining there until the fall of 1885, when he removed to San Diego County, Thermal Heights, two and one-half miles east of Del Mar, where he located on 160 acres of Government land, 100 of which he has cleared, and built for a permanent home a house which cost \$2,600. He has planted 400 deciduous trees, of nearly every variety, which are just commencing to bear; he has 200 olive trees and about 2,000 grape-vines, consisting of raisin grapes and four kinds of the choicest table grapes. He is growing a very choice new variety of pop corn (Queen's Golden), a great yielder and considered the best in the United States. It has yielded as high as forty bushels

to the acre. He planted three sacks of seed potatoes, from which he gathered thirty-seven sacks. It was planted on high land, was not irrigated, and received but one cultivation. He raised 2,100 pounds of green peas on one-fourth of an acre of land, 500 pounds of Lima beans; has still 200 pounds of dry beans, and there is still the second crop to be gathered! This is a new variety, called the King of the Garden. He planted one-half an acre in melons, and after the birds had destroyed about one-half of them, he sold five large wagon loads of fine melons. He has grown on this place nearly the entire list of garden vegetables, and has had great success with the Burbank seedling potato, producing a large yield of extra quality. His wife is devoting much attention to flowers, and they have many rare varieties, including twenty-six varieties of the *Cereus* family. He has purchased five acres of land in Chula Vista, and is going to devote it exclusively to flowers. Mrs. Shaug is thoroughly informed on this business and will take charge of it. They get water from the Sweetwater dam for \$3.50 per acre per annum, and the president of the water company, Colonel Dickinson, is taking a lively interest in the project, as it will show what can be done in producing the choicest flowers.

Mr. Shang married, April 3, 1861, Miss Harriet L. Gill, daughter of Marcus Gill, a farmer who came to California in 1849. Their union is blessed with four children: Ella M., born in Farmington, Iowa, in 1862; Charles J., in Salem, Iowa, in 1872; Hugh G., in Ottumwa, Iowa; Marcus Luther, in San Fernando, Los Angeles County, California, in 1875. Mr. Shaug and his family are bright, industrious, upright and reliable business people.

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**W**ILLIAM WINTER, of the firm of Winter & Schuetze, proprietors of a meat market at San Diego.—America's opportunities are ample, and as evidence the foreigner may find a home and prosperity within

her borders, we have the experience of William Winter, a native of Germany, who was born at Schwarzach-amt-Bühl, Grand Duchy of Baden, 1856, being the sixth child in a family of of eight children, all of whom are still living. In 1870, at the age of fourteen years, William Winter left home for America by steamer from Bremen to New York, then by the Central Pacific route to California, arriving at San Francisco in July, 1870. He there found employment as messenger boy with the furniture house of J. A. Schafer & Co., remaining until October, 1871, when he started by steamer Orizaba, for San Diego, where his brother Joseph was then living. After a few months as messenger boy with Mr. Hirschey he entered the employ of his brother, in his bakery business, and remained with him about six years. In 1877 he associated himself with his brother-in-law, Jacob Kuhner, and under the firm name of Kuhner & Winter they opened a butcher market at the corner of Fifth and G streets. After one year Mr. Winter bought out Mr. Kuhner and continued business alone until 1885, when it became so large he took in Mr. W. F. Schuetze to attend to the outside matters, and continued under the firm name of Winter & Schuetze, remaining at the old stand until 1886, when they moved to their present stand at 946 Fifth street, between E and D streets. They own their own slaughter house, buy cattle direct from the ranches and do a wholesale and retail business.

Mr. Winter is a past member of the San Diego Fire Company, No. 1, and was treasurer of the company for two years, and for seven years was an active member; he then resigned, as business was too active to allow time to outside matters. He is also a member, for many years, of the I. O. O. F.

Mr. Winter was married to Miss Ida E. Glauch, a native of Dresden, Germany, then residing in San Francisco, in June 1886. They have but one child, William Winter, who is three years of age. Mr. Winter owns a nice house and lot at 335 Eighth street, where he

now resides, and possesses those qualities of thrift and persistence which are sure of resulting successfully.



T. PLATH, a rancher and pioneer of the rich valley of Menifee, was born in Mel-dorph, Germany, December 22, 1844. His father, I. J. Plath, was a native of Hamburg, Germany, born in 1813, and followed the business of milling. Mr. Plath's grandfather was also a native of Hamburg and a wholesale furniture dealer. Mr. Plath's father married Miss Eliza Wilckens, who was born in Hamburg in 1816. Her father, Mr. John Wilckens, was a ship chandler. They had a family of eight children, of which the subject of this sketch was the third. They came to America in 1854 and settled in Davenport, Iowa, where Mr. Plath had a store and did an insurance and collection business. The subject of this sketch attended school, first in Germany and afterward in Davenport, Iowa. When he was sixteen years of age he learned the harness-makers' trade, and at the age of twenty he opened a shop of his own in Pescadero, San Mateo County, California. He came to California in 1864, crossing the plains to Salt Lake City with a man who was bringing sixteen head of horses. At Salt Lake City this man became so overbearing that Mr. Plath and another man left him and came on to until they fell in with another train. He first settled in Santa Clara County, but removed foot Pescadero, where he was in business three and one-half years, when he removed to San Joaquin County and took up a pre-emption claim, on which he remained two years, when he proved it up and went back to his harness business in Pescadero. In 1877 he came to Los Angeles County where he remained during the summer, buying and selling stock and driving and breaking horses. He purchased twenty acres of land near Monrovia, and after farming it for three years sold it, and in 1885 came to Menifee valley and took up a homestead of 160 acres of





Chalmers Scott



land, on which he built a house and barn, and kept "bachelor's hall" until 1888, when his mother came to live with him. In 1887 he began to improve his grounds, by planting hedges and shrubs. Some of his eucalyptus trees have grown thirty feet in two years. He planted 500 fruit trees one year later, and they have made astonishing growth without irrigation. Walnuts planted two years ago have grown four feet in two years. Mr. Plath is a horseman, understands the Rockwell system of educating horses, and has a barn-full of fine horses in training. He is also doing something in the way of raising Essex hogs, and keeps a number on hand. Mr. Plath is a good farmer, a man of ability, a credit to the country, and one who is making telling improvements that will aid in showing the capabilities of the country.



**COLONEL CHALMERS SCOTT.**—One of the best known citizens of San Diego is Colonel Chalmers Scott. He is a native of Louisiana, having been born in New Orleans, May 9, 1845. He came with his parents to San Francisco, where his father, Rev. William A. Scott, D. D., LL. D., was for many years pastor of the St. John's Presbyterian Church. Chalmers attended the public schools until 1861, when he went to Europe with his parents. He attended college at Montaban, France, up to June, 1862, and then was a student in the University College, London, until May, 1863. His family then returned to the United States, and he accompanied them. From June, 1863, to May, 1864, he attended the law department of the University of New York, graduating at the head, though the youngest of his class, at the age of nineteen, and having the degree of LL. B. conferred upon him. He then entered the law office of Blatchford, Seward & Griswold, where he remained until November, 1864, when he returned to San Francisco; and for a year read law in the office of Haight & Pierson. He would have continued his legal studies, but

an injury to one of his eyes, received when at school, so affected the sight that he found close application to his books was using up his eye completely. A sea voyage was recommended, and just at this time he met the late Thomas M. Cash, who was at that time the representative of the New York *Herald* on this coast. By him Mr. Scott was appointed special correspondent of the *Herald*, to make a trip to China and back, on the steamship Colorado, being the opening trip of the China line by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, leaving San Francisco on New Year's day, 1867.

He made the trip, was gone nearly three months, and on his return rushed through a 2,000-word dispatch to the *Herald* before any other newspaper man could get a word of the news. A few days afterward Mr. Bennett appointed him by telegraph resident correspondent of the *Herald* in China. This, however, he was obliged to decline. His eye still troubled him, and he went into the Sierras with an engineering party of the Central Pacific Railway, remaining from June, 1867, to April, 1868. Becoming snow-blind, he returned to San Francisco. The Spring Valley Water Company was then building their great San Andreas dam, and he joined the construction force under Colonel Elliott, United States Engineer Corps, as paymaster.

At the end of a year he resigned and again began his study of law, entering the office of General W. H. L. Barnes. In January, 1870, his attention was attracted to San Diego, and, looking upon it as a coming city, he came here and formed a law partnership with Colonel G. A. Jones. He was admitted to the bar in July, 1870, and in March of the following year he was appointed County Clerk, to fill the unexpired term of Captain George A. Pendleton, deceased. September, 1872, he joined the Texas Pacific survey as transitman, under C. J. Fox, and made a survey from San Diego to San Geronio Pass.

In March, 1873, the party being called in, he resumed his law practice. In November, 1874,

having married Maria Antonia Coutts, eldest daughter of the late Colonel C. J. Coutts, he moved upon the homestead on Rancho Cuajome as legal adviser of the estate. In December, 1875, he accepted the position of Deputy State Treasurer under Don José Guadalupe Estudillo, but the climate of Sacramento not agreeing with his family, he returned to the Cuajome. For a short time in 1880-'81, he was in the employ of the California Southern at San Diego, but in May, 1881, he was appointed assistant engineer on the Central Pacific Railroad, in charge of the survey from Yuma to Port Isabel, at the mouth of the Colorado. From Yuma he was transferred to Corinne, Utah, to survey a line by way of South Pass, of the Rocky Mountains, to Yankton, Dakota. The following year he went to Tucson, and in conjunction with Hon. S. R. De Long, Chief Engineer of the Tucson & Gulf of California Railroad Company, made a reconnoissance to Port Lobos, and afterward reconnoitered branch lines from Picacho to the Gunsight mine in Meyers' district, and back by way of Gila Bend, Arizona. He was afterward in charge of a survey for the extension of the Vaca Valley & Clear Lake Railroad.

In August, 1883, he was sent to Guatemala as chief engineer of the Central American Pacific Railway and Transportation Company, to build an extension of the Guatemala Central Railroad from Escuintla to the city of Guatemala, a distance of thirty-eight miles. The previous management had wasted over two years of their time, and had graded only five miles of road and laid three miles of track, leaving thirty-three miles to be surveyed, located, graded and ironed in twelve months, in order to save the concession. In thirteen miles of that distance the grade is continuous at the rate of 246 feet to the mile, and nine bridges from 180 to 220 feet in length, and from eighty to 150 feet high, and at Lake Amatitlan there was one solid fill 750 feet long and eighty feet deep in the lake, which had to be filled from one end, requiring over 500,000

cubic yards of dirt. It was in this work that the discipline of the Central Pacific Railroad proved its value, for with Colonel Scott as chief engineer and J. B. Harris as superintendent of construction, the locomotive blew its whistle in Guatemala City on July 19, 1884, the birthday of President Barrios, two months ahead of contract time.

That work completed, Colonel Scott returned to San Francisco, and after spending a year on other railroad work, resigned and followed civil engineering in Oakland and San Francisco, returning to San Diego in November, 1886, where he entered into the real-estate business in April, 1887. In October, 1889, he resumed the practice of law, forming a partnership with Judge George Fuller. Colonel Scott is a fine Spanish scholar, and is considered the best authority on Spanish names in this locality. He is also an authority on Mexican laws and titles, and all classes of cases arising in disputed surveys. Colonel Scott was a member of the line of the National Guard of California for eleven years, from 1865 to 1876. In the latter year he was appointed chief engineer, with the rank of Colonel, on the staff of Governor Irwin, serving in that capacity for four years.

As previously noted, Colonel Scott married a Miss Coutts, who was an acknowledged belle. She was considered one of the most beautiful young women in Southern California, and to-day there are few matrons in the State who can equal her in queenly grace and attractiveness. They have had nine children, four sons and five daughters, seven of whom are living. Colonel Scott is a notable man personally. He is six feet and three and one-half inches high, and weighs 200 pounds.

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**T**HOMAS ROSE, residing near Perris, is of English descent. His father, Thomas Rose, and his mother, Elizabeth (Bottrill) Rose, were born in Warwickshire, England. They had five children, Mr. Rose being the

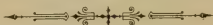
third. The father died in England, and the mother came to the United States in 1851. Thomas Rose was born February 15, 1852, and was educated in Philadelphia. At ten years of age he started in the battle of life in the restaurant business, and he has been engaged in the same up to the year 1889. Having accumulated a few thousand dollars, he retired to the peaceful pursuits of horticulture in the beautiful Perris valley. In 1884 he married Miss Rowena Ferguson, daughter of Mr. Charles Ferguson, an old pioneer of San Bernardino. She was born in Monterey County, California. They have one son, born January 16, 1890. Mr. Rose is an Episcopalian, and is highly esteemed.



**D**R. E. V. VAN NORMAN is one of the most noted of San Diego's physicians and surgeons. He was born July 18, 1838, at Nelson, Canada West. His father, William Van Norman, was born in 1805 at Nelson, Holton County, Canada, and was a land-owner and farmer. His grandfather, Isaac Van Norman, was a native of New York, and with three of his brothers participated in the war of 1812 as United States soldiers. His mother, Gills (Black) Van Norman, was a daughter of Dr. Black, of New Brunswick, who was drowned in attempting to cross the St. Johns river to see a patient. Her brother, Dr. Daniel Black, also sacrificed his life in the practice of his profession in his attendance upon cholera patients during the year of that great scourge. He contracted the disease and died. His father and mother were blessed with ten children, of whom he was the fourth, and by the death of his father he was early cast upon his own resources. He had, while quite young, become imbued with the desire to become a doctor, and with that end in view prosecuted his studies. Up to his twenty-eighth year his time was spent in study and teaching varied with other kinds of work. From much reading and observation he

became a convert to the homeopathic system, and ultimately in 1869 graduated at the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College. Previous to and during his practice ophthalmic and aural surgery were subjects of study that closely engaged his attention. Prof. T. P. Wilson, president of the college from which he graduated, being surgeon in charge of the Ophthalmic and Aural Institute and professor of that branch in the college, a proposition of partnership was made by Dr. Wilson and accepted, and Dr. Van Norman also received the appointment of surgeon to the institute, which he held until he left the city of Cleveland, in 1872. He left this city on account of the health of his family and moved to Springfield as an inland town, as well as on account of its reputation as a healthy location. At this time his school of medicine had not been brought to the front, but by faithful, industrious and never tiring energy and with peculiar adaptation to the profession, homeopathy has in spite of all opposition forced its way to the front rank of medical practice. Dr. Van Norman as a medical practitioner has always held independent views as to the treatment of disease, holding steadily to the necessity of an adaptability to the peculiar work of the profession and regarding common sense as the first and last requirement to success. The Doctor is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy and a member of the State Medical Society of Ohio, and an active member of the American Public Health Association, and is also a member of the Medical Society of San Diego County. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish rite Mason, receiving the last of these degrees in 1867. He has also been a worthy member of the Odd Fellows Association since 1863. Dr. Van Norman was united in marriage to Miss Martha N. Hazlett, daughter of James and Elizabeth Hazlett, in 1867. She was born in 1841, at Anderson, Madison County, Indiana. Her people were formerly from Virginia. Her parents now reside in Riverside, California, and her father has attained the advanced age of eighty-one years.

Dr. and Mrs. Van Norman have two children, a girl and a boy: Gertrude G., born May 24, 1871, at Ashtabula, Ohio; and William Vernon, born December 7, 1875, at Springfield, Clark County, Ohio. The Doctor with his family removed to San Diego, July 18, 1888, and has purchased property and located here. Their home is corner of Fifth and Maple streets and is connected by telephone with his office at 927 Sixth street. Dr. Van Norman became a Methodist when eighteen years of age and is a member and one of the trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Van Norman was a Presbyterian, but since her marriage she has joined the Methodist Church.



**CAPTAIN S. S. DUNNELLS** was born at Edgcomb, Maine, April, 15, 1824, and in 1826 moved with his parents to Belfast on the Penobscot bay. His father was a seafaring man, as was his grandfather; the same influence worked upon the son, and in 1833, at the age of seventeen years, he went on board a merchant vessel, which traded on the Atlantic along the coast of North and South America and the West Indies. In 1841, accompanied by seven sailors, he went up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers to Peoria, Illinois, and then by wagon across the plains to Chicago, and the following eight years sailed upon Lakes Michigan, Huron and Erie, as master of a vessel. In 1849 he returned to Belfast, Maine, and in January, 1850, he sailed for San Francisco, California, making but one stop, at Valparaiso, and completing the trip in 160 days, arriving in July, 1850.

He then went prospecting in placer mines on the Mokelumne river and later in Onion valley and at the headwaters of the Feather river. He soon, however, bought a mule team and carried supplies from Marysville to the mines. He then bought and built two lighters, purchased flour at Sacramento, and shipped it up the Feather river to Marysville, the motor power

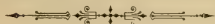
being wind and poles. He made several very profitable trips, but sold out and went to mining on Butte river, then to Piety Hills and Bald mountains in Shasta County, where he conducted general merchandise stores, selling goods to the miners. In 1857 he again visited the scenes of his childhood at Belfast, Maine, returning by way of the Isthmus.

Mr. Dunnells was married in 1857 to Miss Elizabeth H. Moore, a native of Maine. In 1858 he returned to California, where he resumed his business at Piety Hills. Being joined by his wife in 1859, they remained about four years, and then sold out and went to Cottonwood, Shasta County, where they bought a store and remained until 1886. They again sold out and visited Red Bluffs, Sacramento, San Jose and San Francisco. As he journeyed, seeking a settlement, the stories of his youth came before him, and the sea yarns of his old uncle, a seafaring man, who had often visited this coast, and on his return to his New England home would sit in the chimney corner and tell of the beautiful bay and glorious climate of San Diego, and from this his attention was turned to that place; and, being so satisfied that San Diego would be to him a haven of rest, he went to A. E. Horton, who then had an office at San Francisco, and purchased a house and lot at the corner of Fifth and State streets, San Diego city, that he might come to this land of warmth and sunshine, feeling that a house was opened for him and to shelter his family. He then started the first hotel, known as the "Old San Diego Hotel." After running the hotel one year he leased it and in 1870 started in steamboat operations, carrying freight and passengers north as far as Santa Barbara and about 300 miles south. In 1873 he sold out and started in the fishing business, drying and shipping to San Francisco, and also in piloting vessels out and in the bay; but at that time shipping was extremely light. He continued until 1873, when he sold out and has since devoted himself exclusively to piloting.

Captain Dunnells has two children, one daughter



ter and a son, both living in San Diego, the son being also a pilot and connected with his father in duties upon the sea.



**J.** McINTOSH was born at Adams Centre, Jefferson County, New York, February 20, 1829. The father was a native of Massachusetts, but of Scotch descent, and his mother was a native of Rhode Island. They have seven children, F. J. being the sixth in order of birth. His parents moved to Wilna, Jefferson County, in 1832, where his mother died. In 1845 he returned to Adams Centre, and was apprenticed for two years to learn the trade of shoemaker, and remained until 1848, working at his trade. He then spent one year traveling through Canada, working from time to time when in need of funds, and in 1850 he returned to Burr's Mills, Jefferson County, New York, working at his trade.

He was married July 18, 1850, to Miss Louisa Wheeler, a native of New York State. He then started a hotel, which he continued for fourteen months, and though with no experience he met with great success and cleared about \$1,500. In 1853 he sold his hotel interests and engaged as foreman in a manufacturing shoe store, remaining until 1856, when he went to Syracuse, New York, and started a harness business under the firm name of McIntosh & Dow. In 1857, owing to depressions in business, he sold out and went to Rodman, Jefferson County, working at his trade. In 1858 he opened a grocery and boot and shoe store, and in 1860 took in a partner by the name of Strong, the firm name being McIntosh & Strong, and in 1862 sold out to Strong. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Tenth New York Heavy Artillery, Colonel Piper in command. They were ordered to Fort Richmond, Staten Island, where they remained nine months drilling in light artillery and infantry. Then they were ordered to Washington, District of Columbia, and were stationed at Fort Carroll,

and after a few months were ordered to Fort Lyons, Virginia; but after a short time were sent to the front and entered their first field engagement in infantry at Cold Harbor, under command of General Burnside. They then went out by way of the Whitehouse Landing, in General Grant's movement toward Petersburg. They moved by water, and were the first company to land at City Point, arriving about dark. On the following morning they were drawn up in line of battle, and, making a charge, took about thirty prisoners and nine pieces of field artillery. They then went forward to Petersburg Heights, and captured main battery No. 5. Here was the undermining of Fort Cotton, a rebel fort, the blowing up of which caused a terrible loss of life. The regiment was then ordered to the Shenandoah valley, Virginia, to reinforce General Sheridan. The morning before the battle of Cedar Creek, the rebels surprised the Union troops while in their tents, and a general retreat followed. Sheridan, at the time returning from Winchester to the front, met his retreating troops, rallied his men, drove back the rebels, and gained a victory which ended the war in the Shenandoah valley. They were then ordered back to the James river, near Richmond, and were present at the blowing up of the rebel gunboats on the James river. The 2d day of April, 1865, 400 men, selected from the Sixth and Tenth New York regiments, and led by Major Campbell, of the Tenth New York, charged on the rebel works, driving them back to their main line, but, finding themselves nearly surrounded, retreated with the loss of eighty men killed. They then made a general charge along the line, drove the enemy about two miles toward Richmond, and came up with General Sheridan, who had just taken Petersburg. The regiment was then ordered to Petersburg, where they remained in charge of the conquered city until July, 1865, when they were discharged from the United States service and were sent back to Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, and were then discharged from the State service. The subject of



this sketch was not wounded during the war.

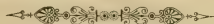
Mr. McIntosh then returned to Rodman, Jefferson County, and bought an interest in his old store, continuing under the firm name of McIntosh & Egan. He then bought Egan out, and continued alone about one year, when he sold out, but remained as manager. In 1867 he went to Long Island, Canada, buying and shipping hides to the American side. He continued about one year, and then went to New York. July 5, 1868, he sailed for Aspinwall on the first trip of the Dakota, but owing to an accident they had a long and tedious passage. They crossed the Isthmus of Panama by rail, and at that place took the steamer Nevada for San Francisco, arriving September 2, 1868. He spent the winter mainly at San José, working at his trade, and on March 2, 1869, started for San Diego. He immediately started a shoe shop at Old Town, making a specialty of fancy top boots for the Mexican trade, doing a prosperous business for eighteen months, with a large force of employes whom he brought from San Francisco. He was the pioneer shoemaker of San Diego city. He then opened a shoe shop near H and Fifth streets, which business he continued in about four years, when he gave up manufacturing. Increasing his stock, he kept a first-class shoe store on Fifth street. In 1876 he sold out his store, and has since devoted himself to building and trading in real estate.



**J**EVERETT BIRD is a native of Tarrytown, New York, born April 30, 1861. His father, James Bird, and his grandfather, Edmund Bird, were both natives of Tarrytown. Their ancestors came from England and settled in Massachusetts. His mother, Elizabeth (Olmsted) Bird, was a native of New York city. Her father, Silas Olmsted, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1773, and while quite a young man engaged in the ship build-

ing business in Maine, and afterward removed to New York city, where he became one of the most prominent men of his day and town. Mr. Bird's parents were married in 1859, and their union was blessed with this one son. He was educated at Tarrytown and finished his business education at Eastman's Business College, New York; then spent one year in a lawyer's office and afterward was associated with his father. They were architects, contractors, and dealers in building material and coal. They did an extensive business grading streets and macadamizing them with blue stone. Mr. Bird removed to New Mexico and became one of the owners of the North Homestake Mine in White Oaks, New Mexico. It is now running successfully, and he still retains his interest; he also owns an interest in the Good Hope Consolidated Gold Mine, Pinacate, California, which is located four miles southwest of Perris, and has the reputation of being one of the richest mines in south California. They bought it in 1889, and paid \$50,000 spot cash. Mr. Bird is secretary of both mines, of which he is joint owner with his father-in-law, Mr. James M. Sigafus, and has charge of the operations of the mines. At the Good Hope mine they have commenced operations to more fully develop the mine to an extent that will show its worth, and will put on a valuable stamp-mill and make a thoroughly equipped mine. Mr. Bird is now engaged in constructing, and has nearly completed, a beautiful model residence for himself and family on an eminence near the Good Hope mine. They intend to beautify the grounds. The house, outside, is a very picture, and inside is nicely arranged with a view to health and comfort, and is supplied with all modern conveniences. It is being built at the moderate cost of \$6,000. Mr. Bird, the only child of his parents, married the only living child of her parents, Miss E. Marion Sigafus, born in Colorado April 5, 1867. Her father, James M. Sigafus, is one of those who started poor, but was born with both business talent and good luck. When the country was engaged in its great struggle to continue its

national existence, he enlisted as a private soldier on the side of the Union, and at the close of the war ranked as a captain. A part of the time while in the service he acted as quartermaster. At the close of the war he returned to the peaceful avocations of a farmer. He crossed the plains to Colorado, where he continued the business of farming and stock-raising on quite a large scale. When Leadville attracted attention he grub-staked the man who discovered the famous R. E. Lee mine, and owned it until 1879. Shortly after that he removed to Tarrytown, New York, and built a \$150,000 residence, Mr. Bird's father furnishing the architectural design and being the architect of the structure. It is a great credit to both owner and builder. Mr. Sigafus spend his winters in southern California. Mr. and Mrs. Bird have two children, both girls,—Elsie Mabel, born in Tarrytown, March 29, 1885, and Edna Muriel, born at Coronado Beach, August 11, 1889. Mr. Bird is a Master Mason. His lodge, which is in New York, is Solomon's Lodge, No. 196, and is the same lodge in which his grandfather and his father were Masons before him. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bird are the kind of modest, unassuming people that one can't help but admire.



**D**AVID SHERMAN LACEY is one of the few men in San Diego who can trace his ancestors back in a direct line on both his father's and mother's sides, to the early part of the seventeenth century. His ancestors on his father's side were Normans, having moved from Norland or Northland to England, and his mother's remote ancestors were Saxons, having moved to England from Saxony. Mr. Lacey is able to claim a distant relationship to Queen Victoria, but does not consider his blood any better for that. Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and a noted statesman and United States Senator, was also one of Mr. Lacey's relatives. Mr. Rowland B. Lacey, Mr. D. S. Lacey's father,

was born at Easton, Connecticut, April 6, 1818. He is a gentleman of marked ability and worth, and a very leading spirit in his county, holding many places of great importance and public trust. He is a leader in the many important improvements in the city of Bridgeport, where he resides. He was extensively engaged in the manufacture of saddlery and harness at Bridgeport for many years, with depots at New York, Philadelphia and Charleston, South Carolina. He was the only son of Jesse Lacey and Edna (Munson) Lacey. Jesse Lacey was the son of Zachariah and Betsey (Rowland) Lacey. Zachariah was the son of Edmund and Hannah (Summers) Lacey, and Edmund was the son of John Lacey, and John Lacey was the son of Edward and Sarah Lacey, born about the middle of the seventeenth century. Mr. D. S. Lacey's mother was Jane Eleanor Sherman, daughter of Isaac Sherman, Esq., and Maria (Burrongs) Sherman. Isaac was the son of David 3rd and Rebecca (French) Sherman. David 3rd was the son of David 2nd and Mary (Sterling) Sherman. David 2nd was the son of Lieutenant David and Sarah (Thompson) Sherman, and Lieutenant David Sherman was the son of Matthew and Hannah (Buckley) Sherman. Matthew was the son of Mr. Samuel 1st and Sarah (Mitchell) Sherman. Samuel was the son of Edmund and Judith (Angier) Sherman. Edmund was the son of Henry 2nd and Susan (Hills) Sherman, and was born in Dedham, England, July 12, 1618. He came to America at the age of fourteen. Henry 2nd was the son of Henry 1st and Agnes Sherman. She died in 1580. Henry Sherman, of Dedham, England, city of Essex, removed thither probably from the county of Suffolk, as he bore the Suffolk Sherman coat of arms. He died in 1589. Mr. D. S. Lacey attended school at Bridgeport, New Haven, Poughkeepsie and New York. He also took a course at Yale Medical College, and graduated at Eastman's Business College. He took a full course at the College of Pharmacy, New York city, and was a licensed pharmacist. In 1885 he went to New Mexico, where he spent one

year. In 1886 he came to San Diego and engaged in the wholesale commission business, in which business he has continued until the present time, under the firm name of Lacey, Cofer & Co. Mr. Lacey is a charter member of the Board of Trade, also a charter director and its treasurer. He served five years as hospital steward of the Twenty-second Regiment National Guards, State of New York. He was married to Mrs. Sarah E. Parker December 28, 1880, by whom he had one child, Rowland Sherman Lacey, born February 16, 1883. Mrs. Lacey died March 1, 1883. Mr. Lacey was again married October 1, 1889, to Charlotte Noble, daughter of Rev. W. B. Noble, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of San Diego. Mr. and Mrs. Lacey are both members of this church. We have thus carefully traced the history and lineage of one of San Diego's young business men. It has been said that blood will tell, and we may therefore look for most useful and successful.

The genealogy found in this history was taken from a history of Bridgeport and Stratford, comprising the period from 1639 to 1886, by Rev. Samuel Orcutt.

**J**OSEPH WINTER, baker at San Diego, was born in Schwarzach, Bühl County, Germany, February 9, 1851. His parents, natives of Germany, were the parents of six children, all of whom are living. After a common-school education, at the age of sixteen, years, the subject of this sketch left for the United States, going to the Pacific coast to investigate that land, world famed as one of the gold nuggets and rich placer mines. In 1867 he took the steamer at Havre for New York, and then a steamer for Aspinwall, on the Isthmus of Panama, and at the latter place took the steamer for San Francisco, where, after a delightful passage, he arrived in September, 1867. He went to Oroville, Butte County, and entered a bakery to learn the making of cakes

and bread. He remained two and a half years, then went to San Francisco, working two and a half years in Oakes' bakery, leaving in April, 1873, for San Diego. He bought out an old bakery on the present site, No. 560 Fourth street, and at once opened a small shop known as the San Diego cracker bakery; but the town was small and the business went slow for some years; yet by careful, prudent management, his business increased with the growth of the town, and in 1886 it was necessary to increase the power and capacity of the machinery, and he then changed from light, small machinery to heavy, large machinery, putting in a plant which cost him \$20,000. His entire plant is now valued at \$30,000. He is an artist in all lines of cookery and fancy frostings and he supplies the market with small cakes and crackers.

In June, 1874, Mr. Winter was married to Miss Caroline Hofmann. They have five children, all of whom are living and at home.

**H**ENRY C. LANGREHR is a native of Goodyear's Bar, California, and was born March 7, 1856. His father, Diedrich Langrehr, a native of Holstein, Germany, was born February 1, 1830, and came to America in 1848. He arrived in Philadelphia and came to San Francisco in the fall of 1848, while the place was little better than a barren desert, where he engaged in the mercantile business for a while. He then became a miner near Sacramento and Feather river, and returned to San Francisco, where he started a restaurant on the southwest corner of Montgomery and Sutter streets, near where the Russ house now stands, and owned a private residence east of the present Dashaway hall, on Post street. He became interested in mines of great value, and was lawed out of his complete property. He then became a boarding-house keeper until 1884, when he died and was buried with great honor by the pioneers of San Francisco. Mr. H. C. Langrehr's mother, Matilda M. W. M. (Schmidt)

Langrehr, was born in the city of Hamburg, May 9, 1840. Her father was a carriage-maker in that city. They had a family of six children, but two of whom survive—Mr. Henry C. Langrehr, who now resides in San Diego, and the subject of this sketch. His young life was spent part of the time in the city of Hamburg, Germany, and in the cities of Edinburgh, London and Paris. He was also in New York, Boston and Chicago, and finished his education in San Francisco.

In 1870 he learned the metallic life-boat building business, which he soon mastered, and became a geometrical iron cutter. He took the money he earned in this way and invested it in night schools. He attended Commercial College and then went to a branch institute of the Chicago, Illinois, Civil Engineering and Surveying School, where he improved himself in higher mathematics and in civil engineering generally. He then invented many useful articles and the celebrated Miniug, Marine and Irrigating Pump which has received so much consideration in the United States. He also invented a signal horn for marine purposes, and a bicarbureted hydrogen car motor. He has received several medals as rewards, and holds several certificates of merit for his inventions.

He helped to organize the Native Sons of the Golden West, in 1876, in the city of San Francisco. The main cause for starting the society was to improve the morals and manners of the native sons of California. The society started with eighteen members, of which he was one, and now numbers 20,000. He is an Odd Fellow and a Mason. He had the honor of being the first Native Son of the Golden West who took the thirty-second degree in Masonry. In 1884 he was nominated on the taxpayer's ticket for County Surveyor of city and county of San Francisco in opposition to bossism.

In 1884 he removed to San Diego, at which place and Los Angeles he practiced his profession. He became interested in the Workingmen's party of San Diego, and being a mechanic himself, he became a Knight of Labor, and was

judge and assistant master workman of the assembly. In 1887 he was nominated by the Workingmen's party of San Diego as a member of the Board of Education, but was defeated by the small majority of less than forty votes. The same year he was appointed chief engineer by the Coronado Beach corporation, and located and surveyed the immense concrete foundations which has in its foundations every line of geometry, which he did in accordance with the plans of the architect of the celebrated the Hotel del Coronado. He was appointed by the same company to go to San Francisco to get information in regard to the dry docks and marine railways. The plans he reported were adopted and the railway is constructed in accordance with his recommendations on the north peninsula of Coronado. He was next engaged in surveying the sewer system of Coronado Beach, under the instruction of Henry Schusler, civil engineer of the celebrated Spring Valley Company, of San Francisco. He then located the wharves and railroad of the Coronado Beach Company. After this he resigned his position with the company and became one of the assistant engineers of Colonel Waring, civil engineer, of Boston, and ran the lines of fourteen miles for the Waring system of sewers for the city of San Diego. He then laid out the Otay dam water system; assisted in the construction of the Coronado Belt Railroad line; became an assistant of the city corps of engineers, and while in that position he was elected on the Republican ticket for surveyor of the county of San Diego, by an overwhelming majority of 2,000. He has recently been appointed by the grand jury as an expert to examine the public buildings, bridges, roads, etc., in process of construction, and report upon their strength and durability.

In June, 1889, he invented a device, as life-saving guards, for cable cars, and was engineer for the great bridge across the San Gabriel river in Los Angeles, and his plans were adopted; cost of the bridge, \$5,000. In July, same year, he was appointed engineer for the Carriso



Land and Water Company, and to explore the great Colorado desert of San Diego County, with reference to the irrigation. September 4, same year, he was appointed by the San Diego County Supervisors to wait upon the Senatorial Committee of the United States, at the rooms of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, to assist in giving them valuable information on desert lands and water supplies. November 29, same year, he was appointed by Governor Waterman as Notary Public for the city of San Diego.

January 31, 1890, he was admitted to the Junior Bar Association, and was elected chairman of a committee and as legal adviser. April 5, same year, he invented and suggested the system known as the Relief Line Iron Mile-Posts across the desert of Colorado in San Diego County, life saving, to aid travelers, and also established the pioneer patent office of the city of San Diego. In May, 1890, he was appointed as United States Deputy Mineral and Land Surveyor by the United States Surveyor General, W. H. Pratt, of California. Not many young men can present a better record for his age than this brilliant young man.

November 10, 1881, Mr. Langrehr was married to Miss Frances K. Simon, who had been his schoolmate, and was born in San Francisco, November 10, 1858, the daughter of Benjamin Simon, a pioneer who came to California in 1849, and was in the grocery trade until 1875, when he retired from business. Mr. and Mrs. Langrehr have a daughter, born in San Francisco, October 1, 1882.

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**P**HILIP MORSE was born in Fayette, Maine, May 23, 1845. His boyhood days were passed in the village, where he attended the district school. Later on he was a pupil in the Lewiston Falls Academy, where he prepared to enter Bowdoin College in the class of 1865. Failing health, however, compelled him to give up all thought of entering college, and he decided to come to California. Arriving

in San Francisco in September of that year, he secured a position as salesman in the lumber yard of Glidden & Colman, pier 20, Stewart street, where he remained until March, 1869, when he accepted a position with McDonald & Co., to come to San Diego to take charge of their lumber business here. He arrived March 9, and has been identified with the interests of the city ever since. In October, 1875, he succeeded Jose G. Estudillo as assistant cashier of the Commercial Bank, which position he held for three years and a half, when he went to Arizona, where he built a mill and manufactured lumber for the mines. Here he remained for four years, being associated in business with Mr. Jacob Gruendike. Upon his return to San Diego in 1883, he went into business with his father-in-law, G. W. B. McDonald, under the firm name of McDonald & Morse. The firm continued in existence for one year, and then, in conjunction with several San Francisco capitalists, Mr. Morse organized the San Diego Lumber Company, of which he was elected general manager. The capital stock of the company was fixed at \$75,000. He is also a stockholder in, and was one of the organizers, and first superintendent of the West Coast Redwood Company of San Francisco. He is president of the West San Diego Manufacturing Company, which is engaged in the manufacture of doors, sash, blinds, etc.

He has served two terms as member of the city Board of Education, and is now a director of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Board of Trade of San Diego city.

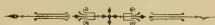
In giving this brief sketch of Philip Morse, really but one side of his character has been exposed to view. We have seen how he has risen, through the exercise of exceptionally good business qualities, from a clerkship to a position of affluence and recognized prominence in the community. We have seen him successful in his business ventures, and honored and trusted by his fellow-citizens. But there is another phase of his character, which is seldom found combined with business men of financial ability.



In the exercise of a wise economy nature but rarely endows the same mind with more than one of what may be called her cardinal gifts. Occasionally, however, when in a lavish mood, she departs from this general rule. The character of Philip Morse is an instance of this. Added to his ability as a business man, he has a fine literary taste, and a talent for poetry, which has borne fruit in the production of some stanzas which will live in the annals of American verse. As a writer of descriptive prose, also, he has been quite successful. His sense of observation is keen and he writes of what he sees in a bright, pleasant style that is both agreeable and instructive to the reader.

Mr. Morse was married May 23, 1870, to Miss Sarah McDonald, daughter of one of San Diego's most prominent citizens, and one of the first supervisors. They have three children, of which only a son is living. Mrs. Morse died in April, 1889.

The residence of Mr. Morse, which is situated at the corner of Twelfth and E streets, is one of the finest in the city. The finish of the interior is especially attractive, being done in the choicest of curly redwood.



**H.** CONKLIN, an attorney at law in San Diego, is one of the leading members of the San Diego bar. Although still a comparatively young man, his life has been a very busy one. In turn a soldier, journalist and lawyer, he has achieved prominence in every profession with which his fortunes have been identified. He was born in Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, June, 1839. His father, Lawrence C Conklin, born in New York city in 1800, was a carpenter and bridge builder. His mother, Sybil (Redfield) Conklin, was born in New York in 1802, the daughter of Russell Redfield and Betsy (Bixby) Redfield. Their ancestors were Connecticut people. His boyhood was passed with his parents in the town of Tunkhannock, on the Susquehanna, where he

acquired such an education as was to be had at the public schools. In 1859 he began the study of law in the office of Judge Peckham, judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was still immersed in his studies at the time of the breaking out of the war. Those who are not yet arrived at middle age have but little idea of the scenes that followed the firing upon Sumter,—the ebullitions of patriotic fervor, the mustering to arms, the hurried march to the field. Throughout the loyal States the response to President Lincoln's proclamation for troops was instantaneous: there was no hesitating then. Young Conklin heard the summons, and, throwing aside his law books, began raising a company of volunteers. Within less than a week from the time of the issuing of the proclamation his company was full, and he made a tender of it to the Governor. But the quota of the State was filled and the offer was declined. The Government and many of the people then believed with Senator Seward that the whole "affair" would be over in ninety days. Suffering under his disappointment, young Conklin went to Cincinnati to visit some friends. He could not, however, resist the impulse to give his services to his country, and within a week after his proffer had been rejected by the Governor of Pennsylvania he enlisted, in Cincinnati, in Company D, Second Kentucky Volunteers. He had been walking along the streets, when the beating of a drum again aroused the fires of patriotism within his breast; he went up stairs where a war meeting was being held, and enlisted as a private, not knowing at the time what the regiment was or where it was going; he only knew that the country needed his services, and right freely he proffered them. He was sent with his regiment to the Kanawha, in Western Virginia, and remained there until the spring of 1862. His regiment was then ordered to Kentucky, and then into Tennessee. He participated in the terrible battle of Shiloh, and was at the siege of Corinth. He then went back to Kentucky, and was in the State at the time of Bragg's raid. At Louisville he was

discharged for promotion, having been commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Eighty-third Ohio Regiment. When he reached Cincinnati he found that his regiment had been ordered into the field. This was in November, 1862. He then returned to his home in Pennsylvania, where he remained until the following spring, reading the neglected law books. But he could not be content in such a peaceful avocation, and, having a strong taste for the navy, he applied for and was appointed master's mate. He was immediately ordered to report on board the *Kenwood*, attached to the Mississippi squadron. He took part in the siege of Vicksburg, and saw much active service while on the *Kenwood*, which was one of the fastest steamers on the river, and was generally used as a dispatch boat. In the spring of 1865 he was ordered to the *Chillicothe*, an iron-clad. As soon as he was mustered out of service at the close of the war, he again returned to Pennsylvania and once more renewed his law studies. He had two brothers in the Union army, both of whom are now living, one residing in northern California, and the other in Missouri.

As soon as he had been admitted to the bar he started west and located at Warrensburg, Missouri, where he began the practice of his profession. He remained at Warrensburg until the fall of 1874. During this time he was engaged in publishing the *Johnson Democrat*, a weekly newspaper. In October, 1874, he started for San Diego. Upon his arrival here he assumed editorial control of the *San Diego World*, a daily, in connection with Mr. Julian, at present one of the proprietors of the *San Diegoan*. In 1877 he was elected District Attorney of the county, and held the office two years. Since then he has been engaged in the practice of law. Mr. Conklin has the largest general law practice of all attorneys in San Diego. He is the legal adviser of most of the large corporations here; is vice-president of the Pacific Wire Cloth Company, and is one of the principal stockholders of the Mission Valley Water Company and other large corpo-

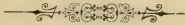
rations. He is a Past Post Commander of Heintzelman Post, G. A. R., and is Past Commander of San Diego Commandery, Knight Templars. He was instrumental in bringing the railroad here, and has been interested in all public improvements. He has a handsome residence lately completed in Florence Heights on the corner of Fifth and Ivy streets.

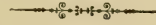
Mr. Conklin was married in 1867 to Miss Myra I. Reese, born in Hanover, Indiana, October 20, 1847. At the time of their marriage she was a resident of Warrensburg, Missouri. Their union has been blessed with eight children, three of whom survive, viz.: Ralph L. Conklin, born in Warrensburg, Missouri, May 31, 1869; Sybil Conklin, born July 10, 1878, and Claud R. Conklin, born December 14, 1883. Both of the latter are natives of San Diego.

JOHN D. PALMER was born in Washington County, Ohio, June 5, 1843. His father, Oscar F. Palmer, was a native of Ohio and was born April 27, 1823. His mother, Anna M. Chamberlain, was born in Washington County, Ohio, May 22, 1824. (For ancestry of these families see I. L. Palmer's biography on another page.) They were married August 24, 1842, and had four children, of whom J. D. was the eldest. His mother having died June 27, 1852, his father went to California in 1853, and he went to live with an uncle and aunt. Here he went to school part of the time and helped on the farm in the busy season. At twelve years of age he went to work for farmers in the summer and to school three months in the winter until he was fifteen years of age, when he learned the carpenters' trade. He then became a brakeman on the railroad and afterward fireman. On April 22, 1861, he enlisted for three months in Company C, Third Ohio Infantry, at the end of which time he again enlisted for three years and was mustered out July, 1864. He enlisted for the third time, in Company C,


One Hundred and Eighty-second Ohio, in August, 1864. His regiment, the Third Ohio, the Fiftieth and Eighty-first Indiana, the Eightieth Illinois, and two companies of First Tennessee Cavalry were sent on a raid under command of Colonel A. D. Straight. They were ordered to intercept and destroy communications between the rebels and their supplies. They were surrounded, and after a fight of five days and nights were captured. The men were, after fifteen days, paroled, and the officers put in Libby Prison. After being in that terrible prison for some time Colonel A. D. Straight made a tunnel from one street to another, which opened into a cellar, through which he and about 600 men escaped, but about half of them were re-captured. He was mustered out July 14, 1864, but again enlisting he was sent back and took part in the battle of Nashville, under General George H. Thomas. He remained in the army until the close of the war and was mustered out in July, 1865. He then married Miss Lydia S. Swift, of Washington County, Ohio, daughter of Charles and Amy Swift, who was born May 2, 1844. Their union has been blessed with eight children: Ida L., born in Washington County, Ohio, June 20, 1866, who married Mr. J. F. McCann, of Athens County, Ohio, and has had four children: Leota Blanche, born in San Diego, August 11, 1884; John Harold, born April 9, 1886, and died April 20, 1887; Forest Glenn, born in San Diego, April 19, 1888, and Howard, born April 15, 1890; Oscar Fitz Allen, born February 18, 1868, in Washington County, Ohio; William Henry, born January 19, 1870, in Morgan County, Ohio; Maggie L. and Mattie L., born March 10, 1872; Andrew S., born February 22, 1878, in Morgan County, Ohio; Edgar Winfred, born January 30, 1880, in Morgan County, and Bessie Claire, born February 11, 1883, in Morgan County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan and their daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; she is also a member of the women's relief corps of the G. A. R. Mr. Palmer is an Odd Fellow and a member of the G. A. R. He was engaged for

fourteen years in the saw-milling business in Ohio, but his property was swept away by a freshet, when he came to California in 1884. He landed in San Diego with only \$16 in his pocket, but immediately engaged in contracting, building and moving houses. He has been offered as high as \$20,000 at one time for his real estate in San Diego, and he has an outfit for moving buildings valued at \$10,000. The history of such a stout-hearted, self-reliant man should inspire with courage every poor man who has met with misfortunes to take courage and by honest industry rise again.

 **M.** McDONALD, born at Richmond, Virginia, February 8, 1854, came to San Diego, California, May 8, 1868. His occupation was formerly stock-raising, and is now deputy constable of San Diego Township, under José Cota. He is a member of Coronado Lodge, No. 328, I. O. O. F.


 **J.** AMES VERNON is a native of Middlesex County, England, and was born July 17, 1843. His father, John Vernon, was a tailor in the city of London and married Miss Ellen Kelly, who died three years after James, the subject of this sketch, was born. They had eight children, seven boys and one daughter. One son, Charles, is a woolen-tweed manufacturer, and Thomas is a tailor in Los Angeles. Mr. Vernon attended school until twelve years of age, when he ran away and went to sea on board the Leonidas. He apprenticed himself for three years, at the end of which time he had become an expert sailor. When his term expired he sailed about for two years, mostly between England and the United States. He made one trip to the Baltic, went several times to South America and was also in Yokahama. On his return to England he fell out of the main top mast, struck on the main sheet and fell on

the deck, during a gale. He broke one thigh, one arm and four ribs and was seven months recovering. Four others fell at the same time, all of whom were severely injured and two killed outright. This caused him to retire from the sea, and at the age of seventeen he took up his father's business, which he has continued ever since. He was a journeyman tailor in London for ten years, and in 1864 he came to the United States. He has been in the merchant tailoring business with Hughes & Muller, Philadelphia, for five years, with Huff Brothers, School street, Boston, for one year, and was with Chase of Providence. He then spent two years in London, and was one year in Morgan's house in the Isle of Wight, the greatest yachting outfitting house in the world. He then went to Chicago and was one year with George Matthews, the largest merchant tailoring establishment in Chicago. He then went to San Francisco with Bullock & Jones, where he remained three years, when he came to San Diego in September, 1885. The population of San Diego at that time was estimated at 7,000, but in 1889 it had increased to 30,000. He purchased property in San Diego, where he has a large merchant tailoring business, with many of the best citizens for his customers. Since coming to America Mr. Vernon has made eight trips across the Atlantic for the purpose of selecting English suitings. There is no country that excels the west of England in the manufacture of broadcloth. The French may be said to excel in silk mixed textures but not in broadcloth. In 1869 Mr. Vernon was married to Miss Eleanor Jane Page, daughter of John Page, of Cambridge, England. She was born in 1846. Mr. Vernon is a member of the order of Odd Fellows and is a very agreeable business man.

 **C**HARLES DELEVAL was born at Pays de Calais, France, March 29, 1832; his parents were also natives of France. In 1851 he came to America, sailing from Havre

to New York, and across the Isthmus of Panama to San Francisco, where he arrived in 1852. He went to placer mining in Fresno and Mariposa counties, prospecting for about six years. He then came to Los Angeles and started a grocery store, which he successfully carried on for eight years, also running a flour-mill at San José, continuing the two lines of business until 1870, when he sold out and came to San Diego and started a commission and wholesale grocery store, under the firm name of Deleval & Waterman, which they continued until 1874. They sold out to Stewart & Capron, and started the liquor business on the corner of F and Fifth streets, putting up their own building. But this business proved disastrous, and in 1880 they went into liquidation, and Mr. Deleval returned to Los Angeles, where he resumed the grocery business for five years and then sold out and speculated, during the boom of 1886, in real estate. In 1889, from pure love of the climate of San Diego, he returned to that city and entered the wholesale and retail liquor business, under the firm name of Charles Deleval & Co., buying out and succeeding the San Bernardino Wine Company, and they now carry a stock of about \$5,000 in wines and liquors.

Mr. Deleval was married at Los Angeles, March 12, 1861, to Miss Marie Hennequin. They have five daughters.

 **J**AMES MURPHY, a retired rancher residing in San Diego, is a native of County Kilkenny, Ireland. He was born July 21, 1843. His father, John Murphy, was a farmer in Ireland, and his mother, whose maiden name was Bridget Kennedy, was also a native of Ireland. They were married in 1827, and had twelve children, all of whom reached the age of eighteen, and eight of whom still survive. His mother and sister are still living at the old home in Ireland. He obtained his education at the national school in the town of Castle Corner, County Kilkenny. When through with



school, he sailed in the steamship *Kangaroo* from Queenstown to New York, where he landed June 1, 1864, and worked for nearly two years in a bonded warehouse. In February, 1866, he left New York for California, and landed at San Francisco. He went to Petaluma and engaged in dairying and agriculture, where he remained until 1869, when he left there and moved to San Diego, where he worked for five or six months at whatever he could get to do. He tried farming in 1872, but the drouth was so great that the crop was a failure. He then engaged in sheep-raising, and followed it for ten years. During that time he located 160 acres of Government land, lying six miles south of El Cajon, on the Sweetwater river, and afterward bought 700 acres adjoining his homestead, where he remained a little over five years. There were few neighbors at that time, while now there are many fine places that were then considered of little or no value on this ranch. He built a house and barn, planted a variety of deciduous fruit trees and a few orange and lemon trees. The fruit trees were intended principally for family use. He carried on dairying and agriculture, and part of the time sheep-raising, and realized two or three thousand dollars per annum from his ranch. His cattle were good grade dairy cattle. He carried on farming quite extensively, raising in a single year as high as 250 acres of wheat, barley and corn. He planted one sack of corn and harvested seventy-eight sacks, the soil receiving no culture after planting. In August, 1887, he sold his real estate at the ranch for \$40,000, the property with the buildings costing him \$3,000, when he came to San Diego and built a nice house on some lots he had purchased of Mr. Horton in 1869, expending about \$4,000 in improving these lots.

He was married in February, 1878, to Miss Emma A. Webb, a native of California, who was born October 12, 1860, in Point Arena, Mendocino County. Her father, G. W. Webb, was a native of Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy have a family of six children: Alice, born October 24, 1879, on the Jamaica ranch, San

Diego County; John, born May, 1881; Ida, February 26, 1883; Jane, December 25, 1884; Mary Agnes, August 5, 1887, and James, born in San Diego, May 29, 1889. Mr. Murphy is a member of the Catholic Church, and also a member of the San Diego Society of Pioneers. While on his ranch in 1885, he gave an acre of ground on which a nice \$1,000 school-house was built. He was a trustee of the school from then until he came away. At present he is retired from business. He is another fine illustration of what industry and close application will do for a man.

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**A. McDOWELL**, Sheriff of San Diego County, was born in Orange County, New York, October 11, 1839, and came to this coast in 1864. He spent the succeeding ten years in different sections of the State, principally in the Sierra valley and Siskiyou County. In 1874 he settled in San Diego, where he has since resided. In 1879 he was elected Supervisor, which office he held several successive terms. In 1884 he was elected Auditor and Recorder, and retained the office, until 1886, when he was elected Sheriff. In 1888 he was re-elected to the office, which he has always filled with faithfulness and ability.

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**ROBERT BAILEY** was born in New York City on the 9th day of September, 1828. He attended the public schools of that city until he was sixteen years of age and then, being of a restless disposition and wishing to see the world, he struck out for the Middle Western States, but met with no particular experience until 1849, when in the gold excitement of California he decided to visit that great El Dorado of the far West, and to that end joined a large party in Missouri, and with ox teams set out on that long journey across the plains, seeing no Indians and meeting with no particular adven-



ture. They crossed the Rocky Mountains by the South Pass and around by Fort Hall, came into the Sacramento valley by the Lawson route and arrived at Lawson's ranch after six months of wearisome traveling. They then went to Bidwell's bar on the middle fork of the Feather river, when they began their mining experience. They worked with "rockers" with very good results, but soon moved to the Cor-racco bar, where they made about \$50 per day. Food was scarce; damp, hard, worm-eaten flour, costing \$2 per pound; but money was plenty and easily made and little value was put upon it; an ounce of gold was given for a day's labor. In 1850 he went to San Francisco for a time, as a clerk, then in September went to Shasta County and began mining on the Sacramento river, but with poor results: so went into the employ of Bull, Baker & Co., of Shasta, wholesale and retail grocers, remaining until 1854, when he went up the south fork of the Salmon river, meeting with very fair success until the freshets came and mining closed for the winter; then went to Red Bluffs in the employ of J. D. Dall & Co., general merchandise and liquors, remaining until 1858, when a company of eighty men was organized under General Kibby to go and suppress the Pit River Indians, Mr. Bailey being First Lieutenant. They killed many of the Indians and captured about 1,500, who were taken to San Francisco and from there sent by steamer to the Mendocino reservation in Mendocino County. He then worked in the office of General Kibby for about six months, when a company of eighteen was formed to go and search for the celebrated Gun Sight lead out near Death valley in Inyo County. Death valley is 150 feet below the level of the sea and very barren, there being no fresh water and consequently no vegetation. Valley about thirty miles across and sixty miles long; emigrants suffering great hardships in crossing and often death for want of water. The company failing to find the lead disbanded and returned to San Francisco; then in 1861 he went to the Tahiti Islands in the South Seas, then by Valparaiso

up the South American coast to Panama, and then taking steamer back to San Francisco. Then prospected in Idaho during the summer of 1862, meeting with fair success; after working claim out went into Oregon and located some good claims at Cottonwood gulch, where he and a partner built a cabin and worked through the winter with good success. In the spring of 1863 left partner and went to Idaho, prospecting in California gulch near Placerville and was interested in the Thorn Creek ditch at Idaho City, which was a very rich claim, and remained about two years. In 1865 he went to Montana, remaining about two years and losing a great deal of money in running bed rock tunnel at Orifina gulch. In 1867 he joined a company of seventy-five men under the leadership of Jeff Stanford, to prospect in the Big Horn mountains in Wyoming. Camping on the Big Horn river they collected and dried game to the amount of fifty pounds to the man, then crossed the river on rafts; then, dissatisfaction arising in the company, some wishing to go to Salt Lake, the company divided and Mr. Bailey was elected captain of the band to visit the Big Horn mountains. They crossed the mountains but found little gold, and came out on the Tongue river. The Sioux Indians were very troublesome, and they killed two of their party while out hunting; their bodies were afterward found scalped and filled with arrows. Prospecting being unsuccessful the company disbanded, and being near Fort Phil Kearny, Mr. Bailey secured the position of mail carrier to Fort Laramie, down near the Platte river, distant about 130 miles. The country being infested with Indians, much riding was done at night and the round trip took him eight days, and he was thus employed for nine months.

In 1867 he went with the Eighteenth Regiment under Colonel Carrington, to Fort McPherson, and was then appointed chief of scouts and came to Fort Saunders on Laramie plains with General Gibbon. He there received the appointment and built the company post during the winter of 1867; leaving in the spring of

1868 for Camp Douglas at Salt Lake, and again began prospecting at Bingham cañon, but met with poor success. Then joined a company of six for White Pine mountains, but luck being down, sold some valuables and started for San Diego, arriving in July, 1869; then went prospecting in the Julian mountains, but, finding no placer mines, returned to San Diego and took a position as barkeeper with Mr. Elliott at foot of F street; after five months was appointed Deputy Sheriff, which continued about eight months. Was employed as first barkeeper at the Horton House, then opened a saloon on Fifth street, continuing in business until September, 1888, when he retired until July, 1889, and then opened his present stand on E, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

A man of varied experiences, and one who has suffered many hardships, but still, at the age of sixty-one years, remains in the prime of life.

**J** C. HOLLAND, one of the early pioneers to California who after twenty-seven years of hard and continuous labor has settled down in peace and contentment, in his comfortable cottage at the corner of Tenth and F streets. He was born at Hyde, Cheshire County, England, October 25, 1834. He was the youngest son in a family of thirteen children, and after getting an education and learning the trade of bricklayer, at the age of twenty one years, he left home, family and country, to seek name and fortune in the vast country of the United States, whose arms are extended to the industrious of every nationality, provided they seek her shores with honesty of purpose, and become loyal to the flag which floats over them. Mr. Holland crossed in a sailing vessel, landing in New York. He then spent two years in Canada and five years in Indiana, working at his trade and at contract work. In 1862, he returned to New York *en route* to California, by the Nicaragua route, on the steamer America

on the Atlantic, and the Rolling Moses on the Pacific, and arriving at San Francisco, July 12, 1862. He was then sick about one year, from fever contracted at Nicaragua. After recovering he spent three months at Virginia City, and then sailed for the Sandwich Islands, where he passed five years working at his trade, contracting in both brick, stone and street building. He then returned to San Francisco and came direct to San Diego, arriving November 5, 1869. He immediately built himself a residence, corner of Tenth and F streets, and moved in before Christmas of the same year. The first contract work in San Diego was the old Express Building corner of Sixth and G streets for A. E. Horton; he also built the court-house and several smaller buildings. In 1873 he returned to San Francisco, working in and about the city for eight years. From 1880 to 1885, he worked at San Diego, San Bernardino and Los Angeles, returning to San Diego in June, 1885; then operated a little during the real-estate boom, but is now living quietly and happily in his comfortable home.

Mr. Holland was married at Ingersoll, Canada, June 17, 1856, to Miss Susan B. James, of English and Canadian descent. Having no children of their own they adopted a little girl, who is now with them. Mr. Holland is a member of the Society of San Diego Pioneers.


**J**ACOB M. JULIAN, of San Diego, is a pioneer of California, having lived in San Francisco when there were but five or six small houses in the now great city of 300,000 inhabitants. Such has been the growth in forty years in one city in California. Mr. Julian is a Southerner; with the sterling qualities of a good man he combines those of a generous, courteous gentleman. He was born October 6, 1816, in Moulton, Lawrence County, Alabama. His father, George E. Julian, was a native of South Carolina. His grandfather, Samuel Julian, was born in South Carolina and

was a descendant of the Huguenots who were driven from France on account of their religious views, and, seeking religious liberty in America, settled in the southern portion of the United States. Mr. Julian's grandmother, Anna (Houston) Julian, was a daughter of Mr. H. Houston, and niece of the celebrated Sam. Houston. Her husband, Solomon Reese, was a native of North Carolina, of Scotch-Irish extraction. Mr. Julian's father was born in 1792 and his mother in 1796. They were married in 1815, in Cairo, Tennessee, and their union was blessed with eight children, seven sons and one daughter, the subject of this sketch being the eldest. In 1828 he commenced to learn the printer's trade under the management of General Henry S. Foote, and followed that business until February 16, 1889, sixty-one years, being a long servitude to the business. He published the St. Charles (Missouri) *Clarion*, the second paper printed in that place, for three years, and then went to St. Louis in 1844, where he was connected with two papers, the *Herald*, a religious paper, and the *American*, a Whig paper. It was sold out in 1846 and he ceased to be connected with it. In 1849 he came to California. His voyage was made in the Alexander von Humboldt from Panama. In 1850 Fitch, Ewer, Russell and Mr. Julian established the first paper published in Sacramento, called the *Transcript*. Owing to the death of his wife and child, whom he had left in Missouri, he returned to that State in June, 1850. In 1852 he was the editor of the old Lexington *Express* and published it until the war broke out, when he went to St. Louis to get away from the Union soldiers. They sold a part of his office and destroyed what they did not sell. Mr. Julian lost about \$30,000 by the transaction. He lost the old files of the paper, which he valued most highly. Mr. Julian was a man of peace and took arms on neither side. In 1866 he returned to Lexington and established with others the *Caucasian*, which was a popular paper for some years. He sold his interest and removed to Warrensburg, Johnson County, Missouri, in 1870, and published the *Johnson*

*Democrat*. Owing to the ill health of his wife he sold it and came to San Diego in 1874. The removal was very beneficial to Mrs. Julian, as when she came to San Diego it was thought she could not live a year; but her health improved and she lived for nine years. Mr. Julian engaged in the printing business in San Diego and was editor and publisher of the *World* for a year and a half. It was then merged into the *News* and Mr. Julian continued its publication for four years, when it was sold to the Sun Publishing Company and the paper ceased. In 1885 he started the *San Diegan* in support of Mr. Cleveland and the Democracy, and continued its publication until February 16, 1889, when he sold it to N. H. Conklin and it is now run by Sullivan & Wait.

Mr. Julian was married in 1837 to Miss Frances L. Wray, daughter of John Wray, and they were blessed with five children, three of whom still survive, viz.: William C., born in St. Charles, Missouri, in 1839; Ophelia F., born in 1845, in St. Charles, and Missouri M., born in St. Louis, in December, 1845. Their mother died March 6, 1849, and Mr. Julian was again married to Mrs. Violetta (Martin) Mundy, daughter of Lewis and Catherine Martin, of St. Louis, born in 1816. Mr. Julian is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and belongs to the San Diego Pioneers, also the pioneers of San Francisco.



 COLONEL DANIEL H. HORNE, of Oceanside, was born in Dover, New Hampshire, February 26, 1828. His father, Samuel Horne, was born in the same town, in 1802. His grandfather, who lived until ninety-two years of age, was a native of Scotland. The family were Protestants. His mother, Lydia (Blake) Horne, was born in Dover, New Hampshire, in 1805. She was the daughter of Major William Blake, who was of English descent. She was married to Mr. Samuel Horne in 1821, at Dover, New Hampshire, and had a family of

twelve children, nine of whom reached the age of maturity. The subject of this sketch was the third child; he attended school in his native town until fifteen years of age, when he went to Haverhill, Massachusetts, where he learned the tanner and currier's trade. After a two years' apprenticeship he embarked in business for himself at Salem, and afterward at Woburn, Charlestown and Boston, and continued in it until he was twenty-six years of age. He was married at Woburn, Massachusetts, April 22, 1849, to Miss Maria L. Hovey, a native of Cambridge, Massachusetts, born June 26, 1826. Mr. Hovey was a relation to the originator of the Hovey seedling strawberry. In November, 1854, Mr. Horne started alone for Kansas, arriving at Kansas City on November 30. At Lawrence he was selected by other settlers as chairman of a committee to select a town site. The result was they went thirty miles to the site of the present city of Topeka and spent the night there on the banks of the river, and selected that site. Colonel Horne built the first cabin and wintered in it with others. When the farm claims were divided, Colonel Horne secured the second choice of location. The man who had first choice sold his claim for \$15. It has since become of great value. The Colonel pre-empted and retained his selection, built and lived on it for many years, and has seen the "wilderness blossom like a rose," and seen the desert transformed into a large and rich city, full of life and business. He voted at the meeting that gave the town its name, "Topeka," the Indian name for wild potatoes, that grew along the river. He was chosen marshal of the Free State Squatters, and captain of the Topeka Guards. In the fall of 1855 he was captain of another military company, which was organized to go to the relief of Lawrence, which had been surrounded by the border ruffians, with 100 men under his command. On their arrival at Lawrence Captain Horne united his forces with those of Dr. Robinson and Colonel James H. Lane. Breast-works were hastily erected, the town fortified

and strict military order preserved, but fortunately ended with the death of only one man. While in Lawrence at this time, Colonel Horne was promoted to the rank of Major in Colonel Hunt's regiment of Free State Forces. May 13, 1861, Major Horne was elected Colonel of the Fourth Regiment, South Division, Kansas Militia, and received his commission from Governor Charles Robinson, first governor of Kansas. On the 28th of that month Colonel Horne has credit for suggesting the plan which carried the election that secured the State Capital at Topeka, and during his residence there he was a great factor in the growth and in fixing the status of the now large city.

In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company E, Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and was made First Sergeant Major at the organization of the regiment. While with the command he participated in the battle of Fort Wayne, Kane Hill, Prairie Grove, the taking of Van Buren, and minor engagements. In February, 1863, he was commissioned by President Lincoln Captain of the Fourth Regiment, Indiana Brigade, and served in it until it was mustered out of the service in the fall of the same year. In the fall of 1864 he was chosen Captain of Company A, Second Regiment, commanded by Colonel George W. Veale, for his faithful and courageous conduct. While engaged in this service he received several manifestations of approval from the commander of the forces, and the post of honor was assigned to him of guarding the main crossing between Kansas City and Westport, where it was expected the Rebels would attempt to cross the Blue. During this time he was a candidate against Colonel Veale for State Senator, and was elected. During the latter part of his two years' term he was President of the Senate. He was a member of the Topeka Council and President of the Board of Aldermen in 1871. Being acting Mayor of the city at the time of the great Chicago fire, he promptly responded to the call for aid by forwarding with all possible dispatch Topeka's generous contribution of



\$5,400. He organized the Topeka Manufacturing Company on March 16, 1883.

Colonel Horne was identified with Topeka's interest from 1854 to 1885—thirty-one years. At that time he had seen his most sanguine hopes realized. The town had grown from nothing to a city of 30,000 inhabitants, and history awards to him and his compatriots the honor of having been the founders of the great State "Free Kansas," nor has this worthy and successful life ended here. In 1885 he removed to Oceanside, California, where he found only a few houses, but with his usual business zeal commenced his share of the building up of this new town. Here in full view of the ocean and surrounding country he has built a large and commodious residence and has beautiful grounds about his place. He was the first president of the new Bank of Oceanside; also president of the board of trustees, and it will not be the Colonel's fault if Oceanside does not become one of the most attractive and prosperous cities in Southern California. He has recently been serving San Diego County as foreman of the grand jury, and in that position unearthing official corruption and fraud which had been secretly practiced to an alarming extent. For this disinterested and manly service the taxpayers of the county owe him a debt of gratitude, and whether he receives it or not, he will have the approval of his conscience for duty well done.

Mr. and Mrs. Horne have had a family of ten children, of which but two survive: Georgie W., born in Woburn, Massachusetts, in 1852, and wife of Mr. McGraw, of Michigan (they have two children); Mary, born in Topeka, Kansas, June 1, 1862, now married to Mr. E. M. Cluett, formerly of Wisconsin. Colonel Horne and his wife are Congregationalists, and he is a man very liberal in religious sentiments. Mrs. Horne has shared her husband's fortunes and has passed with him through the dangers and privations of the border times. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. In his youth in politics he was a Whig and was a great admirer

of Daniel Webster, with whom he was acquainted. Since the organization of the Republican party he has been a Republican, and although now in the sixty-first year of his age, he seems strong and capable of many more years of life and usefulness.



**EDMUND WESCOTT, San Diego.**—Among the sturdy sons of Maine who were early pioneers to the coast of California, we find the subject of this sketch, who was born at Gorham, Cumberland County, Maine, December 20, 1835. His ancestors were residents of Maine for generations, and an early grandfather called "Post" Wescott, was a messenger under General Washington during the Revolutionary war, carrying messages to and from the State department. The father of the subject of this sketch was a farmer who was born and died in the town of Gorham, and his mother is still living, at the age of eighty-three years. There were six children, all sons, of whom Edmund was the second. He learned the trade of bridge and wharf building in the city of Boston. In January, 1855, he started for California by the steamer "Northern Light," over the Nicaragua route, and after a passage of about thirty days he arrived in San Francisco, February, 1855. He then followed mining for eleven years, mainly in California, but also in Nevada and British Columbia. He owned his mines, which were placer, quartz and hydraulic, and made and lost large amounts of money, as leads happened to prove rich or poor. In 1866 he gave up mining and returned to San Francisco and there followed his trade, building wharfs and heavy bridges. In 1869 he came to San Diego and built the Jorris wharf, and also repaired the Horton wharf; then work in that line failing he entered into the trucking business, under the firm name of Hobbs & Wescott, and has continued in that business ever since. He has changed partners several times, but has always been in the lead in the truck business.



His company consolidated with Simpson Brothers May 15, 1889, and formed the Pioneer Truck Company, with a capital stock of \$75,000, Mr. Wescott being president. The Julian and Stonewall stage line which runs from Lakeside is under their management.

Mr. Wescott was married at San Diego, December 25, 1869, to Miss Susie Gillam, a native of Arkansas. They have five children living, one son and four daughters, and all reside at the corner of G and Twelfth streets. Mr. Wescott is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of Centennial Encampment, No. 58, I. O. O. F., also a member of the Society of San Diego Pioneers.

**J** M. CLARK was born in Antwerp, Jefferson County, New York, January 4, 1823, his parents being natives of New England. In 1836 they moved near Cleveland, Ohio, thence to Caldwell County, Missouri, and in 1837 to Hancock County, Illinois, where his father followed the trade of blacksmith, and he attended the public schools and learned the trade of carpenter. In 1846 he went to Galena, Wisconsin, and worked in the lead mines, but soon went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he learned the trade of ship-joiner; and this trade, in connection with that of carpenter, he followed until 1849. In that year he decided to come to California, and accordingly joined a train at Fort Independence, and, crossing the mountains at South Pass, they entered Hangtown, after an extremely pleasant journey. Instead of mining he went to Sutter's Fort, now Sacramento, and engaged extensively in live stock, that being headquarters for stock trading at that time. In 1851 he went to Oregon and made large purchases of grain, shipping it to San Francisco, but still continuing his interests at Sacramento.

In 1855 he married Miss Magdalena Rich, of German parentage but a native of Wisconsin, and they then moved to Oroville, Butte County, there entering a wholesale and retail mercantile

business, carrying on several retail stores, and continuing about fourteen years with great success in the business, but losing heavily in mining speculations. In 1869 he came to San Diego city and was traveling agent and clerk for the firm of Smith & Craique, who conducted a wholesale and retail liquor business, until 1877; he then opened business for himself until 1880, when he sold out and went to Tombstone and opened a saloon, and also owned and worked the Winfield silver mine, which was very rich at times, assaying \$376 to the ton. In 1884 he sold out and returned to San Diego, again resuming his liquor business, under the firm name of Scranton & Clark; later the firm was changed to Craique & Clark. In 1886 he retired from the business, and, during that "boom" year, which San Diego can never forget, entered extensively into the sale of real estate, and still follows that business in the care of his property.

Mr. Clark has had three children, two of whom are living: Frank M., who married Miss Annie Lovell, and Ione Feno, now the wife of Juan Allison, all residents of San Diego city.

**J**UDGE GEORGE PUTERBAUGH, of San Diego, is a native of Peoria, Illinois, born August 6, 1842. His father, Jacob Puterbaugh, was a native of Maryland and Pennsylvania. Having been born on the line between the States, he is entitled to both States as his native State. The name Puterbaugh is either German or French, as you wish to have it, or perhaps neither. His mother was Hannah (Hittle) Puterbaugh. They had a family of eight children, of whom the Judge was the youngest. He attended the common schools at his home, and was sent to Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio. He remained there until Horace Mann, president of the college, died. He then went to Jacksonville (Illinois) College. In April, 1861, in answer to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers to put down the rebellion, he enlisted

in Company F, Eighth Illinois Volunteers, Governor Oglesby's regiment, for three months, as First Corporal. At the end of his term he was sick with the typhoid fever, and when recovered he again enlisted, in Company E, Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and was elected First Lieutenant, which commission he held until September, 1862, when he was promoted to Captain. He was in what was known as the Eagle Brigade, composed of the Forty-seventh Illinois, Eleventh Missouri, Eighth Wisconsin and the Fifth Minnesota. They remained together during the war, commanded by Major-General Joseph A. Mower, and were in all the battles of the Army of the Tennessee, thirty-three different engagements in all. At the battle of Corinth, in 1862, his regiment lost 130 men, its Colonel and several officers, in less than half an hour. On May 22 this regiment and division made the charge on Vicksburg, and suffered very severely. He remained in the service until October, 1864, and then commenced the study of law with Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll and Judge S. D. Puterbaugh. The latter gentleman was the Judge's brother, and was the author of "Puterbaugh's Common Law Practice and Pleadings," and "Puterbaugh's Practice in Chancery." Judge Puterbaugh was admitted to practice law in January, 1866, and remained with the firm of Ingersoll & Puterbaugh until the following July, when he started business for himself. Soon after he was elected City Attorney, and held the office two years, and District Attorney for four years. In 1873 he went into partnership with Colonel R. G. Ingersoll and his brother, Judge S. D. Puterbaugh, and upon the dissolution of this firm in 1874, he remained in partnership with Colonel Ingersoll until he went to Washington City. Judge Puterbaugh continued in business in Peoria until 1880, when he removed to Colorado on account of a throat trouble contracted by exposure in the service. He remained there until 1884. His health not improving materially, he traveled east and northwest from June until November, 1884, when he came to California.

He traveled in California several months, and permanently located in San Diego in July, 1885. He has bought property and built a beautiful home on Florence Heights.

He was married to Carrie Troyer James, September 13, 1866, by whom he had one daughter, Carrie Maud, born December 20, 1867. He lost his wife in March, 1870. She was the adopted daughter of Dr. M. Troyer, of Peoria, Illinois. October 1, 1874, he was again married, this time to Miss Catherine Hall Wagoner, daughter of Joseph and Emeline Wagoner, in Dayton, Ohio. She was born July 14, 1844. They have by this marriage one son, Johnson Wagoner Puterbaugh, born in Peoria, Illinois, September 26, 1875. Judge and Mrs. Puterbaugh are members of St. Paul's Parish, and he is its junior warden. He also belongs to the G. A. R., and is a member of Heintzelman Post, No. 33, of San Diego. He was adjutant of the first post established in Peoria, Illinois. It disbanded and was afterward reorganized as Colonel Bryner Post, No. 67. He was its commander two years. He was also junior vice commander of department of Illinois, which position he was holding when he went to Colorado. While there he organized and was commander of Joseph A. Mower Post, No. 31. While in Breckenridge, Colorado, he was Mayor of the city one term. He was inspector on the staff of Chaplain Renshaw when he was commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. He is a member of the Missouri Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. The Judge is an able lawyer, a good judge, and is held in high esteem by the legal profession of the county and his fellow-citizens in general.

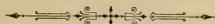


**M**ANUEL LOUIS, a native of Strasburg Prussia, was born May 17, 1868, and crossed the ocean at the age of one and a half years, landing at New York. He immediately started for California by the way of the Isthmus of Panama, and after a quiet journey

arrived safely at San Francisco. His family soon journeyed down the coast to Los Angeles, but, his father deciding that San Diego was to be the future metropolis of southern California, they removed to that city, then a small settlement, in July, 1870, where they have continued to reside ever since, and have seen this city grow up to one of magnificent proportions. During the succeeding years Mr. Louis attended the public schools, and graduated June 30, 1885. He then worked some time for the *San Diego Daily Sun*, as city editor and business manager, and on January 1, 1886, he took a position with the Russ Lumber and Mill Company, of San Diego, as assistant book-keeper and in charge of collections, which position he now occupies.

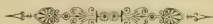
Mr. Louis takes great interest in aquatic sports, being at present vice-president of the Excelsior Rowing and Swimming Club; is a member of the Society of San Diego Pioneers, and an ardent brother of San Diego Lodge, No. 35, F. & A. M., which order he entered on his twenty-first birthday, and already has been appointed an officer of the above lodge, and takes great pride in its welfare. Mr. Louis has been lately elected the first honorary member of the Junior Bar Association of San Diego, an organization composed of young law students, and feels highly complimented for this honor.

He is a keen young business man, and has accumulated considerable property during his residence in San Diego, which bids fair to be very valuable ere long. He takes a great deal of interest in anything that appertains to San Diego, city or county, and will always be found to be a progressive citizen.



**G**EORGE COPE was born in Jerseyville, Illinois, June 14, 1861. His father, Nathan Cope, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1829, and his grandfather, John Cope, was a native of Germany, who settled in South Carolina. Mr. Cope's father mar-


ried Miss Elinda Day in 1848. She was a native of Buffalo, New York, born in 1831, and was a daughter of Mr. Ira Day, who was an Illinois land-owner and farmer. They had eight children, three boys and five girls. The subject of this sketch was the youngest but one of this family. He was sent to the country schools of Jersey County, Illinois, and remained at home with his father until twenty-three years of age. He was united in marriage to Miss Nelly Sanderhaus, who was born in Greene County, Illinois, in 1863. They have one interesting little daughter, Laura, born in Jerseyville, Illinois, May 22, 1885. Their ranch consists of 160 acres, situated four miles north of Perris. Ten acres of the ranch is devoted to the house and ranch buildings and shrubbery and fruit. The house and barns have the stamp of affluence and comfort second to none in the valley. Mr. Cope is a good farmer. He is sowing this year 100 acres of White Russian wheat and 200 acres to barley. Mr. Cope and wife stand high in their county as enterprising citizens.



**B**UFORD H. COOK, one of the pioneer farmers and solid and reliable men of Menifee, was born in Cass County, Missouri, November 15, 1845. His father, David Cook, was born in Kentucky. His mother was Orpha (Potts) Cook. His father died when he was only six years, and his mother in 1853, in California, when he was eight years of age. He came to California and settled in Sonoma County. He went to school there until 1863 and then removed to Esmeralda County, Nevada, and engaged in mining at \$1 per day; then he went back to Sonoma County and was in that vicinity as a working man for five years, and then went to Napa Valley, and then to Los Angeles in 1875. He bought a tract of land near Wilmington. After this he farmed near Santa Ana, and November 1, 1882, he came to Menifee and homesteaded 160 acres of land; he also timber-cultured another 160 acres of land, and after-

ward sold it and rebought, and now has 240 acres. When he began at Menifee he brought a load of lumber and materials for a house with a four-horse team. He left a man to put up the house and went back to Wilmington and got his wife and two children and their household effects, and moved in with his wagon and four horses. When they arrived the house was partly finished. They took possession, and here, in what was then a desert, he has made a nice home that blossoms like a rose. They have had the trials and hardships of pioneer life, but amid it all they have come through, and in the short space of seven years they find themselves in possession of peace and plenty. Mrs. Cook is a native of the "Golden West," having been born in Mendocino County, California, in 1861. Her maiden name was Ella Powers, being the daughter of Mr. John Powers. She was married to Mr. Cook February 7, 1876, and is the mother of five children, viz.: Etta, born in Los Angeles County, July 30, 1878; Robert Roy, born at Wilmington, Los Angeles County, October 9, 1882; Pearl M., born at Menifee, April 24, 1884; Jessie A., born at Menifee, June 21, 1886, and Charles William, born at Menifee, January 15, 1889. Mrs. Cook is one of the first ten members of the first church organized in Menifee—the Methodist Church South. Both she and her husband have been contributors and workers in the building of their place of worship—the first one constructed for the service of God in this new country. Mr. Cook is this year (1889) sowing 150 acres of wheat and 150 acres of barley. Mr. and Mrs. Cook are people of influence in their community and are very highly spoken of by their neighbors.



 WILLIAM NEWPORT, rancher near Menifee. The city of Chester, England, is one of the oldest cities of England. It still has its old walls that used to surround it to prevent invasion preserved. There is only one other city in England that has these

ancient walls preserved. In this city was born and educated Mr. William Newport, the subject of this sketch. He was born June 5, 1856. His father, William Newport, was born in England in 1818, and his grandfather, Thomas Newport, was born in England in 1788. Mr. Newport's mother, Mary Newns, was also born in England in 1820, and married Mr. William Newport in 1854. They had but one child, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Newport's ancestors were all English farmers and he may be said to be a born farmer, as he loves the business and brings his great energy of character into the business of his choice. In 1876 he came to the United States for the purpose of buying a 2,000-acre farm and farming in this favored land. It was not luck but his wise judgment that sent him to the most favored and delightful portion of the United States—California. He landed at New York in 1876, and from there came to San Francisco County, and from there to Los Angeles, where he lived and farmed for nine years. He then came to Menifee and purchased 2,000 acres of land, nearly every foot of it plow land, and he is now farming on a large scale. When he moved to Menifee, although a young man, he resembled one of the patriarchs, as their were twelve wagons in his train, loaded with implements, provisions, lumber and his cook-house on wheels, a building one story high, 9x18 feet. He had with him his men servants and his cattle and asses and horses. He found the valley very dry, with only a few poor people; but poor as they were they pitied the young man who, as they thought, was to make a failure of farming. When they unloaded their caravan he built a good ranch house and two large barns; he has planted ten acres to fruit and has laid out ample grounds and has planted and has many ornamental trees growing. He runs four gang plows and uses thirty-two work horses. They plow and sow twenty-eight acres of land in a day. He has his Chinese cook. This year he proposes to sow 3,000 acres of grain—1,600 acres of the best Australian white wheat and



the balance in best brewing barley. He has 200 acres in alfalfa and intends to sow 100 more acres of it this year. He is going more fully into diversified farming. His lands are peculiarly well adapted to the production of blooded horses. He now has a fine drove of young horses and mules. He owns a fine thoroughbred horse from Hardwood the dam, by Richmond the sire. The animal shows fine breeding and will undoubtedly be very fast. Mr. Newport is also turning his attention to the breeding of Berkshire hogs and he has as the head of this a thoroughbred Berkshire that is as fine as any in the United States. Mr. Newport will not be satisfied with anything short of the best. He sows the best varieties of wheat and barley and makes it perfectly clean, and is able to make his own price on what he sells. His barns at one time this year contained 20,000 sacks of grain. He has selected the site and adopted the plans for a palatial residence which is to go up in the near future. What a single man will do with such a house can only be conjectured. His present house in which he baches is capital, has a fine instrument in it and is full of costly pictures. He not only uses his brains, but muscle in his farming. He and his hands are up at half past four in the morning taking care of the stock, and the breakfast is eaten so that they go on the ranch as soon as it is clear. Some of his help have been with him from three to five years. He is a very genial gentleman and makes many warm friends. While others are complaining of hard times, this man of push and vim has barns full of grain and money in the bank. It is safe to say that he is a valuable factor in showing what his section of the country will do when judiciously tickled with the plow.



**G**EORGE M. DANNALS, of San Diego, was born in Rochester, New York, November 2, 1844. His father, R. M. Dannals, was a native of New York. His mother, Susan (Bell) Dannals, daughter of Dr. Bell,

was also of New York. Mr. Dannals is a descendant of the Holland Dutch who located in the Mohawk Valley. His father was a contractor and builder. Mr. Dannals left his home in 1867, and to fit himself for a business life, took a course in a commercial college. After leaving college some good genius put it into his head to learn a trade. He consequently learned the carpenter's trade.

When twenty years of age he offered his services to his country as a soldier, and was enrolled July 26, 1864. At that time the great war had assumed gigantic proportions, and as thousands upon thousands of our brave men had died in prison, and had been slain on many a bloody battle-field, 1864, of all the years in the history of the United States since the days of Valley Forge, was the time that tried the patriotism and courage of its citizens, and to enlist in such a war at such a time was a most grand and heroic deed. He enlisted in Company E, Fifty-fourth New York Infantry, which was composed mostly of young men. They were sent to Elmira, New York, to guard prisons, and to aid in preventing bounty jumping, and to aid in forwarding troops to the front. He was in the United States service 110 days, and after being mustered out in November, 1864, he was soon engaged as chief clerk in a railroad freight office. March, 1867, he went to Nevada County, California, where he engaged in the mercantile business, dealing in mining supplies. They bought gold dust, and did a lucrative business. From there he went to San Francisco, and then came to San Diego and went to the Julian mines in 1870. He was there until 1876. They had a long and severe struggle to set aside the Mexican land grant, which menaced their mines and threatened to take them from them. He came out of this successfully, but very much injured financially, as it took a large amount of money to bring it to a close. In 1871 and '72 he was elected a member of the California Legislature. While at the mines, Mr. Dannals was agent for Wells, Fargo & Co., and Postmaster, and had all kinds of experiences. Soon



after this the mines were closed, and Mr. Dannals became book-keeper and cashier for the firm of Klaber & Levi. He had full charge of the finances of the company, including the banking. He was with them nearly eleven years, and during the boom, was paying teller of the First National Bank of San Diego, and had plenty to do in the then great rush of business. He was afterward cashier of the bank of San Diego, which was afterward consolidated with the First National Bank. He is now Expert of San Diego County, employed by the county to examine all the county offices.

He was married in 1872 to Miss Lucy L. Wilcox, daughter of Leroy Wilcox, born in Ohio, April 24, 1858. Her father was one of the discoverers of the Nevada mines, and made a fortune at that time. They are from Kalamazoo, Michigan. They have one child living: Marion, born in San Diego, May 10, 1874.

Mr. Dannals served four years on the Board of Education in San Diego. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he has been the treasurer and a trustee for several years. Mr. Dannals is a veteran Odd Fellow, having served through all its offices. He has been Noble Grand, Representative to the Grand Lodge and District Deputy, and in all the same positions in the Encampment. He also belongs to the Masonic order, and has served in all its offices, the last two years as Master of the lodge. He is a Knight of Pythias, and was its Commander and also District Deputy, and in the Masonic Chapter is High Priest, and is a member of the commandery of Knight Templars, and Junior Warden of the lodge of perfection. His wife and himself are the present worthy matron and patron of the Order of the Eastern Star, of which they were the organizers in San Diego. He is Past Post Commander of Heintzelman Post, No. 33, G. A. R., and has taken an interest in all that pertains to the growth and welfare of the city and county. He is also a veteran of the National Guards, having served some seven years in the State of New York and in California, as an

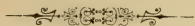
officer since October 1, 1881; and is at present Major and Commissary on the First Brigade Staff.



**H**ENRY CHASE, one of the reliable pioneer farmers of Perris valley, was born in Attica, Wyoming County, New York, August 29, 1851. His parents removed to Dale when he was four years of age. His father, Isaac Chase, was a native of Connecticut, and removed to New York when a boy. He was married to Miss Sally Benham, who was born in Attica, Wyoming County, New York, in 1814. They raised a family of eight children, of which the subject of this sketch was the youngest but one. His father's death occurred in August, 1885, and his mother died in December, 1865. Mr. Chase was educated in the public schools at Dale, New York, and when a boy, worked on the canal, for which he has no reason to be ashamed, as he has had many an illustrious predecessor who did the same thing. Most of his life has been spent, however, in farming. In 1875 he came to California and settled in Westminster, Los Angeles County (now Orange County), where he bought twenty acres of land, and in two years sold it, and then farmed for four years on the Centinella Ranch. December 15, 1884, he came to Perris Valley and took up 160 acres of Government land, built his house and barns, and is making himself a comfortable home that some time in the near future will be worth a small fortune.

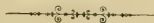
After several years of dreary "baching" he became desperate, and October 1, 1887, he married Miss Nina G. Green, and he now wonders why he remained single so long. Mrs. Chase is a native of Massachusetts, born June 10, 1866. They have one nice girl—Ruby F., born in their present home June 10, 1889. Mr. Chase is sowing twenty acres of wheat, and the balance to barley. Both he and his wife are

nice people, and are highly spoken of by their neighbors.



**G**EORGE. P. OAKES was born in Roxbury Massachusetts, February 14, 1846. His father, Nathan Oakes, was a native of Maine; his mother, Sarah (Noyes) Oakes, was born in Salem, Massachusetts. Mr. Oakes was the eldest of a family of seven children. He was educated in the public schools and at North Yarmouth Academy, and at the age of sixteen he entered the Union ranks in Company E, Seventeenth Maine Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Oakes' regiment went to the front at the time General McClellan was superseded, and shared the struggles of the great battles of the army of the Potomac until General Lee surrendered. He was twice shot,—once in the fore-arm (at Mine Run) and once in the head (at Chancellorsville); and his ankle suffers weakness from contusion. He was taken prisoner at Chancellorsville and paroled and sent to Belle Isle; from there in a short time he was exchanged and joined his regiment at the front. The weakness of his ankle caused him to be afterward transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, Company K, Fourteenth Regiment, and he did reserve service at Langley, Virginia, sixteen miles from Washington. When mustered out of the service Mr. Oakes followed the sea in a sailing vessel. He made several trips to Europe, and August 12, 1868, landed at San Francisco from the brig Mary A. Reed, Captain Charles Johnson, 187 days from Brooklyn, New York, being twenty-five days going through the straits of Magellan. He spent a brief period in the following counties: Sonoma, Marin, Ventura, Los Angeles and San Bernardino. During the most of the time in these counties he was in the dairy business. In August, 1886, he came to Perris, San Diego County, and bought of the railroad company 160 acres of land, on which he built a house and barn and planted trees, and will soon have a very desirable place. He was married

in 1878 to Miss Julia L. Moore, born in 1859, in St. Louis, Missouri, daughter of Levi N. Moore, of Orange County, New York. They had seven children, viz.: Levi M.; George P., born May 3, 1881; Charles H. W., born July 5, 1882; Sarah F., born October 31, 1883; Benjamin S., born February 2, 1885; Forest N., born September 5, 1887, and Leonard F., born April 1, 1889. The oldest child, Levi M., died when three years of age, of croup. Mr. Oakes has been an Odd Fellow and is a member of the G. A. R., Conman Post, No. 57. He is farming his land principally to grain, and usually sows 140 acres. He is an honest and reliable man and a good citizen.



**R**G. CLARK, one of the old residents of San Diego County, was born in Greenville, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, May 13, 1832. He lived upon a farm and attended the district schools until he was eighteen years of age. He then apprenticed himself to learn the trade of iron-molder, working two years in a foundry in Mercer County. He then went to Springfield, Ohio, and worked in Leffell's foundry until he completed his apprenticeship. During this time he had also mastered the mystery of the steam engine, and was not only able to run one but also understood its construction. This was to serve a good purpose in the future. From Springfield he went to Cincinnati and St. Louis, where he worked at his trade until 1854, and remained through the winter.

In the spring they started again toward the Pacific slope with the first train. After leaving Salt Lake the train was attacked by Indians several times, but they had a strong company and their assailants were repulsed. They arrived at Sacramento June 5, 1855. Then Mr. Clark went to Amador County. It was now that the knowledge of the steam engine he had acquired while working at his trade in Ohio came into play. A man was wanted to run the engine in the Oneida Quartz Mill. He applied

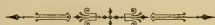
for the position and obtained it. Afterward he was foreman, during 1855 and 1856, of the Tibbitts foundry at Sutter Creek. Subsequently he engaged in mining on the Mokelumne river, with varied success. He was for a time general superintendent of a large foundry at Silver City, Idaho, receiving, with one exception, the highest salary paid to superintendents in the Territories.

When the Fraser river excitement broke out in 1858, Mr. Clark caught the fever and made the pilgrimage to British Columbia, returning, with thousands of others, poor in pocket but with an addition to his store of experience. For a short time after this he was foreman of Worcester's foundry at Angel's Camp, Calaveras County. Then in 1859 he went East and visited his old home in Pennsylvania, returning to California the following year. J. S. Harbison had previous to this time imported several colonies of bees from the East, and Mr. Clark and his brother bought some of him and established several apiaries in Ione valley, Amador County. In this venture the brothers were very successful. One year afterward he, in connection with his brother James, went to Nevada and bought a farm called "Little Meadows," now known as Clark's station, on the Truckee river. He prospered in farming on the Truckee and remained there for seven years, but finally, on account of malaria, he was obliged to sell out and seek a change of climate. He decided to come to San Diego and arrived here in 1868. A few months after this he went back to Sacramento, and in company with his old bee friend, J. S. Harbison, engaged in silk culture. Their experiment, however, was not a success, owing to a disease breaking out among the silk-worms, and they gave up the business. Then, in conjunction with Mr. Harbison, he started for San Diego, bringing with them 110 hives of honey bees, arriving here November 28, 1869. From that time up to last spring Mr. Clark continued to be largely interested in bee culture, and did much to create the reputation which San Diego honey enjoys in the market of the world.

In 1876 Mr. Clark began the culture of fruit and forest trees and the making of raisins, in the Cajon valley. He owned at first 230 acres, all under cultivation. Eighty acres were in trees and vines, and the balance in grain. He was the first man in San Diego to practically demonstrate the productiveness of the soil of El Cajon for raisin culture. Cured and made the first raisins in this county in 1878. He introduced a system of sub-irrigation in his vineyard, running a continuous concrete cement pipe, with outlets at convenient distances, under ten acres. His was the only vineyard in the valley that was irrigated, and although it was not necessary the experiment was one that proved not unprofitable, as double the crops could be raised by irrigation. Mr. Clark has always shipped the largest portion of his raisins to the Eastern markets. For the last two years the house of William T. Coleman & Co. has handled his crop. His raisins are pronounced by the best judges to be equal to any imported. When he first came to San Diego Mr. Clark was laughed at for bringing bees here, but before long he demonstrated the natural advantage of the county for bee culture. He was met with the same kind of encouragement when he first began growing grapes in the Cajon. People claimed that the soil was not suited for the purpose. Mr. Clark sold out all his interests in the Cajon in December, 1886, and came to San Diego. On the 13th of April following, in company with his family, he started for an Eastern trip, and traveled all through the Eastern and Middle States, but found no place in which he could be content to live outside of San Diego County. He owns considerable real-estate in the city, and has built a beautiful residence on the corner of A and Thirteenth streets. In the first year of his residence in San Diego County Mr. Clark labored very hard and surmounted obstacles under which men of less determination would have succumbed. When, however, his orchards and his vineyards were well under way, and he began to see some of his most cherished ideas realized, he felt am-

ply repaid for all his trials and temporary disappointments. Ever since his first crop of raisins they have paid him on an average of \$100 per acre net. Mr. Clark also planted the first Australian blue gum forest in the county. He is constantly in the receipt of letters from all parts of the country asking information in reference to vine and bee culture.

Mr. Clark was married in 1871 to Mrs. Anna L. Corbitt. They have one child living: Edgar Franklin Clark, fourteen years of age; and have had a daughter, Florence Ida, who is now deceased.



**S.** HUBBELL has already accomplished in his brief business career far more than many men, who deem themselves favored by fortune, have done in the space of a long and laborious life-time. Mr. Hubbell was born in Keokuk, Iowa, May 29, 1859, but removed with his parents to San Diego when he was twelve years of age. On his arrival here he attended the public schools, graduating at the High School. He made preparations to enter college, but his health failing he relinquished that object and entered the employ of the Bank of San Diego, the first bank established in this city, in the latter part of 1876. He first was book-keeper, then teller, and then was appointed assistant cashier. He remained with this institution three years, and at the age of twenty-one was one of the incorporators and a stockholder of the Consolidated Bank of San Diego, and also an incorporator and stockholder in the Consolidated National Bank. He continued with this bank until 1885, when he resigned and became a stockholder and accepted the position of assistant cashier in the First National Bank. In 1886 he was elected a director and soon afterward cashier, which position he resigned January 1, 1889.

Mr. Hubbell was a half-owner of Reed & Hubbell's Addition. This was the first addi-

tion of any size cut up from acre property into lots and put on the market with any success. It is situated on the bay between San Diego and National City, and originally consisted of 210 acres, and was first offered in August, 1886. They sold eighty acres in a body and cut the balance up into lots.

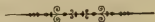
Among other land corporations with which Mr. Hubbell is connected are the Escondido Land and Town Company, the San Marcos Land Company, the El Cajon Valley Company, the Morena Land Company, the Junipero Land and Water Company, and the Pacific Beach Company, in each of which he is an incorporator, stockholder and a director. He is a stockholder of the College Hill Land Association. He is a stockholder of the Coronado Beach Company. He was one of the incorporators of the San Diego National Bank, and the Bank of Escondido, and a stockholder in the Bank of Elsinore and the Exchange Bank of Elsinore. He was one of the incorporators and is a director in the Coronado Ferry Company, an incorporator of the San Diego Street Railroad Company, and an incorporator and stockholder in the San Diego and Coronado Water Company, the San Diego & Cuyamaca Railroad Company, the San Diego Old Town & Pacific Beach Railroad Company, and the West Coast Lumber Company. He was one of four in incorporating the San Diego Gas and Electric Light Company. He was also one of the incorporators of the Marine Railway & Dry Dock Company, and an incorporator of the Cuyamaca Club, the leading gentlemen's club of San Diego. Last January he was elected a director of the California Southern Railroad Company. He was one of the organizers of the San Diego City Guards, a crack militia company, in which he has served for six years.

He is now (December, 1889,) engaged in opening the Helvetia mine, which is situated in the Julian mining district between Julian and Stonewall, a mine very productive in the past. He has just been appointed by Governor Waterman as a member of the Board of Bank



Commissioners for the State, appointment to take effect January 1, 1889.

He was married in San Diego, in 1881, to Miss Kate L. Groesbeck, a daughter of General John Groesbeck, formerly of New York, who was at the time of his death the oldest member of the order of Odd Fellows in the United States. He has two children, both boys. It is not difficult to analyze the causes of Mr. Hubbell's success. Primarily, he has had the opportunity; secondly, he has improved it. Combining in a wonderful degree keen financial foresight with promptness of decision, failure is to him an unknown quantity. Personally, he is one of the most genial of men; affable in his manners, courteous to all, his popularity is not to be wondered at. If O. S. Hubbell has attained an extraordinary measure of success, the means by which he secured it were such that he has raised up friends rather than enemies along his pathway in life.



**C**HARLES HUBBELL is one of the substantial and public-spirited citizens of San Diego. Although he retired from active business some years ago, he takes a deep interest in everything that pertains to the advancement of the city. Mr. Hubbell is a native of the Empire State, having been born in Ballston in November, 1817.

He is a descendant in the eighth generation of Lieutenant Richard Hubbell, one of the founders of Bridgeport, Connecticut, who settled there in 1645.

He lived until he was seventeen in Ballston and Oswego and then went to Rochester, where he became assistant teller in the Bank of Monroe. He remained in Rochester two years and then went to Pontiac, Michigan, to accept a position as cashier of a bank there. He built and put in operation the first saw-mill in Clinton County, Michigan, and aided in cutting out the first road from Pontiac to Ionia, fifty years ago. He was one of the original incorporators of Sag-

inaw City. He assisted in the first development of the salt springs of northern Michigan and was identified with many other projects of importance in that State. In 1839 he returned to Rochester to act as teller of the Commercial Bank. In 1846 he removed to Cincinnati, to become teller of the Ohio Life and Trust Company. After one year in this position he went into the banking house of Ellis & Sturges as cashier.

In 1853 he had a severe attack of hemorrhage of the lungs and spent a year and a half traveling about for the purpose of recovering his health. Then he settled at Keokuk, Iowa, where he remained fifteen years. There his natural taste for horticultural pursuits, a taste which he had never before had the opportunity to gratify, induced him to engage in fruit raising. He resided on a farm during the summer months and in the winter he lived in the city of Keokuk. During his stay there he filled several city and county offices.

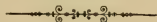
In 1870, as his health was still far from rugged, on the advice of Professor Cleaver, who is now Surgeon-General of the Santa Fe Railroad Company, he started for California, coming direct to San Diego, and was one of the first Eastern visitors to record his name on the register of the famous Horton House. Upon his arrival he was so pleased with the climate that he decided to make it his future home. He purchased 100 acres of land on the National Ranch, and planted a vineyard and fruit orchard. In 1874 he accepted the position of cashier of the Bank of San Diego and remained in that institution until it was merged with the present Consolidated National Bank. He was a member of the committee of forty, appointed by the citizens to induce the building of a railroad to San Diego. He was corresponding secretary of the committee, and labored zealously to bring about that much desired object—railroad communication with the outside world.

Mr. Hubbell was one of the original stockholders in the California Southern. He never sought public office here, but at the earnest so-



licitation of his friends he ran for and was elected school trustee in 1872, and afterward in 1886, at the latter time being chosen president of the board, which position he resigned in 1888. He retired from active business in 1880, and has since been attending to his private affairs. Before coming to San Diego his health was so bad that he was not expected to live, but now, at the age seventy-two, he enjoys perfect health, is active, and looks much younger than he really is. He has been prominently identified with the horticultural interests, and has been secretary of the County Horticultural Society.

"In religion," Mr. Hubbell says, "I am a Baptist, having belonged to a church of that independent and democratic organization nearly fifty years. I accept implicitly the doctrines taught by the Lord Jesus Christ, in their spirituality, and particularly as to purity, truth, love, universal benevolence, and the golden rule of sixteen ounces to the pound." The ancestral motto of his family has always been, *Esse quam videri*—be what you seem to be. Mr. Hubbell was married in 1843, in Rochester, New York, to Miss Anna M. Sage, who died very suddenly in 1881. During the thirty-seven years of her married life she was never known to speak an unkind word to either her husband or children. He has had seven children, of whom five are living, four sons and one daughter.



**J**UDGE M. A. LUCE, one of the best-known and most prominent men in every movement to advance the best interests of San Diego, comes of good New England stock, and is of a right possessed of those attributes which are strongly characteristic of the better type of American character—energy, ability and probity. His father is a native of Maine, is a preacher in the Baptist Church, and now, at the age of seventy-eight years, is living in Poway valley, a hale and hearty old man. His mother was born in New Hampshire.

The subject of this brief sketch first saw the light in Quincy, Illinois, in the year 1842. He lived with his parents in Central Illinois until he was fourteen years of age, when he left home to prepare for college at Hillsdale, Michigan. Here he spent a part of each year in advancing his own education, and the residue of the time in educating others, that is, in teaching school. Thus passed nearly four years of his boyhood. Then came that eventful April day in 1861 when the call "to arms" resounded through the land. The response that came forth from the loyal North was something unparalleled in the history of mankind. The ink was scarcely dry with which the President's proclamation for volunteers was written when the tramp of battalions was heard throughout the land. From no section of the North was the patriotic response more immediate and hearty than from the great States of the West. Foremost among them was the commonwealth of Michigan. Young Luce, brimming over with loyalty, dropped his school books, and enlisted in the Fourth Michigan Volunteer Infantry. During the war he took part in the following engagements: Bull Run, New Bridge, Hanover Court House, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Savage Station, Turkey Bend, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, U. S. Ford, Chancellorsville, Kelly's Ford, Ashby Gap, Brandy Station, Middleburg, Gettysburg, Williamsport, Wapping Heights, Culpeper, Bristol Station, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy Creek, Jericho Mills, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. Was wounded slightly at Spottsylvania, while with the forlorn hope in the assault of May 12.

After the war Mr. Luce, now a bronzed young veteran, after a paying a brief visit to his parents, returned to Hillsdale and resumed his collegiate studies, which had been so rudely interrupted four years before. He graduated in 1866, and, having decided to devote himself to the legal profession, attended the Law University at Albany, where he graduated a year later.

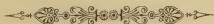
With his diploma in his pocket he returned to his native State, and began practice in Bushnell, of which he was the first City Attorney. He was afterward attorney of the First National Bank of Bushnell and local attorney of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, and in 1872 was the candidate of his party for the State Senate. In 1873 the first of Southern California's booms began to be heard of. In these days it would be called a very small boom, a kind of a "Northern Citrus Belt" affair; but then it made quite a stir, not only on the Pacific coast but was felt all over the East. That was the time when Colonel Tom Scott was building his Texas Pacific (on paper) across the continent, to have its terminus on the shores of San Diego bay. One result of this agitation was to direct attention to the harbor, which had lain neglected and unthought of since the day the great empire of California became a part of the Republic. Tidings of the promising future of this Pacific coast city came to Luce in his Illinois home, and, as at that time his health was apparently failing, he decided to emigrate. He arrived in San Diego in May, 1873, and immediately opened a law office and engaged in the practice of his profession. In the fall of 1875 he was elected Judge of the County Court, and held the office until the new constitution went into effect and terminated the jurisdiction of that court in 1880. Judge Luce took an active part in the movement to bring the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road to San Diego, and was a member of, and acted as counsel for, the citizens' committee. In the fall of 1880 the California Southern Railroad Company was organized and he was elected vice-president. He was also appointed attorney of the road and has continued so up to the present time. He is still a member of the board of directors. Judge Luce's law practice has been very large, he having acted as attorney for a majority of the heaviest local corporations, while the Pacific Steamship Company and other important organizations have intrusted their legal business to his care, and he is now the senior partner of the

law firm of Luce, McDonald & Torrence. Ever since the day of his arrival in San Diego Judge Luce has had an abiding faith in the future of the city. Firm in his convictions on that point he has from the first, as opportunity offered, invested in real estate, and he is now one of the heaviest holders of real property. Unlike some other men of like business instincts, the aggregation of property has not served to lessen his interest in the growth of the city, but he is to-day as keenly alive to everything that tends to develop and enlarge its importance as he was ten years ago. He has been identified with every public improvement, and is willing at all times to give freely of his means toward the material advancement of San Diego. He has been interested in the mining development of the county, and is a principal shareholder in the Shenandoah mine at Mesa Grande, in this county. He is of the opinion that the future wealth and importance of San Diego will be largely due to the development of its mines. In the past profitable operations have been retarded by the crude machinery employed in working the ore and insufficient means of transportation. With the completion of a railroad to the mining center, and the introduction of new and approved machinery, all this will be changed, however.

Judge Luce is one of the executors of the trust of the late James M. Pierce, donating \$150,000 to the establishment of the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society. He has been president of the Unitarian Church Society ever since its organization. In December, 1870, he was married, at Bushnell, to Miss Adelaide Mantania of Avon, Illinois, who was at the time assistant principal of the public schools at Bushnell, Illinois. Uniting personal attractions and all the female accomplishments to a richly stored mind, Mrs. Luce has proven a worthy helpmate to her husband in the battle of life. Six children have blessed their union, of which four, two boys and two girls, are living; two have died and are buried in the cemetery here.

Judge Luce is six feet in height, slight figure, and a face that has more the look of a student

than a professional man, or one immersed in business. He has a strong taste for literature, and possesses a well-appointed library. Now that he is getting rid of some of his professional cares he will probably find rest from the demands of business in the society of his books.



**THOMAS WHALEY.**—There is something at once interesting and fascinating about the life, character and history of the California pioneers. They were, as a class, exceptional men, strong in most of the qualities that go to make up the typical American character. They were energetic, courageous and far-seeing. The careers of many were full of incidents, and their life histories read like fiction. Thomas Whaley is a good representative of this noble class of men. He was born in the city of New York, October 5, 1823, a descendant of Revolutionary stock. His paternal ancestors emigrated from Ireland to New England in the early part of the eighteenth century. His grandfather, Alexander Whaley, of Bushwick Cross Roads, Long Island, New York, fought under the special command of General Washington, receiving at his hand a reward for brave and daring conduct, an account of which is given in the history of Brooklyn. His maternal ancestors were of the old English family of Pye, four brothers of which landed in New York about the year 1792, bringing with them his mother, then an infant. His childhood and youth were spent in the metropolis. He had the advantage of the best of schools, completing his course at the age of eighteen, at Washington Institute, New York City, which was named and dedicated by Lafayette, in honor of his friend, George Washington, on the occasion of his last visit to this country. In 1842, before the establishment of steamship lines, he went with his tutor, Emile Mallet, to Europe, and for two years traveled over England and the continent for instruction and pleasure. Upon his return he was variously engaged in mer-

cantile pursuits, and at the time of the breaking out of the California gold fever, he was in the shipping office of George Sutton, owner of a line of packets running to Charleston, South Carolina.

The old ship Sutton, Wardle master, was at this time being fitted out to sail to the coast of California on a trading voyage. The preparations were interrupted, however, by the news of the discovery of gold, and it was decided, instead of sending the Sutton on a trading voyage, to fit her up as a passenger packet to carry emigrants to the New El Dorado. Young Whaley, brimful of pluck and enthusiasm, decided to join the fortune seekers, and took passage on the Sutton. The ship had quick dispatch, and on the first day of January, 1849, the Sutton sailed from New York harbor. Snow was on the ground and Staten Island and the Jersey shore were wrapped in a mantle of white. Quite a crowd assembled at the wharf to see the first vessel from New York set sail for the gold fields of California. The greetings exchanged by friends were cordial and mutual and many were the requests for "chunks of gold, some as big as your head."

Among the passengers were A. C. Taylor, W. R. Wadsworth, George D. Puffer, Chas. S. Palmer, Chas. H. Strybing, A. Kuhner (the engraver of the great seal of California), Moseley, father and son, and Dr. Johnson and his nephew, Tom Grant. In all there were fifty-four passengers. They had rather a rough time of it after they got into the Gulf Stream, and all the way down to the line they experienced more or less heavy weather, so that it was found necessary to put into Rio Janeiro for repairs. Here they remained for three weeks, and during that time Whaley stayed on shore, having quarters at the old Hotel Ferrou. There were at least 1,700 Americans in port from different ships, all bound for California, and many pleasant acquaintances were formed. Repairs being completed, Captain Wardle hoisted the "blue peter," and the Sutton was once more under way. They were a month doubling Cape Horn,

having lost their reckoning and being unable to get an observation during that time. A sad accident occurred after rounding the cape. A number were, against the orders of the captain, in the stern boat, fishing for "gonies." Owing to the weight, the boat broke away and a dozen or more were precipitated into the water. All were rescued except one shoemaker, who disappeared, battling with the gonies, who had picked into his brain, thus rendering effort useless. The sea was rough, the waves running high, and the man sank before help could reach him.

They stopped a week at Valparaiso for recreation and to obtain fresh provisions. On the 22d of July, nearly seven months after leaving New York, they neared the California shore, and passing within the Golden Gate came to anchor amidst the fleet of vessels that had been more fortunate. Mr. Whaley remained on board the ship until the erection of a tent on the corner of Jackson and Montgomery streets, near where the old Pioneer Hall stands. Their goods were landed at the foot of Washington street, which then extended about 100 feet below the corner of Montgomery. Whaley, with his friend Puffer, leased a portion of the store belonging to George S. Wardle & Co., erected a short time after his arrival in the city, and engaged in the mercantile business. In the fall of 1849 he leased a piece of land from Colonel Stevenson, agent of Henry Gerke, on Montgomery street, opposite to George S. Wardle & Co.'s, for which he paid \$450 per month; he sub-let a portion of this for \$400 per month and erected a two-story building containing ten rooms up stairs and two stores below, and leased one of the latter and occupied the other for his business. When Montgomery street was graded this building was fifteen feet below the grade established. This proved disastrous, as all of Whaley's tenants left him and his business was destroyed. He then bought property on Rincon Point and erected a dwelling house about opposite to where the United States Marine Hospital now stands. He engaged in business as a

broker for awhile and afterward became a coffee merchant.

In the summer of 1851 Lewis A. Franklin and George H. Davis chartered a vessel, and with a cargo of goods started down the coast on a trading voyage. Whaley, who had an interest in the venture, remained in San Francisco as their agent. Franklin and Davis stopped at various ports, finally at San Diego, and liked the prospects so well that they decided to locate. They wrote to Whaley and he came down, arriving here in the month of October, 1851. He then formed a partnership with Franklin, and together they opened a store on the plaza in Old San Diego, which they christened *Tienda California*—California store. The following April their partnership was dissolved, and in connection with Jack Hinton, Whaley succeeded to the business of R. E. Raymond, in the *Tienda General*—general store—also at Old San Diego. They remained in partnership for one year, and during that time cleared \$18,600 over and above expenses, a very large sum for such a business. In April, 1853, Hinton retired, and E. W. Morse entered the firm. Whaley returned to New York about this time on a mission at once pleasant and romantic.

On the 14th of August, 1853, he was married to Anna E. Lannay, of New York, a descendant of the De Lannay and Godfrois families, of pure French extraction. He then returned to San Diego, bringing his bride with him. They took up their residence in Old San Diego, which was then a thriving town, though primitive in its appearance and containing a mixed population of Spaniards, Mexicans, Indians and whites. The change from the bustling metropolis to this quaint old town was novel and delightful, and the time spent with the hospitable people was particularly enjoyable.

In 1856 Morse retired from the business and Whaley continued alone, at the same time engaging in brick-making in Mission valley, near Old San Diego. He also erected a large brick building in 1856, the first built on the coast



snoth of San Francisco. In 1858 he was engaged in the mercantile business with Walter Ringgold, a son of Major George H. Ringgold, paymaster United States army, but in less than a year this store on the Plaza, Old Town, was destroyed by an incendiary fire.

At the breaking out of the Indian war in 1852, Whaley joined the Fitzgerald volunteers. There was a general rising of the Indians between Los Angeles and San Diego. Martial law was proclaimed in San Diego, and until their suppression by the capture and execution of their leader, Antonio Garra, the times were quite lively.

About January, 1859, Whaley went to San Francisco, and in March was appointed commissary storekeeper, under Captain M. D. L. Simpson, United States army, in which employ, under successive commissaries, he remained for several years. He then engaged in the shipping and commission business for nearly two years. After that, under Colonel G. H. Weeks, Quartermaster, in charge of the clothing department, he was appointed storekeeper, and there remained till Colonel Weeks was relieved by Captain Sawyer, military storekeeper.

About this time the Russian Possessions, purchased at the instance of William H. Seward, were to be turned over to the United States. Troops were to be sent up to Alaska under the command of General Jefferson C. Davis, with Colonel George H. Weeks, Quartermaster and acting Commissary of Subsistence, who procured an order for Whaley to take charge of the three Government transports, with stores, on their arrival at Sitka, as Quartermaster's agent. He proceeded on one of these transports and arrived at his destination September 26, 1867. The steamer John L. Stephens, Captain Dall, with General Davis and command, arrived October 10, and a few days thereafter the United States steamer Ossipe, having on board the commissioners. Within an hour after their arrival the territory was turned over to the United States by Russia. Whaley, in company with others, assisted in raising the American flag on

the island of Japonski, opposite Sitka, simultaneously with the lowering of the Russian ensign, and the hoisting of the stars and stripes over the Governor's house at Sitka. Whaley remained in Alaska as commissary storekeeper and clerk until March, 1868. He was elected with Samuel Storer, W. S. Dodge, Lugerville, and one other Councilmen of the town of Sitka, and helped to frame such civil laws for the government of the people as were permitted by General Davis, the military governor of the territory. Whaley returned to San Francisco and then with his family went to New York. With the proceeds of a partial distribution of his father's estate invested in a stock of goods, he returned to San Diego and again engaged in business at Old Town. This was shortly after Father Horton had started his new town of San Diego, known as Horton's addition. Everything then was booming in the Old Town. There were twelve stores, some of them carrying large stocks, particularly J. S. Mannasse & Co., fifteen saloons, four hotels, two express offices, the post office, besides being the county seat. To secure a good location, in the spring of 1869, Whaley bought out his old partner Morse, who was doing a good business on the Plaza, and, in company with Philip Crosthwaite, continued business then till February, 1870, when it became evident that new San Diego was to be the point where the city of the future would be established, and the firm resolved to move their stock there; but the connection from beginning to end was a disastrous one to Whaley. In 1873 he again went to New York, and remained there nearly five years, variously engaged. During this time he settled up the estate of his father, which, owing to the panic of '73, realized but the tithe of what he had expected. In 1879 Whaley returned to California. After passing a few months in San Francisco, he reached home, San Diego, in the latter part of 1879, poorer than ever he had been before. In the fall of 1880 there were prospects of a railroad, and a boom for San Diego. Whaley made a proposition to E. W. Morse to go into



the real-estate business, which was accepted, and shortly afterward they admitted Charles P. Noell, the firm being Morse, Noell & Whaley, till February, 1886, when Mr. Noell sold his interest to R. H. Dalton, the firm being Morse, Whaley & Dalton, till February, 1887, when Mr. Morse retired, leaving the firm Whaley & Dalton. Mr. Whaley bought considerable property in and around Old Town and at La Plaza, the greater part of which he still retains. He has also acquired an interest in other property, known as firm property in different parts of the city, some of which, the Fifth street property, is being improved from the sale of outside property belonging to the firm. He retired from active business last February to pass the few years remaining in peace and happiness with his wife, surrounded by loving children and grandchildren, dispensing the surplusage of his wealth for the relief of suffering humanity.

With the exception of being City Trustee in 1885, City Clerk in 1881 and 1882, Notary Public for the county of San Diego for six years, and Councilman for Sitka, Alaska, Whaley has never held any public office.



**WILLIAM JORRES**—Prominent among the older residents of San Diego is William Jorres. Mr. Jorres is a native of Hanover, Germany, where he was born on the 24th of August, 1824. After attending school he learned the carpenter's trade and followed it in the city of Hamburg until 1846, when he started for Monte Video. There he worked at his trade for about six months, when he went to Buenos Ayres, where he remained three years. While he was at Monte Video the port was blockaded by the combined French and English fleets for several months. In the latter end of 1849 he left Buenos Ayres on a ship bound round the Horn for San Francisco, where he arrived May 4, 1850. The first week after his arrival he went to the mines at Spanish Dry Diggings, on the Middle Fork of the American

river. Then he went to Bear creek, and prospected that section pretty thoroughly for a year. After the second fire in 1851 he went down to San Francisco, worked at the carpenter's trade for awhile, and then started in for himself as a contractor, a business he followed with excellent success until 1869, when he came to San Diego. During his residence in San Francisco, Mr. Jorres in his business as a contractor superintended the erection of a large number of fine buildings. He put up four brick houses on Washington street, between Kearny and Montgomery, in 1852-'53; he built the large brick building on the southwest corner of California and Front in 1855, which is still standing; also the orthodox Jewish synagogue on Mason street, between Post and Geary. Most of his buildings, which were scattered about in different parts of the city, were substantial structures and are still standing.

After his arrival in San Diego, Mr. Jorres formed a partnership with S. S. Culverwell and built the Culverwell & Jorres wharf, situated at the foot of F street. This was the first wharf started in New San Diego. It was not completed so soon as the Horton wharf, as it was twenty feet wider and required more time to build it. It was made wide enough for carriages to be driven out to meet passengers from the steamers, who were landed at the end of the wharf. The cost of the wharf was \$28,700. For the first year they ran it themselves, and then leased it, and Mr. Jorres again went into business as a contractor. This was in 1871, and the first contract he took was for the building of the present court-house on D street. In 1873, after he had completed the court-house, he took the contract for putting up the building for the Commercial Bank of San Diego, now occupied by the Consolidated National Bank, on the corner of Fifth and G streets. He next put up the Central Market on Fifth street, between F and G. It was 200 x 60 feet, and was fitted up with stalls, etc., for a market. After being used for this purpose a year, it was leased by Charles S. Hamilton & Co., and has

since been occupied by them as a general merchandise store. He continued his business as a contractor here until 1877, when he went to Los Angeles, where he built the First National Bank, on Spring street. In the year 1872 Mr. Jorres bought out the interest of Culverwell in the wharf at the foot of F street, and engaged in ballasting vessels and other business in connection with the wharf. He has recently begun the extension of the wharf, and it will, when completed, be one of the best wharves on the water front. Mr. Jorres was for seven years County Treasurer, retiring from office in 1885. He was elected on the Democratic ticket. During his residence in San Diego he has always been alive to the interests of the city, and has done his full share towards its material advancement. He was an earnest advocate of the railroad, and did all in his power to have it brought here. Mr. Jorres owns considerable city property, and has a very comfortable residence on the corner of Union and B streets, which he built in 1869, previous to the arrival of his family from San Francisco.

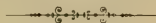
Mr. Jorres was married in 1854, in Hanover, to Miss Sophie Kliengibel. He had gone to the old country from San Francisco to visit his parents, and while there met and was married to Miss Kliengibel. They came to San Francisco, arriving here in August, 1854. They have six children living, one son and five daughters; they have lost three sons. Their son, George W., was for two years postmaster, but resigned to accept the position of assistant cashier in the San Diego National Bank.



**J** B. FERRELL, a rancher near Menifee, was born in Norwalk, Huron County, Ohio (just ten miles from where the illustrious President, James A. Garfield, was born), January 31, 1829. Mr. Garfield when a boy of sixteen, worked with Mr. Ferrell, then about eighteen years of age, and Mr. Ferrell alludes to the fact of his acquaintance with Mr. Garfield

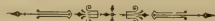
with pleasure and just pride. Mr. Horatio N. Ferrell, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was of German descent. His mother, Pamelia (Gordon) Ferrell, was a native of New York, and her parents were Scotch. Mr. J. B. Ferrell was the oldest of five children. At nineteen years of age Mr. Ferrell removed to New Bedford, Bureau County, Illinois, and for twenty years he was a sawyer in the pineries of Wisconsin. He helped build the mills and then ran them. Then he removed to Lewis, Cass County, Iowa, where his father's death occurred in 1856. Mr. Ferrell remained in Iowa in 1873 when he came to California on account of his wife's poor health. They stopped at San Bernardino and went into the mountains where he engaged for sawing for three years. He then opened a grocery store in San Bernardino with his son Edgar as partner. He continued in this business for three years and in 1881 became interested in mines worth \$350,000, but was beat out of the most it by adverse titles. He was there from 1881 to 1887. When he left San Bernardino he sold his San Bernardino property to Governor Waterman. In 1887 he came to Menifee and bought a homestead claim of 215 acres, and now has 413 acres. In June, 1887, he built his house with his own hands and hauled the lumber from San Bernardino by wagon. The house contains six rooms and the barn is thirty-two feet square with a shed on both sides. One of his wells is fourteen feet deep and the other twenty-four feet. The farm has a nice home-like appearance from the highway. Mr. Ferrell is turning his attention to breeding Jersey and Holstein cattle and blooded horses. He is an enthusiastic horseman. His Kentucky Clay horse that he is now breeding to is a very fine animal. His sire is a half brother to Lady Thorn, and American Girl and Lucy are his full consins. He raised one colt, Valentine, that trotted in 2:20 and sold for \$4,000. Several of his colts have traveled in 2:30 and he now owns a three-year-old colt that is very choice and promising. Mr. Ferrell was mar

ried in Illinois, in 1855, to Miss Sarah E. Herrick, born August 9, 1839, in Ithaca, New York. She was the daughter of Mr. Milton Herrick of New York. Both her father and brother died of consumption, but since coming to California her health is much improved. They have had a family of nine children, six of whom are still living: E. J., born July 9, 1856, in Lewis, Cass County, Iowa; he is married and is in business in San Bernardino. Sarah L., born in Lewis, Cass County, Iowa, Aug. 7, 1858, was married and had three boys; she died in San Bernardino in 1886. Byron, born in Lewis, Cass County, Iowa, February 8, 1863, is married to Miss Lula Kahley, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May, 10, 1872; Ella M., born in Lewis, Cass County, Iowa, July 31, 1865; Grace, born in Lewis, Iowa, April 27, 1871; Roy W., born in San Bernardino, California, December 24, 1875, and Jamie E., born in San Bernardino, April 12, 1880. Mr. Ferrell was made a Mason in Lewis Lodge, No. 137. He is a very hard-working and reliable man.



**B. TEEL**, one of the straight-forward good farmers of Menifee, was born in Dent, Texas, September 14, 1855. His father, E. A. Teel, was born in Jackson County, Tennessee, in 1829. His grandfather, Peter Teel, was born in Illinois. Mr. E. A. Teel was married in 1852 to Miss M. A. McNeal. They had eleven children, ten of whom are still living, Mr. Teel being the third child. When a boy he attended the common schools of his native State and finished his education in Wilson College, Los Angeles County. In 1870 he came to California across the plains with his father and family. They were eleven months on the journey. They stopped at Balsa, and from there removed to Orange, where his father bought and settled there for two years. They then removed to Garden Grove, and bought there. Mr. Teel was married in 1877 to Miss Nancy Keziah Kirkpatrick, daughter of R. C. Kirkpatrick, a

merchant and native of Tennessee. She was born in Gainsborough, Jackson County, Tennessee, in 1857. They have had five children, viz.: Lela A., born November 8, 1878, in Los Angeles County; Benjamin F., born March 2, 1881, in Wilmington; Alma P., born July 9, 1883, in Menifee; John Harvey, born March 23, 1885, in Menifee. and Robert Clay, born January 8, 1888, in Menifee. After their marriage they lived a year at Garden Grove, then removed to Wilmington, where they remained two years, and on November 1, 1882, they removed to Menifee and took up a Government homestead of 160 acres, and bought eighty acres of railroad land. The soil is red sandy loam. This property under Mr. Teel's management is fast becoming a very choice place. He has built a nice house and barn and planted trees and shrubs. This year (1889) he is sowing 220 acres on his own land and eighty acres on other lands. He runs a six-horse plow and sows about seven acres per day. The place has the appearance of comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Teel are members of the Methodist Church South and are also Good Templars. They have been very helpful in the construction of their church edifice. Such people are a real blessing to the country in which they settle.



**EDWARD ALANSON FOSS** was born at Reading, Massachusetts, July 8, 1839. His father was Daniel Foss, who was born at Stratham, New Hampshire. His mother's maiden name was Angelina Wakefield, and she was descended from a line of Revolutionary heroes, her grandfather having been with sturdy old Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga. The subject of this sketch was educated in the excellent public schools of his native State, passing the high-school grade. Early in 1861, he enlisted in the Twenty-second Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, the regiment raised by Henry Wilson, afterward Vice President of the United States. This regiment went to the front under the com-

mand of Colonel Jesse A. Grove, who was killed at the battle of Gaines' Mills, July 26, 1862. In this battle, also, Mr. Foss received a severe wound, and fell into the hands of the enemy, and was confined in Libby prison; but, fortunately, an early exchange transferred him in about three weeks to the hospital on David's Island, in New York harbor. After his discharge from the hospital, being disabled for further service in the army, Mr. Foss went to Lynn, Massachusetts, where he lived about two years, when he returned to his native town of Reading, and learned the trade of organ-pipe maker, in the shops of Samuel Pierce, where he continued until 1875, when he emigrated to California with his wife and two sons, having been married some years before to Miss Carrie E. Athearn, a native of West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. Her father was Charles Grandison Athearn, of West Tisbury, and her mother's maiden name was Ann Thaxter. Miss Athearn was a granddaughter of Rev. Joseph Thaxter, who was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, May 4, 1744; took his first degree at Harvard University in July, 1768; was at the battle of April 19, 1775; and in January, 1776, he joined the army as Chaplain of Prescott's Regiment. He was at Cambridge, White Plains and North River, and in New Jersey until March, 1777. When the corner-stone of Bunker Hill monument was laid by Lafayette, June 17, 1825, he was present by request and officiated as Chaplain. He died July 18, 1827. He was a man of learning, benevolence and piety. Mr. and Mrs. Foss have five sons and one daughter: Charles Edward, Allan Percy, Harry Stanley, Helen Pearl, Joseph Thaxter and Robert Bruce.

Mr. Foss was one of the first to discover the beauties of the Alpine district, and thus had the first choice of land, of which he owns 240 acres (forty acres, he says, for each of his children). This land, like that of all the Alpine region, is well adapted to fruit-growing, and Mr. Foss last season shipped from one of his trees seventy-two pears which weighed sixty-eight pounds.

But he always grows on his fine place wheat, barley, hay, etc., besides giving some attention to stock and poultry. Content with his lot, satisfied with his surroundings, and happy in the friendship and esteem of his neighbors, he expects to pass the remainder of his days in the home which he has established by his industry.



**CAPTAIN WILLIAM S. EMERY** was born in Thomaston, Maine, October 11, 1817. His father was Captain John Emery, of Thomaston. His grandfather, George Emery, was one of the first settlers of that State.

Captain W. S. Emery was married July 7, 1839, to Miss Lucy S. Spalding, daughter of Captain Josiah Spalding of Thomaston. Their children were fourteen, eight of whom are living: four died in infancy, two in manhood. Josiah S. Emery died of consumption at Pine Valley, San Diego County, October 3, 1872, aged twenty-seven. Henry W. Emery died at Glen Cliff, San Diego County, August 7, 1888, aged forty-five years. Captain Emery followed the sea from his boyhood. He became ship-master at twenty-three years of age. He sailed from New Orleans in the fall of 1849, and arrived in San Francisco in May, 1850. He sold his bark, the Louisiana, in San Francisco and went into business at Sacramento. Captain Emery came around Cape Horn: Mrs. Emery came to California in 1851, by the Isthmus of Panama. There was no railroad across the Isthmus at that early day, and she came up the Chagres river to Gorgona on a small steamer. From that place to Cruces they came on lighters pulled up the river by natives almost nude. From Cruces to the city of Panama they crossed the mountains on mules,—some difference, that way of traveling, from speeding across the continent in palace cars! Mr. Emery reached San Francisco July 7, 1851, after a voyage of twenty days from Panama. San







Chicago and high schools at Englewood. Then, in 1877, he went to Michigan and was employed in saw-mills, steam-boating, sailing, farming and teaching school for six years, earning money for a collegiate course. In the fall of 1883 he entered the State University of Michigan, and completed a four years' course in civil engineering, then, in the fall of 1886, for the sake of his health, he came to California, settling at Escondido, and commenced ranching and engineering. He was one of the organizers of the first Agricultural Society, and secretary; was next year Secretary of the Central Agricultural Society, also of the State District Society in 1889; he was also assistant engineer of the Pamo Water Company. In 1887 Mr. Dorn bought the Whitney & Bell ranch and vineyard, one of the best in San Diego County.

In 1887 he married Miss Kate Orr, a classmate in the Michigan University. Three young ladies of the celebrated La Porte High School, went to that University and were room-mates,—Kate Orr, Anna Taber and Ella Webb. Three gentlemen—E. L. Dorn, W. W. Horine and Stanley Warner—were also school-mates there at the same time, and waited upon the young ladies in their freshman year; 1888 found the six married and comfortably settled in Escondido.



**JOHN HOLTON MARSHALL**, capitalist, San Diego, was born June 19, 1845, in Brunswick, Maine, the seat of Bowdoin College, and at the age of fourteen years went to sea, his father, J. H. Marshall, being an old sea captain. Of the seven children in the family all three of the sons followed the sea.

In the early part of 1862 Mr. Marshall entered the navy, and was honorably discharged in September, 1865. He relates in an amusing manner how rigid the examination was before the Medical Board for the United States navy. It required presence of mind to protect the applicant from officials who rejected or accepted

whom they pleased. The Captain was naturally near-sighted, and he felt very uncomfortable when a companion was instantly rejected on examination. The officer glared at Marshall, and asked him what was the matter with his ears. Marshall simply drew a breath of relief, for he intuitively knew his hearing was more acute and actually superior on account of the defect in his eyes. The officer stepped up and whispered to him, but he heard every breath he made, and finally, after looking several times intently at his ears, the doctor inquired, in a pleasant, satisfied voice, "Well, how are your eyes? do you see all right? There is no blinking in them; they are blue in color; that is generally the best color; I guess you are all right." Marshall, in a measure, was in a state of suspense, for it would have nearly "killed" him to have been rejected. He looked the officer straight in the eye and said: "My eyes have never bothered me; I can see with them I guess." He passed and received his commission as ensign in the United States navy.

Captain Marshall was first placed on the war ship Savannah, and during his service in the navy served on several ships, his last being the gun-boat Huntsville, commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Devens, of Massachusetts. He was engaged in the second naval battle of Fort Fisher. During his service he was in the South Atlantic and East Gulf Blockading Squadron, the latter part cruising in West India waters and along the Spanish Main.

After the war closed he followed the sea as chief officer in merchant service. In 1868 he went to the gold diggings on the west coast of New Zealand. At the gold mines he had many "ups and downs," finally making his headquarters at Melbourne. In the early part of 1870 he returned to his home in Maine; then, in October, 1870, he returned to California, where he took command of a ship and made a voyage to South America, and numerous voyages to neighboring Pacific ports. Then quitting the sea, in 1875, he located at Seattle, on Puget Sound, Washington, where he was very success-

ful in his real-estate investments. When he first landed there it was a small, quiet seaport, surrounded by a new country but partially settled. He bought land at a nominal price, and relates how he offered a blacksmith a block of land to fix his wagon; the value of the land was about \$50; this land was afterward sold for \$20,000. In 1883 he anticipated a reaction and sold his real estate as rapidly as possible, so that he was well protected from the financial depression and decline of real estate caused by the Villard failure in 1883. He next visited Europe with his family, and early in 1885 he returned to superintend his affairs at Seattle. Business there was apparently lifeless, and the population was decreasing visibly. After placing his remaining property there in security, he sailed for San Diego in June, 1885, and purchased considerable real estate here, for he determined to make Southern California his home. His investments have realized even more than his sanguine expectations had anticipated. He erected a handsome brick block on the corner of Fourth and C streets, which is considered one of the finest buildings in San Diego. He was once elected delegate to the city council, and is a very popular man.

In June, 1874, Captain Marshall married Mrs. E. M. Hinds, a native of California.

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**D**R. W. B. WOODWARD.—Among the men of San Diego who stand high in their profession we find the name of Dr. Walter B. Woodward, who is a native of Cleveland, Ohio, and dates his birth March 5, 1846. His father, Henry Thomas Woodward, of Dunbarrow House, Kells, County of Meath, Ireland, was a landholder there, and in 1836 came to America, landing in New York. He was of English descent. His grandfather was an officer in Cromwell's army in Ireland, and the English Government granted him land for his service as a soldier, and he made a settlement there. The Doctor's mother was his father's

first cousin, Miss Hussy Woodward. They were married in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1836, and they had five children, the subject of this sketch being the youngest. When he was two months old his parents removed to Beloit, Wisconsin, and resided there until 1864, when they returned to Ireland. The Doctor was there and at the Illinois College, at Jacksonville, for ten years.

The great civil war burst upon the country and he entered in Company C, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Illinois Volunteers and remained in the service until the close. The Doctor was only sixteen years of age when he enlisted, and when mustered out of the service he followed his relatives to Ireland, and there entered the medical school of Trinity College, Dublin, and afterward graduated at the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland.

In 1872 he was married to Miss Charlotte Roper, daughter of Charles Roper, of Fairfield House, County of Dublin, and they came directly to America and settled in Peoria, Illinois. A short time after this he went to Philadelphia and attended the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, and after graduating practiced his profession at his home in Peoria for ten years. In May 1888, he removed to San Diego, bought property and built a very attractive house, where he and his family now reside. The Doctor is a man of modest and retiring habits, is a member of the Masonic order, and he and his wife are members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

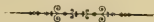
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**J**H. McCORMICK was born in De Kalb County, Illinois, December 11, 1845. His father, Charles Wesley McCormick, was a native of Indiana. His mother, Clarissa (Maxfield) McCormick, was the daughter of James Henry Maxfield, who was a Sergeant in the war of 1812. Owing to the death of his mother when he was quite young, Mr. McCormick was raised by his grandmother. His grandmother, Sophia Maxfield, was born in

Connecticut, June 8, 1800, and died September 20, 1888, at the age of eighty-eight. When but nineteen, and small for his age, he enlisted in the army. February 18, 1865, he stood in a row with other volunteers and had a two-inch block under his feet to raise him up to the proper height. The mustering officer looked at him, up and down, saw the block, smiled and said, "You will do." He was mustered in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, and became the company's drummer. He still has the drum that he carried through the service. It was given him by his company at Camp Fry, Chicago, and cost \$25 at the time. While in the service in Georgia he had a severe attack of typhoid fever, and was sick four months. While at the worst stage of the disease, his attendant fell asleep; he got out of bed and fell out of the window, down about ten feet, and was so injured that it gave him curvature of the spine, from which he has never fully recovered. He taught school in El Dorado County, California, and Nevada, for several years. In 1876 he was admitted to the mint at Carson City, where he worked in the rolling department at \$4.50 per day, until 1880, when he was promoted and received \$6 per day. He was there for nine years, but when Mr. Cleveland was elected President, he was displaced. He then came to Murrietta, December 25, 1885, where he farmed for two years, when he opened a meat market, which he still continues. He is a member of the G. A. R. at Carson City, Nevada. He was a charter member there, and was its adjutant-general for two years. He united with the I. O. O. F. in Nevada in 1870.

He was married June 8, 1870, to Miss Eliza S. Bollen, at Sheridan, Douglas County. They have had nine children, six of whom are still living: Cassius Clay, born in Sheridan, Douglas County, October 13, 1871; Hovey Haywood, Woodford's, California, January 3, 1875; Ezra Marden, Carson City, Nevada, November 19, 1882; Josiah Harold, Carson City, June 8, 1884; Arthur Earl, Murrietta, April 4, 1887,

and one other, born at Murrietta, January 19, 1889. On account of his honesty as a man and his services to his country as a soldier, he is entitled to the consideration of every American and lover of this country.



**J**OHAN MILTON SNOW, one of the most enterprising ranch owners of the Alpine district, was born at Atkinson, Maine, August 1, 1830. His father, Tileston Snow, was a native of New Brunswick. His grandfather, Benjamin Snow, was an officer of the American army during the war of the Revolution, having left Dartmouth College to join the command of General Sullivan, and was a native of New Hampshire. The family traces its ancestry back to John Snow, who, accompanied by his brother, Nicholas Snow, landed at Plymouth from the ship *Anne*, in the year 1623, but three years after the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. Nicholas remained near Plymouth, while John went to New Hampshire, and here the ancestors of the subject of this sketch resided until the removal of his grandparents temporarily to New Brunswick, and subsequently, after the birth of Tileston, went back to New Hampshire and thence to Maine.

The early years of Mr. Snow's life were spent on a farm, but he received a fair education, taking an academic course to finish. He was for awhile a school-teacher, and his son being the third and fourth generations in direct line who followed this vocation. He also studied surveying, and on his removal to Minnesota in 1851, he found his knowledge of this science very useful. During his residence of twenty-eight years in Sherburne County, Minnesota, he was twice elected County Surveyor, besides at other times filling the positions of County Commissioner, Coroner and Clerk of the District Court.

While residing in Minnesota, in 1863, Mr. Snow was married to Miss Delia Heath, whose ancestors were also from New Hampshire. Her

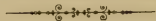
great-grandfather, Josiah Heath, was a veteran of the Revolutionary war, having also served in the French and Indian wars. He was a blood relative of General William Heath, of Revolutionary fame. The first-born of this union, Edwin T. Snow, died in 1888, at the age of twenty-four years. There are four living children, viz.: Albert F., Lottie E., Harry M. and Fred P. Mr. Snow came to California in 1880, settling at Orange, and moved to his present residence, near Alpine, in 1884. He is a progressive farmer, and his is one of the finest ranches in the district. He owns 160 acres near Alpine, and 329 in Sweetwater valley. His fruit trees, of which he has a fine variety, are thrifty and strong, and bear large crops of excellent fruit, while his grain, potatoes, etc., give ample returns.



**R**OBERT GRIFFIN HULBERT, of San Diego, a native of Indiana, is the youngest of six children of his father, William Hulbert. He was brought up in the country, and being naturally industrious he made the best of his few opportunities for self-education, especially in his medical studies. Many incidents are related illustrating his advancement in the modern sciences. When the civil war broke out, he, only thirteen years of age, enlisted in Company C, in the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry. His superior intelligence attracted the attention of General Hatch, who thereupon placed him upon his staff as an aide, in which station he was faithful as a carrier of dispatches. At the battle of Campbellville he was wounded by a shot and his horse was blown to pieces. In making a gallant fight at the battle of Franklin he was again wounded, this time receiving a shot in the breast. General Hatch retreated in the greatest haste to Nashville, with 5,000 men, while the Confederate forces numbered but 50,000. The following spring the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry were sent out to the plains to fight the Indians.

After the close of the war Dr. Hulbert commenced a literary education at Kirkwood, Missouri, a branch of the Normal School, and graduated in 1869, with high honors. He then completed the course of study at the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, received his diploma in 1872, and also from the Keokuk Medical College in 1875, and from the Rush Medical College at Chicago in 1877. Thus he became thorough in his profession. After practicing thirteen years at Prescott, Iowa, he became surgeon for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad for nine years, and in August, 1887, came to San Diego, since which time he has manifested his faith in this county by investing in real estate here and also at Los Angeles and other parts of Southern California. At San Diego he is representing the eighth ward in the city council; is a member of Bethany Commandery, No. 29, Knights Templar.

May 23, 1876, he was married to Miss Fannie Jackson, of Carthage, Illinois. They have two daughters, Florence and Alice, fifteen and twelve years of age respectively.



**ABRAHAM BLOCHMAN** was born at Ingenheim, in the province of Elsass, France, October 4, 1834, his parents being both natives of that country. His father being deceased, his mother and family left France in 1850, taking a sailing vessel at Harve for New Orleans, where they arrived after a voyage of fifty days. In the family there were twelve children, but only two sons and two daughters survive, of whom Abraham is the youngest. After spending a few days in New Orleans they journeyed to Memphis, Tennessee, where he left his mother and went to Helena, Phillips County, Arkansas, in the early part of 1851. He had received a good common-school education in France and had been the only one out of fifteen applicants accepted at the Mechanical School of Strasbourg. At Helena he taught French, being well founded in languages, and in return studied English, and



was also assistant in a general merchandise store. In October, 1851, he returned to New Orleans and there took steamer for Havana to intercept steamer from New York to Chagres, en route for California. Transportation across the Isthmus being very expensive, they went up the Chagres river in small boats to Gorgona and then walked to Panama, spending two nights and two days on the way, through heavy rains, foot-sore and weary, with insufficient food, and at night securing the most meager accommodations. Arriving at Panama he missed the first steamer owing to a delay in the arrival of his luggage. Being sick the doctor advised him to take the old schooner Tryphena, as there was danger of death if he remained. The schooner was unseaworthy and the captain a drunkard; after twenty-eight days the water in the casks gave out and the food became worm-eaten. A vigilance committee was formed to withhold liquors and to deal out supplies, and for six days the passengers lived on one glass of water and one glass of flour per day. After about two months they ran into St. Martin's bay, with a view of taking chances by land, but sighting a schooner, they were advised to run to Ceros island, where they could get a supply of water. While at the island they sighted and signalled a passing steamer, which took off the married men with their wives and children; the bachelors remained, and after a few more days of great hardships they reached the harbor of San Diego and there took the steamer Sea Bird for San Francisco. He then went to Sacramento to visit a brother, and then, in May, 1852, went to the mines of the Yuba river, but, not succeeding at placer mining, after about three months he returned to Sacramento. During the following six years he entered several schemes at Cedarville in store-keeping and mining, but all proved unprofitable. In the fall of 1858 he went to San Luis Obispo, where he opened a general merchandise store under the firm name of A. Blochman & Co., and continuing with good success until 1864, when he went to San Francisco and joined the firm of Uhlfelder,

Kahn & Co., wholesale dry goods, continuing until 1867, when he sold out his interest and withdrew from the firm. He then started a general merchandise store in Santa Cruz, Oakland, San Luis Obispo and Guadalupe, also being a director of the Pioneer Woolen Mill of San Francisco, president of the Oakland Jute Factory and vice-president of the French Savings Bank, also interested in cattle and sheep ranches. Being very enterprising he continued these several branches with great success.

On January 25, 1865, he married Miss M. Sarassin, a native of France, and in 1871 he sold out his home in San Francisco and, with his wife and three children, went to Europe, spending a year traveling through France, Italy and Switzerland. They returned to America in the fall of 1872, then came disastrous years. He lost heavily through a defaulting manager at Anaheim, wool speculations in Frisco and lime business in Santa Cruz, and in 1877 lost 3,000 head of cattle, owing to a dry year. In 1880 he came to San Diego city dead broke, but with good friends to back him. Still ill-luck followed, and after three years business in the firm of Blochman & Smith, through a disagreement with Smith, business was settled by a receiver and great loss followed.

In December, 1884, he started his present business at 618, 620 and 622 Fifth street, under firm name of M. Blochman & Son, doing a general merchandise business, carrying a large stock and meeting with good success. At present he is vice-president of the San Diego Building and Loan Association, with a paid up capital of \$150,000. He is district deputy of the order of Chosen Friends, a member of the Masonic Lodge, a member of the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce, and in sympathy with all domestic progress.

Mr. and Mrs. Blochman have had eight children, six now living, one son and five daughters. The son is in the business. The children are all well educated, two of the girls having been educated in Paris. Mr. Blochman considers an education the best kind of an inheritance,



and is himself a great linguist, being fluent in four languages. His son is likewise ready in these and several other languages.



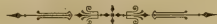
**JOHN B. LEVET**, of San Diego, was born August 27, 1824, in France, and came to America with his parents in 1836, being the younger of two sons. His brother Joseph, a farmer, lost his life in Iowa, by accidental drowning, leaving a family. Their father, John C. Levet, who also was a farmer, located in Croquantown, Lewis County, New York, where the subject of this sketch grew up. In 1844 the family removed to Watertown, Jefferson County, Wisconsin, where young John learned the trade of carpenter and builder, and followed this vocation until he came to California in 1850. He first located in San Francisco, where he followed his trade as contractor and builder for about twenty years, and the evidences of his enterprise and mechanical skill are numerous in the many fine residences and business blocks in the breezy metropolis. He completely executed his contracts, putting up buildings from foundation to the delivery of the keys to the proprietors, employing a large force of mechanics and doing presumably a profitable business.

In November, 1869, he came to San Diego, when it was only a trading post of two or three small houses, and Mr. Dannel kept a "stopping place" near the beach; that building is still standing. Mr. Levet came here mainly for recreation, as he had wore himself down by overwork. He lived awhile at National City, where he erected several dwellings. In the fall of that year he brought his family from San Francisco and took up a permanent residence in San Diego, and there he successfully pursued his calling up to a very recent date. His reputation as a thrifty, energetic business man is too well known to require particulars.

Mr. Levet was married in February, 1856, in Watertown, Wisconsin, to Miss Mary E., daughter of Solomon Owens, a Methodist Episcopal clergy-

man of Dodge County, that State, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Levet have one son, B. F. Levet, who is an expert civil engineer and draughtsman, and as such has figured conspicuously in the construction of the California Southern Railway, being in their service for seven years; and made drawings and estimates, etc., for the Cuyamaca Railway. His office is No. 25, in the Pierce and Morris block. His children are: Datus, born March 14, 1864; Ella and Loleta, both accomplished and attractive ladies. The latter is known throughout California as a highly disciplined vocalist, and she is also a fine pianist.

Mr. Levet has invested his capital in San Diego real estate and therefore owns many good pieces of property, comprising valuable dwellings. He is counted among the judicious and solid citizens, with sound opinions on local matters and public policy. He is a member of the Pioneer Society and of the order of Odd Fellows. Residence, corner of Date and First streets.



**UGUSTUS K. CRAYATH**, a prominent business man of Escondido, was born in Knox County, Ohio, April 23, 1852. At an early age his parents removed to Will County, Illinois, where they remained until the fall of 1858, when they moved to Worth County, Iowa, and there Augustus worked on a farm during the summer and attended public school during the winter. In the fall of 1870 he began attendance at the Baptist Seminary at Osage. In the spring of 1872 he came to San Diego County, where he has remained ever since, engaged in farming. Eighteen out of the thirty-eight years of his life have been spent in this State. In the spring of 1886 he sold his farm and located in Escondido, as the manager of the Escondido Land and Town Company, in which capacity he remained over two and one-half years. At present he is resident manager of the Pacific Investment Company, and also

President of the City Council and of the Escondido Mining and Water companies. He is also director of the Bank of Escondido. He arrived in this State with only \$2.50, and he is now a capitalist, worth, perhaps, \$30,000.

He was married in December, 1877, to Miss Kate Sikes, daughter of Zenas Sikes, a pioneer of San Diego, and they have three sons and three daughters.



**JOHN OLIVER WINSLOW PAINE**, attorney at law, was born in Charlestown, Maine, January 16, 1838, the youngest of seven children in the family of his father, Abner Paine. He entered the army in 1861, at Bangor, Maine, while he was a student at Dartmouth College, joining the Sixth regiment. He afterward enlisted in the Fourteenth regiment, under the command of Colonel Nickerson, as Second Lieutenant, and was honorably discharged after a service of about two years, having been promoted to First Lieutenant. In January, 1865, he raised a company of volunteers and was assigned to his old regiment, the Fourteenth Maine. He remained in active service until the close of the war, and was discharged in August, 1865. Part of his military life was spent in Georgia, where he was made provost judge in one of the districts of the State, with general powers. It was one of the first organizations of the courts after the close of the war, made by the commander of the department, General C. A. Steadman. After the war Mr. Paine returned to Maine to practice law, which he had studied previously. He moved to Ottawa, Kansas, in 1867, and remained there over twelve years, being one of the leading attorneys, serving two terms as District Attorney, and was also City Attorney, and retired with a good record and high honors. In 1879 Mr. Paine moved to San Diego, continuing the practice of his profession. He invested in real estate, and owns considerable land at Linda Vista, Poway, and other places in San Diego

County, and since 1880 has been Notary Public. He has made a specialty of the public land business, entering Government claims, protests, etc. He is well known to the public, and is a quiet, conscientious citizen, and is interested in everything that tends to advance or improve this county. He believes that this region will attract a larger population in the future than any other portion of the country. He has much to say as to the resources of San Diego County.

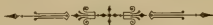
He was married in Ottawa, Kansas, in 1868, to Miss Jennie McKinley, a native of Maryland, who died in San Diego in 1883, leaving two daughters, Alice and Aimee. In 1886 Mr. Paine married Miss Anna B. Crotts, a native of Pennsylvania, and by this marriage has two children, Albert W. and Olive Prue.



**WILLIAM ROGERS**, a citizen of Escondido, was born in Wiltshire, England, in 1820, and came with his parents to New York when but two years of age. When about twenty-two years old he engaged in the boot and shoe trade in New York city, and afterward in the same business in Ulster County, New York. In 1851 he came by way of the Isthmus of Panama to California, and engaged in mining at Mokelumne Hill, on the Calaveras and Stanislaus rivers, and met with fair success. In 1853 he purchased an interest in the bark Oregon, loaded it with hides and old iron, and returned to New York around Cape Horn. While in the roadstead at Rio Janeiro, the bark narrowly escaped being robbed. Two boatloads of Portuguese ruffians came out in the night and attacked the bark, but an alarm was given by a dog, which aroused the sleeping watcher, when the pirates were fired upon by the guard boats, but they succeeded in escaping. The shipment of the freight and the purchase of the bark proved to be quite profitable, several thousand dollars being realized. Mr. Rogers again engaged in the boot and shoe trade in his former home in Ulster County, New York. In

1870 he removed to Kansas and engaged in the stock business and in farming. In 1884 he sold out there and came to San Diego, remained there two years and then removed to Escondido, and he built the first house in the place. He has now lived to see the town grow to contain at least 1,000 inhabitants.

In 1848 he married Miss Eliza S. Dusenbury, a daughter of John L. Dusenbury, of New York city. They had four sons and three daughters, but two daughters have died.



**C**OLONEL JOHN KASTLE, a prominent citizen of San Diego, was born in Strasbourg, France, and with his father emigrated at America when he was quite a small boy, settling in Lexington, Kentucky, where he was raised, and in time became a prosperous shoe merchant. In 1867, having become something of an invalid, he sold out his business and visited the World's Fair, at Paris, spending six months on the continent of Europe. On his return he travelled several years in the west and south, spending the winter of 1870-'71 in San Francisco; returning to Lexington he drifted into politics, but having been an ardent Union man, he finally gave up the unequal contest. In 1881 he moved to Kansas City, and in 1884 married Miss Ida E. Hatch, a daughter of a prominent man of that place. While a citizen of that State he became prominently identified with its interests, and was influential in its progress, and was generally considered a man of excellent business judgment. He is an active member of the A. O. U. W., and is a pioneer in that order. In 1887, after the death of his wife, Mr. Kastle came to California, making San Diego his home; he is at present a member of Point Loma Lodge, A. O. U. W., of San Diego, and has been its representative to the Grand Lodge for three successive terms; he was elected president of the Savings and Loan Association for a second term, and is also an active and influential member of the Chamber of Com-

merce, having been elected president for the current term. His views are broad and comprehensive, and he is taking a deep interest in trying to obtain another transcontinental railroad for San Diego. He is one of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce appointed to arouse public attention to this important subject, and with others has succeeded in obtaining nearly a half million dollar subscription for that purpose.

He was also one of the earliest friends and promoters of the pioneer cable road of San Diego. He has offered many valuable suggestions from time to time in articles published in the columns of the local press, and many improvements have been proposed by him in various contributions, among which were the improvement of the public park, the necessity of a new opera house, the need of street improvements, a better system of street sprinkling, a market house, the vital importance of local industries to produce a steady, robust, healthy progress, and the importance of offering greater inducements to emigrants settling in this part of the country. When the commercial congress of the Pacific States was held in San Francisco in August, 1889, he was a delegate from San Diego to that honorable body. He is a peculiarly modest man, and is content to see his efforts bear fruit without attempting to assume any special credit to himself. He owns considerable real estate in the business center of San Diego, and is also actively interested in every plan or project which will improve the city.

He is a Republican in politics and firmly believes that protecting and dignifying American labor is essential to the success, prosperity and advancement of the nation.



**P**HILIP A. BETTENS, nurseryman of Escondido, was born near Vevay, Switzerland County, Indiana, July 31, 1833, of Swiss parentage; when about thirteen years of

age he commenced traveling on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers during the winter months and worked on his grandfather's farm during the warmer portions of the year, until 1859, when he moved to Florence, and continued farming until April 1, 1887, when he came to San Diego County. After a few weeks' residence in Coronado he moved to San Pasqual valley; was there nineteen months, and then moved to Escondido, September 1, 1888, where he was first in charge of the Escondido Land and Town Company's vineyard for several months; he is now in the nursery business for the Sweetwater Nursery Company.

In 1859 he married Miss Ulara A. Dufour, of Switzerland County, Indiana, and of Swiss parentage. She died in November, 1880. By that marriage there are four sons and two daughters. The oldest son, Philip A., is a graduate of West Point, and holds the rank of Lieutenant, being stationed at Fort Robinson, Nebraska; the second son, A. G., is in the employ of the Coronado Beach Company, occupying a responsible position in their office. The remaining children are with him at his home in Escondido.

**S**YLVESTER S. ROGERS, druggist of Escondido, was born in Ulster County, New York, in December, 1859, and when twelve years of age he went with his parents to Centralia, Kansas, where he lived eight years. Then he went to Leonardville, Riley County, that State, and engaged in the hardware business four years, and then in March, 1886, he came to California, locating in Escondido valley, and worked at Bernardo for P. A. Graham six months, and then in Escondido for the same man. In March, 1887, he bought the drug store in the town of Escondido, which he has since been conducting.

He married Miss Sarah Boosey, daughter of P. Boosey, of Riley County, Kansas, and they

have one son and one daughter. His father, William Rogers, is a native of England, and has lived in California for the past seven years. He is now living in Escondido, hale and hearty. His son, Earl Leroy, was the first child born in Escondido.



**W**ALTER J. BAILEY, principal of public schools, Escondido, California, was born in the village of Corinth, Penobscot County, Maine, July 24, 1862. At the age of five years he began his struggle for knowledge in the district school. His father was a farmer, but, being very desirous that his son should receive a good common-school education, spared no pains to keep Walter in school instead of allowing him to remain at home when extra assistance was needed on the farm, and during the long vacations between the terms of the district schools, Walter as he grew older was sent to private schools. His mother had been a school-teacher before her marriage, and in her Walter always found an able and a willing assistant, which, together with a natural quickness of perception, enabled him to stand among the first in all his classes. At the age of fifteen his father placed him under the care of David Fletcher, in the East Corinth Academy, where he remained a student a greater part of the next four years. He also attended the Kenduskeag High School for a short time. During the fall and winter of 1881 he taught his first term of school in the town of Carmel, receiving \$20 per month and his board. He met with such a degree of success in this school that he determined to make teaching his profession, and with that end in view entered the Eastern State Normal School at Castine, Maine, in the fall of 1882. His father wished him to be a farmer and refused to furnish the money for a professional course.

Walter was thus thrown largely upon his own resources, but he never thought for a



moment of turning from his purpose; and by teaching and hard labor during vacations he managed, with what assistance his mother could furnish, to complete his entire course, graduating June 7, 1884. Having obtained a situation at Bowery Beach, near Portland, Maine, he began teaching at that place, but a severe attack of erysipelas prevented his finishing the term and confined him in bed for several months, thereby exhausting his purse and seriously interfering with his studies. He taught several terms of school in his home district, and by his efforts as teacher, and afterward as "school agent" (trustee) made the school the best in the town. The winter of 1885 was spent in teaching the grammar school at West Brooksville, Maine, with his usual success. From Brooksville he went to Waterville, Maine, where he spent some months pursuing his studies under the instruction of J. H. Hanson, LL. D., in the Coburn Classical Institute. The summer of 1886 found him transformed into a book agent and canvassing in the State of New York, with his headquarters at Fulton, Oswego County. In September he returned as principal of the High School at Kenduskeag, Maine. Having been converted to the Christian religion nearly a year before, he was now baptized and became a member of the First Baptist Church at Kenduskeag and took an active part in organizing a Young Men's Christian Association at that place.

Having been a sufferer from attacks of asthma from childhood he resolved to seek relief in the sunny land of Southern California, and attracted by the boom at San Diego we find him on his way to that city, where he arrived April 17, 1887. Finding no demand for any but manual labor he began work on the Hotel del Coronado and assisted in laying the foundation for that magnificent structure. He then worked as carpenter on the same until the last of July, when he went to Buena, California, to take charge of a general merchandise store. During the next six months the railroad between Oceanside and Escondido was surveyed and built through

Buena, and Mr. Bailey's store, being in the midst of the contractors' camps, was the center of many exciting scenes.


On the 28th of September, 1887, he was married to Miss Annie L. Haselton, daughter of Captain John A. Haselton, who in company with Mr. Bailey's sister had just arrived from their home in Maine. In August, 1888, Mr. Bailey was elected to the principalship of the public schools in the "Sun-kissed Vale," which position he still retains, and the present excellent condition of the schools is largely due to his well-directed efforts.

EWTON C. WHIMS was born near Hookstown, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1844. He was the son of Caleb Whims, a prominent farmer of that county. The first few years of his life were uneventful, attending district school in the winter and working on the farm in the summer, until the breaking out of the war. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. This regiment was attached to Hancock's old division (First) of the famous Second Corps, and took part in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac from Chancellorsville to Appomattox. The last year of the war he was in command of his company, with the rank of Second Lieutenant. In June, 1865, he settled on a farm in Pottawattamie County, Kansas. He taught school and studied law during the winter seasons until 1872, when he was admitted to the bar. From that time until 1886 he was principally engaged in educational work. In the spring of that year he removed to San Diego, and the same year he located in Escondido, in the "sun-kissed vale," and engaged in the mercantile business. In October, 1887, he received the appointment of Postmaster at Escondido, but, being an uncompromising Republican, he was removed to make room for a Democrat. In March, 1889, on the return of the Republi-



cans to power, he was again appointed to the position of Postmaster, which place he now holds.

He was married to Miss G. K. Vance, October 11, 1865, and has four children, one son and three daughters. Mr. Whims is a radical temperance man, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a good citizen.

 M. LOOP, San Diego.—Some men walk through life with what has been termed a "charmed existence," and pass through terrible dangers and great perils unharmed. The lives of these men are replete with thrilling experience and hair-breadth escapes. The Mexican outlaw or Italian brigand could not excel their cruel murders nor their daring reckless contempt of law. They robbed the mail and treasure boxes, and shot and killed every one who offered the slightest resistance. They committed the most atrocious crimes without flinching. The people in their intense indignation applied to the Government for protection, for it was unsafe to travel while the country was infested by such dangerous criminals. The United States mail coaches were loaded with gold and valuable treasures. These marauders generally knew where to make a big haul, and their attacks were sure of success. A man must have had intrepid courage to oppose them.

Among those who enlisted in the hazardous service of the Express Company as treasury agents was Theodore Murray Loop, who was born at Bath, Steuben County, New York, June 10, 1832. His father, Murray Loop, married Miss Mary Ann Arnot, a native of Scotland, in Elmira, New York. Mr. Loop became a prominent merchant. Theodore was the second child, having no brothers, but two sisters: Harriette Tuttle and Emily Elizabeth. The family moved to Oakland County, Michigan, where Mrs. Loop died, and Mr. Loop returned with his children to Bath, New York, where he left them and came West in 1837, and in 1840 brought his

children from Bath to his new home, settling at Belvidere, Boone County, Illinois. Theodore left home in the winter of 1849, in St. Louis, to come to California the next year.

After wintering in Jackson, Amador County, he followed mining the first three years. In 1853 he went into the service of the Adams Express Company as treasury-carrier, and remained with them until they failed. He was next in the employ of the Langton's Express Company until 1855. During these years his dauntless courage was frequently called into activity, and in 1854 he marvelously escaped being shot to pieces by a Walker's band of highwaymen, who attacked the stage running between Downieville, Marysville and Comptonville. They stopped the coach at the Oregon House, and a fierce battle took place, both parties firing incessantly with revolvers and double-barreled shot guns. William Dobson and Theodore Loop fought with a wild desperation and killed three of the robbers; the others took fright and retreated to the mountains, where they were pursued and killed. During the fight a lady passenger was shot through the head, and a man on the coach had his leg badly shattered. The messengers had over \$125,000 worth of treasure in the coach this trip. The news of the attack spread through the country, and the valor and courage of Mr. Loop was a subject of surprise and astonishment to all. In 1858 Mr. Loop resigned and went up north in the employ of the California Stage Company, which carried the mail and treasure from Yreka and the mountains. In 1859-'60 he was on the route from Weaverville to Humboldt Bay, during the great Redwood Indian war, which was in progress at the Redwood mountains in Humboldt County. He traveled over the road for months when the Indians were so fierce that no white man dared to show himself. He made the trip at night-time to avoid attacks from them. The settlers were terror-stricken and utterly dismayed. The redskins murdered, pillaged and destroyed entire settlements bordering on the different routes between Weaverville and

Humboldt. Finally the inhabitants were compelled to make a hasty flight from their homes, and hurriedly escaped to Uniontown. They swarmed down on the ranches below Bremer's place and murdered every white person and destroyed everything in their path.

One night about two o'clock, Mr. Loop stopped at Bremer for his usual cup of hot coffee, and sat back and listened to the outrages committed by the Indians. He was unsuspecting of any danger, but concluded to be alert. After he had gone into the dense redwoods, he could not see or hear anything, and trusted entirely to his faithful, intelligent mule, which was sure-footed and familiar with the road. The heavy fog and deep-green foliage made it impossible for him to discern any object during the night. The Indians suddenly came upon him with fearful yells, the woods resounding with their wild screams and sharp musketry. Mr. Loop pulled out his revolver and fired as fast as he could, the mule whirled suddenly and started off at a rapid pace, while Mr. Loop hastened his speed as much as possible with the spur. The animal pitched off the mountain into a deep gully; Mr. Loop was thrown against a tree, knocking him senseless, and he remained in this condition until daylight, when he found the mule still motionless by his side. He aroused him and managed to continue his journey.

General Kibber, in command of the State troops, followed the Indians and killed several hundred of them during this war. Several times the United States troops guarded Mr. Loop in his journey, but the dangers increased, so that it was unsafe to trust to such protection, and he resigned and went north to Puget Sound. From 1860 to 1862 he was in the express business in British Columbia. In 1862 he was caught in the snow between Fort Douglas and Lillooite, and had to carry \$25,000 worth of treasure on his back. At the head of Lillooite river, between Lillooite lake and Harrison lake, he procured four Indians and a canoe and went down the river. At that time there was not a

single white man in the whole country. It was an exciting trip, for the river was full of waterfalls, some of which were over twenty feet in height. When they reached Fort Douglas, the entire population came out and stood on the shore in great astonishment, and welcomed him with lusty cheers, as he was the first and only white man that had ever dared navigate the dangerous stream. In the spring of 1862 he visited Cariboo mines, but left them on account of the severe winter affecting his health. In 1863 he went into the employ of Wells, Fargo & Co., in expressing and remained with them for eight years, and carried treasure from the Idaho Basin to the Columbia river and to Portland. For a year he was in the Owyhee country, from Silver City to Winnemucca, traveling for Wells, Fargo & Co., on the celebrated pioneer and frontiersman, Bill Beachey's, stage line.

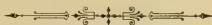
The Indian war was very bad about that time, and on his first trip they killed over sixty Chinamen. At Guinina (Spanish for "chicken") ranch, four suspicious-looking men got aboard the coach. When the stage reached Gibraltar Point, a very steep portion of the road across the Blue Mountains, near the summit, the passengers alighted from the stage and walked up the grade. Loop stayed behind to guard the treasure. One of the four men, evidently the leader of the band, carelessly approached Loop, and in a pleasant, joking way, said, "That is a pretty nice gun you have; let me see it for a moment." Loop turned quickly and brought the gun, full cocked, up to his shoulder, and covered the stranger, saying, "The only way you can look at this gun is down the barrel, and at a reasonable distance." The fellow, not abashed, coolly looked at Loop, and replied in a quiet, entreating voice, "I am not joking; let me look at your gun." Loop remained motionless, and in a stern, determined voice, repeated his language. The passengers intuitively understood their position, and recognizing the cool bravery and heroic protection in their behalf, gave one rousing cheer. The mysterious quartette dropped off at the Mountain House and at

the Twelve-Mile station out of Walla Walla, although they had paid their fare clear through. Another time, when crossing Idaho Basin, four men stood waiting on the road. The coach had on board 3,200 pounds of treasure, 1,000 pounds of gold and 2,200 of silver. In coming over the summit and looking over the point, Mr. Loop saw a packed mule and three horses tied at a tree. A single man stood close by, watching the animals. The spot was some distance from the road, and was sheltered by a dense growth of timber. The keen eyes of Mr. Loop discovered them in time, and turning sharply to the driver, he said, "Gallop the horses as fast as you can right down this mountain, or I will blow your brains out." The driver made an effort to keep the horses on the road, but, glancing at Loop, saw a peculiar hard look in his eyes, and dashed the horses down the mountain, far away from the road, as commanded. The highwaymen followed, but the stage kept ahead of them, and arrived at Placerville that night. Mr. Loop subsequently found out that the leader of the band was the notorious Ned Bledsoe, who was a murderous villain.

In looking over the way-bills of the stage that trip, he saw that five passengers were registered. None of them turned up, and the driver was nervous and irritable, and would not wait for them. This aroused the suspicions of Loop, and he watched the driver continually, apprehensive of some danger. When the stage came into Placerville, the driver disappeared, and was never heard of after that, which proves that he was acting in harmony with the robbers. One of the gang was the Sheriff of Boise County, who was afterward hung by the Vigilance Committee.

Mr. Loop settled in San Diego in the winter of 1880-'81, and has a pleasant, comfortable home. In December, 1880, he took the contract to build a portion of the California Southern Railroad, and afterward became interested in Del Mar, laid out the town, and bought considerable real estate and several ranches adjacent. He is a heavy operator in land. He is

well known to all the settlers as a man of considerable force of character. He has two sons and two daughters. His oldest child is a young man, twenty years of age.



**R**ANFORD WORTHING, the only son of Henry R. and Amanda Worthing, was born September 14, 1839, in the town of Shapleigh, Maine, and shortly after returned with his parents to their new home in Waterborough. At the age of eleven he was sent to Boston, where he remained at school about a year. Being a very apt scholar, being able to read when he was three years old, he was well advanced when he returned home, where he attended the district school, assisting his father on the farm during vacations until he was seventeen years old, when his father set him up in a merchandising business at Kennebunk Depot. He remained there but five months, when the store was exchanged for one at Ross' Corner, where the firm of H. R. Worthing & Son did a large business for two years. This was long enough for the son, whose restless nature began to chafe under the monotony of life in a country store, and he concluded to go to college. In pursuance of this resolve he attended school at Parsonfield Seminary and Lebanon Academy, and then went to Bates College at Lewiston, Maine. While pursuing his studies at Lebanon he made the acquaintance of Celia Augusta Fiske, whom he married December 25, 1862, and left school to enter the army; but, at the earnest entreaty of friends, changed his mind and engaged in teaching school. He had inherited a taste for music and had improved opportunities for making himself proficient as a vocalist. His wife, the daughter of a professor of music, was a fine pianist, and they accepted situations as teachers in Cheshire Academy, Ohio, arriving there in February, 1863.

During the following summer Morgan made his famous raid through Indiana and Ohio, and Mr. Worthing, being a member of the First Ohio

National Guards, went into the field with his command. After two weeks of rough campaigning, he assisted in capturing 3,000 of Morgan's men at the battle of Coal Hill, within two miles of Cheshire, where in a vain effort to cross the river into Virginia, they had been overtaken. Morgan had ransacked the town and Mrs. Worthing had been compelled to cook and serve a fine dinner to Morgan and his staff. The school had been broken up for that season and he resolved to take his wife back home and join the army. On his arrival he applied to the Governor of Maine for a commission to recruit a company for the war, but soon after he received the commission President Lincoln called for "300,000 more," and, recruiting being slow, he immediately volunteered as a private in the First Maine Heavy Artillery. Before being sent to his regiment he was found to be a good scribe, and was detailed as a clerk in the Adjutant General's office at Camp Berry, Portland. Here he remained some three months, until the news of the Fort Pillow massacre of colored troops reached his ears, when he asked for and received permission to proceed to Washington to be examined for a commission in the colored troops. While there he was subjected to a delay of three weeks on account of prior applications, and then, unwilling to wait longer, forced himself before the board, received a hurried examination, and was appointed a Second Lieutenant, having refused the offer of influential recommendations which would have certainly given him a Captaincy. He was then ordered to report for duty to General Burbridge, at Lexington, Kentucky, when he was assigned to duty in the Twelfth United States Heavy Artillery (colored), with which regiment he was on duty about four months of guerrilla warfare in the State. Having been recommended for promotion over seniors by his regimental and department commanders three separate times, and been refused because it was against the rules of the regular army, into which his regiment had been mustered, he was detached and placed on staff duty. Here he was promoted successively

to Post Provost Marshal, Post Adjutant, Acting Commissary of Subsistence, Brigade Provost Marshal, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, Judge of the Freedmen's Court, and Commandant of the Southern District of Kentucky, with a Lieutenant-Colonel's command. Here he served with marked satisfaction for seven months, reporting direct to General Clinton B. Fisk, commanding Department of Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, until honorably mustered out at the end of almost three years of service. Previous to his discharge he had passed an examination, "with special mention," before a board convened to examine officers for transfer into the regular army, and was placed on the roll for future call. At the close of his service in the army he went to Missouri with his family, and in the city of Macon, with Thomas Proctor, engaged in publishing a weekly Republican newspaper, called the *Macon Argus*. While successfully managing the paper he was elected City Clerk, which position he filled creditably. Mr. Proctor died suddenly, and Mr. Worthing decided to go south and start an agricultural newspaper. While in New England visiting he changed his mind, and went into the job printing business in Boston. Through his ability and taste in doing fine work he obtained the specimen work of the Boston Type Foundry at a very remunerative price. From boyhood he had given evidence of decided ingenuity, and while in the printing business it took form, and he invented successively an improved composing stick, a gauge-pin for job presses, and improved mitring and rule-cutting machine, a printing press, a supplementary horse-car seat, seamless stove-ware, and a mechanical steam apparatus for rendering oil and grease from refuse meat, bones and dead animals, without stench. Having made some money, and broken down his health by too close application to business and neglect of natural laws, he was compelled to sell out his business and change climate; consequently on the 1st day of July, 1872, he started with his family for Colorado. His intention was to



engage in sheep-raising, but on arriving at Colorado Springs and making some inquiry, he found that during the previous winter the "sheep men" had experienced heavy losses on account of severe weather, and when coupled with the fact that the purchasing price had nearly doubled, this discouraged him and he substituted the cattle business, locating a ranch about half a mile from the town. Here occurred a circumstance which showed a trait in his character that has always been prominent, and the only thing that has ever made him enemies, and that is, never submitting to a wrong, no matter how small, without seeking redress of some sort. As a citizen of the United States he had as much right to appropriate the public domain as any man, but he found that a few of the older settlers had clubbed together and were claiming every foot of available land in the vicinity, and driving off with threats and violence every one who attempted to interfere with them, and by perjuring themselves in turn for each other, obtaining patents from the Government without complying with the law. This completely shut out *bona fide* settlers from obtaining farms or valuable Government lands, which Mr. Worthing did not propose to submit to; consequently he selected an unoccupied quarter section, and proceeded to build him a house. The enraged claimant, who was living on other Government land some two miles away, as soon as he made the discovery, interviewed the "club," who, upon reconnoitering the premises and finding the occupant working, with a double-barreled shot-gun in close proximity, concluded that part of their duty to each other had better be abandoned. It was supposed by many who were cognizant of the facts that he would be killed, but on discovering that it only needed pluck to get what they had a right to, many others followed his example, and soon outnumbered the old settlers and changed the programme entirely.

The Legislature passed a law in 1873 prohibiting the herding of more than twenty head of cattle within two miles of any town, which

compelled him to change his base, and he traded his cattle for real estate in Colorado Springs. He then purchased a saw mill and removed to the southern part of the State, on the supposed line of a projected railroad, where he engaged in manufacturing lumber and in merchandising until the railroad changed their line and gave him the go-by, when he "pulled up stakes" and moved to Lake County. Here he located in a mining district, and, becoming interested in some mining ventures about the time of the first discoveries of rich mineral at Leadville, moved there, purchased another mill, and with two steam mills, running night and day, supplied the lumber with which Leadville was gotten well under way. He had now retrieved his losses caused by the shrinkage of values on real estate during the panic, and, having accepted a large offer for his business in Leadville, concluded to devote his entire time to mining pursuits. The summer of 1878 was a very sickly season in Leadville, and the fear of losing his children with diphtheria caused him to remove to Cañon City, where he remained until the summer of 1879, when he took his family to Silver Cliff, where he had by this time become extensively engaged in mining. In connection with a partner, who performed the labor while he furnished the expenses, the discovery of one of the largest mines in Colorado was made near Silver Cliff. The mine was so valuable that some disreputable parties trumped up a conflicting claim and commenced a lawsuit for its possession. Pluck again came to his rescue, and after spending \$18,000 and risking his life in a personal encounter with pistols, in which he got a bullet through his sleeve, he came out of the contest as one-half owner of a mine which has since been capitalized in New York at \$10,000,000. He is also half owner of three other valuable mines near Ruby, Gunnison County, Colorado, which are considered to have millions in them. Mr. Worthing is now resting at the old home at Ross' Corner, where he has located his family and will remain until spring, returning to Colorado to prosecute his mining



enterprises. The details of this sketch of a busy life will show that, notwithstanding the oft-repeated prophecy of his people that he would never accumulate anything, on account of his roving disposition, the "rolling stone" does sometimes "gather moss."

The foregoing sketch of Mr. Worthing's life was published in 1880, in a history of York County, Maine.

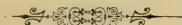
The summer of 1880 found him in Colorado, developing his mines in Gunnison County. In 1881, having taken hold of a number of enterprises, he was secretary and general manager of the Fiske Consolidated Gold Mining Company, Central City, Colorado; president and general manager Augusta Mining Company, Gunnison County; vice-president and consulting engineer Boston Gold and Silver Mining Company, Colorado, and president and general manager El Gachi Mining Company, Sonora, Mexico, with headquarters in Denver, Colorado. In the fall of 1881, on account of his children, he decided to make a home in Massachusetts, and purchased and fitted up an elegant home in South Lincoln, sixteen miles from Boston. The mining boom of 1880, having passed its zenith, was rapidly subsiding, and mining stocks became demoralized to such an extent he decided to quit the business by selling out and withdrawing. In 1883 he had completely retired from business and settled down at the home he had prepared for and given to his wife in Lincoln, expecting to spend his days there in quiet.

The name Thing—sometimes spelled Thyng, to try to mitigate the peculiar insignificance and belittling effect of such a name—had always been a source of annoyance. The name in Maine, where the standing, wealth and respectability of the several numerous families had been well known for more than 200 years, passed without special notice; but everywhere else it seemed to strike every one hearing it for the first time, as intensely ridiculous. Printers could not conceive it possible to have such a name, and would invariably make something else of it. Children at school would make puns

and rhymes with it, until his own children's complaints resolved him to make a change; consequently in 1884 he made an application to the courts of Massachusetts to change the names of his entire family to Worthing, being a combination of his middle and last name, and also his first name to the simpler one of Ranford, but retaining the original initial.

Having a predilection for farming, he was now in a position to gratify that propensity and also his tastes for abstruse and occult science. Desiring always to communicate to others his conclusions as the result of experiment on the farm, and deductions in science, he became a valued correspondent of the leading agricultural papers of the State, taking a leading position among the Patrons of Husbandry, and occupying the position of Master of the Lincoln Grange and chairman of the Committee on Education of the State Grange, until he left the State. He has always taken a lively interest in all public utilities, drifting naturally into politics, and, being a man of strong prejudices, always takes partisan grounds and a leading position. He would in all probability have been a member of the next Legislature of Massachusetts had he remained in that State; but he found that the cold of that climate was fast ruining his eyes, owing to a peculiar sensitiveness of the secretory glands, and he felt compelled to seek a warmer climate at once; so in December, 1886, he started south to seek for a location and to test the different climates in the South. He spent two months of the winter in traveling from Florida to southern California, landing in San Diego the 1st of February, 1887. This seemed at once to be the *ne plus ultra* of locations, and he at once decided to make it his future home. Ranford Worthing is a profound thinker, a logical reasoner, and a fearless promulgator of his deductions. He has written for publication some of the best scientific conclusions on metaphysical subjects that have ever been published. His theories on the scientific basis of so-called spiritualism, mind, faith, and Christian-science cures, and kindred subjects,

from a scientific standpoint, are considered incontrovertible, and he will give you food for thought on almost any subject you can present for discussion. In fact he is a versatile genius. He came to the front very rapidly in San Diego, having been elected president of nearly every organization to which he has belonged, and at the last city election was proposed for the nomination for Mayor in the Republican convention, but declined in favor of another. He is chairman of the executive committee of the California State Liberal Union, which indicates his religious belief. He is of a domestic turn of mind, has an elegant home, where with his wife and five children he can always be found when not necessarily away.




JAMES DIX SCHUYLER was born in Ithaca, New York, in 1849, the youngest of a family of nine. The name of the family from which he descends is interwoven with the earliest history of Colonial New York, and is connected by ties of kinship and associations with the Van Rensselaers, the Bleekers, the Ten Broecks, the Livingstons, the Hamiltons, the Churches, and other historic Knickerbocker families. His father, Philip C. Schuyler, was of ardent anti-slavery principles, an intimate friend of Gerrit Smith and of Ossawatimie Brown. He removed to Kansas in 1854, and was a prominent figure in the early struggles of that State to throw off the yoke of slavery. His family followed in 1859, and the education of his youngest son, James, was much interrupted by the stirring incidents of life along the border during the troublous times of the following five years. In 1864 the subject of this sketch returned to his native State, and received his education at a small Quaker university on the shores of Cayuga Lake. Returning home to Kansas in 1868, he was soon imbued with the western fever, and joined an engineering party engaged in locating the line of the Kansas Pacific Railway on the great

plains of eastern Colorado and western Kansas. It was in this work, within a few weeks after joining the party, that one of the most thrilling events of his life occurred. One bright morning in June, the party, numbering fifteen, were attacked by a band of 100 hostile Indians that were at that time devastating the country, and after a running fight, in which four Indians were killed, they all escaped without injury except Mr. Schuyler, who was wounded in the leg. In recognition of his courage he was promoted to the chief place in the party on his return to it from his home, after six weeks' absence, and remained in the employ of the company until the completion of the road to Denver in 1870. He was subsequently engaged in the location and construction of the Denver & Boulder Valley Railroad and the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, beginning with the latter from its original inception, and making the first surveys for a considerable portion of the line, including some of the most difficult mountain passes now traversed by the locomotives.

He removed to California in 1873, engaging on the North Pacific Coast Railway, and the Stockton & Ione Railroad. During a period of three years' stagnation in engineering work, he mounted the editorial tripod on the Stockton *Independent*, leaving it to accept a position in the State Engineer department, as Chief Assistant State Engineer, in charge of the irrigation branch of the work, under William Ham. Hall, State Engineer. His reports on the development of irrigation in California, in connection with those of his superior, have added no little to the literature on that most interesting subject. In 1882 he accepted a position as Chief Engineer and General Superintendent of the Sinaloa & Durango Railroad in Mexico, and constructed the road from the Port of Altata to Culiacan, the capital of the State of Sinaloa. Returning to San Francisco after twenty months in the tropics, to escape the yellow fever which had broken out with severity on the west coast of Mexico, he engaged in contracting, his first work being the construction of one section of



the San Francisco sea wall. The section built under his supervision is still recognized as the most substantial and well-built portion of that mammoth construction. The work which has gained him recognition in the profession of engineering, and a national reputation as an engineer, was the designing and construction of the Sweetwater dam, completed in April, 1888, the highest masonry dam in the United States. He has since been called in consultation upon numerous similar engineering works, and his services are sought in all the Pacific slope, and as far away as the Sandwich Islands. He was appointed City Engineer of San Diego, January 1, 1889, serving until May of the same year, when he was appointed one of three Commissioners of Public Works of San Diego, which position he still occupies.

He was married in July, 1889, to Mary Ingalls Tuliper, of Saratoga, New York. In politics Mr. Schuyler is an ardent Republican.

 M. GASSAWAY, City Clerk of San Diego, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 7, 1856. His grandfather, George Creain, was united in marriage to Amelia Walker, and resided in Cincinnati for more than sixty years, both having died there in 1872. David Gassaway, the father of the subject of this sketch, was of Scotch descent, and his mother, Anna L. Creain, of Pennsylvania Dutch descent. W. M. Gassaway received his education at Chickering Academy, and at the early age of seventeen became connected with one of the largest wholesale dry goods establishments in Cincinnati, where he remained nine years. During the years 1833-'84 he traveled extensively in Europe, viewing all of its principal places, and upon his return visited the various States of his native land, finally locating in San Diego. He was manager of the Pacific Beach Company from its incorporation until he was elected City Clerk of San Diego, on May 6, 1889. Much of the great success and prosper-

ity of this enterprise is attributed to the executive ability and keen sagacity of its first manager.

Mr. Gassaway was married November 14, 1889, to Miss Josephine Gordon, one of the most accomplished and popular young ladies of National City, California. He is a young man of exceptionally good habits, is a rapid and earnest worker in whatever he undertakes, and is thoroughly respected for his genteel and gentlemanly bearing and excellent qualities of mind and heart. He possesses the faculty of making friends with all whom he meets, is an accurate judge of human nature, and it is safe to say that he is one of the coming men of southern California.

  
 DANIEL M. HAMMACK was born in Mercer County, Illinois, about 1850. His ancestors, from Kentucky and Virginia, were of Scotch-Irish and Huguenot stock, and had been in America nearly 200 years. He was raised on a farm and educated at Monmouth College, Illinois, graduating with honors. He studied law and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. Soon after he went to Burlington, Iowa, and was for two or three years in newspaper work on the Burlington *Hawkeye*. He afterwards went into the practice of law, and has continued in it ever since. In Iowa he was for four years State's Attorney, and was four years a member of the Democratic State Committee, and was always in demand as a speaker over that State in political campaigns. He was for some years solicitor for an insurance company, having charge of its legal business in that State, and which position he left when he came to San Diego in 1887. As a member of a leading law firm in San Diego, he has paid exclusive attention to his profession since coming here, and stands well as a counselor and advocate. In practice he is fair, obliging and popular with brother attorneys. He is faithful to clients and true and generous to his friend-

ships. Although a hard working, studious lawyer, he is also a large general reader, and posted in literature, and often enlivens the dull practice with poetry and sentiment. He has one of the best selected private libraries in the city, and book-lovers always find a welcome at his home.

He was married in Illinois to Miss Belle S., daughter of Hon. J. H. Stewart, of Monmouth, who has been for many years on the State bench in that State. His wife is a woman of education and sense, and their home is a happy one. They have two surviving children, a daughter of thirteen and a son of six years. Although "new-comers," they are enthusiastic Californians and thoroughly identified with the interests of the city and State. In politics Mr. Hammack is a Democrat and an advocate of State division. In religion he is a Presbyterian, and an officer of that church here.



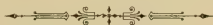
**T**OMAS ALVARADO, one of the best known residents of southern California, was born in Los Angeles, on Main street, December 21, 1841. His father, Ysidro Alvarado, a native also of California, married Miss Micaela Avila, who also was born in California. His grandfather, Jabier Alvarado, came to Los Angeles in 1810 from Santa Barbara, was appointed a Sergeant by the Governor-General in Los Angeles, erected a handsome residence and made his permanent home there. His grandmother was a woman of superior education. In her great benevolence she organized the first school in Los Angeles, taught there herself without remuneration, assisting in many ways to make it popular. She also had a thorough knowledge of medicine, and acted as physician in many cases and had a great store of remedies at hand. She was a woman of many noble qualities, which were recognized and appreciated by many friends. Ysidro Alvarado inherited many of his characters from his noble mother. He was a peaceful man, very unlike his cousin,

Governor Juan Bautista Alvarado, which name recalls the revolution of November, 1836, that finally culminated in a precipitation of California into the United States. For an account of this most important history of California, see the preceding pages of this volume. Mr. Alvarado has devoted his years to stock-raising on his ranch, the Montserralte, where large herds of sleek, well-fed cattle roam at will.

Montserralte has had a long, romantic history. In early days the hacienda was the resort of the señoras, señoritas and grandees. An occasion of festivity in those days meant not less than a week of continuous revelry. The night is dedicated to music and the dance, banquets, and portions of the day to siestas, the demure and fascinating ladies occupying the magnificently furnished apartments, while the gay caballeros found repose in the grateful shade of the broad palm trees.

Don Alvarado is a well-known man throughout California, on account of his excellent qualities. He is interested in several important enterprises, including stock-raising on a large scale.

June 4, 1864, he married Mrs. Maria Ygnacia Morena de Soto, a native of California; has had six daughters and one son, of whom five are at present living. His home is at Old San Diego.



**W. JORRES**, City Auditor and Assessor, is a native of California. He was born in San Francisco and received his education at St. Augustine's College at Benicia, California. In 1872 he removed to San Diego, where for four years he was employed in the Commercial Bank. In December, 1876, he went to Los Angeles and became connected with the Commercial Bank, now the First National Bank, of that city. In 1878 he accepted the position of Deputy County Treasurer of San Diego County, which position he held until he returned to Los Angeles, taking a position



again with the First National Bank. Owing to the death of his brother, business required his attention in San Diego again. In 1885 he was appointed Postmaster of San Diego, under President Cleveland's administration. In May, 1889, he was appointed City Auditor and Assessor under the new charter adopted by the city of San Diego in that year.

He was married in 1887 to Miss Luna Dewey, daughter of Richard D. Dewey, of Cleveland, Ohio. They have two children, a son and a daughter.



**G** D. COMPTON was born in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, August 22, 1820. His father, John A. Compton, was a native of Virginia, of English descent; his mother, Susan (Chumley) Compton, also. There came to this family twelve children, born poor and in a slave State. His father was an overseer on a tobacco plantation and received the meagre return of one-twentieth of the crop produced by each negro he worked. G. D. Compton's education was but meagre, consisting of but six months' schooling when he was six years old. At the age of sixteen he could spell only words of three letters. Afterward a lady at the place where he worked gave him some help and the rest of his education he picked up himself as best he could. He worked in the field with the colored men until he was sixteen years of age without any remuneration worth mentioning; then he left home to seek for something better. He traveled until he got hungry, when he stopped and asked for work at the residence of Major Clayborn, who had no work to give him and advised him to go home, but he declined to do so. Major Clayborn then lent him \$5 and told him to go to Elder Stone, who would advise him what to do. He stayed all night with Mr. Stone, who finally persuaded him to go back home and returned with him. It was finally agreed that he would take charge of Mr. Stone's son's place in his absence, which he did

for three months, and for which he received \$100. He then had charge of Mr. Stone's place for three years and cleared \$3,000, with which he helped his mother and the children. Soon after he went to Hamilton County, Illinois, and took up a Government claim. Here he became acquainted with Miss Lucy Compton, whom he married. He afterward ascertained that she was his second cousin. After he had paid the justice \$2.50 for marrying them he had but \$1 left. They lived with a cousin while he cut the logs and built his home. He farmed and improved the place for four years, when he sold out and moved to Adams County, Illinois. He remained there until 1847, then removed to Marion County, Iowa. Here times were hard with him: he worked three months for \$8 per month with a Government surveying company. After this he bought a section of Government land at \$1.25 per acre, and in 1849 came to California and made a little money. In 1852 he returned by way of the Isthmus and remained the most of the year, when he sold out and started across the plains with his family and others. In Carson valley his wife was taken ill with cholera and died, and he buried her there. He was left with two little children, only one of whom now lives—Jordana, by whom he has two great-grandchildren. After this he again crossed the plains with cattle. In the fall of 1852, after going back to California, he settled on Mokelumne river.

In 1853 he married his second wife, Miss Emily Flood. She was but thirteen years of age, while he was thirty-two. They have seven children, viz.: Mary, Elizabeth, Eda, Charles G., William Sherman, John Lincoln and Angelina Emma. In 1867 he sold his farm and removed to Watsonville on account of his wife's health, remaining there one year, during which time she greatly improved in health, and in the fall of 1868 they came to Los Angeles County, where he laid out and started the town of Compton. Five other families of his acquaintance came and helped to make the town. Here he first started in the real-estate business, in which



he has been so successful since. The Land Company made him their agent and gave him a commission, and thus he became a heavy real-estate dealer. In 1881 he sold out at Compton and moved to Los Angeles, where he became interested with Mr. Widney in starting the first university. He is one of the trustees of the Endowment Fund and of the Ontario University Fund. He also helped to build Downey and did much in Pomona in its settlement.

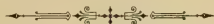
In 1888, in connection with Mr. Pomeroy, he bought 18,000 acres of land in San Jacinto valley. They laid out San Jacinto and sold it to the Land Company, and Mr. Compton and Mr. James Kerr, as partners, sold the whole property to settlers. Mr. Compton, with three or four others, then bought 4,500 acres of land five miles south of San Jacinto and laid out the nice town of Florida. They have piped water in iron pipes all over the town and have built a brick hotel, a store and about thirty nice, neat new houses. He is now president and superintendent of the Florida Company and is superintendent and one of the directors of the San Jacinto Company and has charge of the settlement of its business. While engaged in those enterprises in 1887 he took charge of the Rialto tract of 30,000 acres of land, laid it out into streets and twenty-acre lots and made a cut ditch that cost \$50,000. He sold \$240,000 worth of that property and then he declined to continue the business longer. His has been a very busy business life, and he has had much of frontier experience. He was at Carthage when Joseph and Hiram Smith were killed.

Mr. Compton joined the Methodist Church in 1840, to which church his whole family also belong. He has done much for the cause in building churches and otherwise. He is one of the men who voted for President Harrison's grandfather, and was for a long time connected with the grand old Republican party, but is now a Prohibitionist. He has been for sixteen years a school trustee. He is a modest, unassuming man who says of himself: "I never was much, but have held my own pretty well."

He is a fine sample of what a poor boy may become in this country.



**J.** PROUT was born in the city of New York, November 25, 1844. He received a good common-school education in the public schools, and when old enough learned the ship and steamboat joiner's trade, with the well-known firm of John E. Hoffmire, and then remained with the firm two years as foreman. April 9, 1868, he left New York for Montana, and for nearly six years he worked in the gold mines of Montana and Idaho. He returned home to New York in 1873, in consequence of a severe accident which befel him while in the mines. Two years later he crossed the continent to California and Oregon. In 1885 he was appointed master mechanic by Colonel Peter French, collector of the ports of Alaska, and held the position until October, 1886, when he sent in his resignation and returned to New York; but, not being able to stand the climate, he returned to the Pacific coast in 1887 and settled in San Diego. He now enjoys the pleasure of a beautiful home, which he has built for himself on Golden Hill. His grandfather, Roger Prout, established the first printing ink manufactory in the United States, in the year 1806, and the business was continued by his sons until 1860. He (Roger Prout) was also president of the Fourteenth Ward Democratic Club in New York city, that first named Andrew Jackson for the Presidency, and raised the first hickory pole in Center Market of New York city.



**C.** FERRIS was born in West Flamboro, near Hamilton City, Wentworth County, Canada, May 24, 1855. In 1861 the family moved to Owen Sound, Grey County, Canada, and in 1871 came to California. They located in Emigrant Gap, where the sub-

ject of this sketch remained one year, when he went to Sacramento, where he learned the carpenter's trade. The next year he was joined by his parents, and the family remained in Sacramento ten years. From there they removed to San Francisco and Oakland. From the latter place Mr. Ferris went to Woodland, in Yolo County, where he engaged in the real estate and insurance business, and remained for two years, when, the business not being satisfactory, he closed it up and traveled down the coast, stopping a short time at several different places, until he reached San Bernardino. Here he remained one year, then went to San Diego and worked at his trade a little over two years. He took up a Government claim of 160 acres in San Clemente valley, on which he has recently proved up. He is now engaged in improving his place, and will soon have forty acres of orchard and vineyard. He will have a choice variety of citrus and deciduous fruits, but makes a specialty of figs. His supply of water will be obtained from a neighboring cañon, across which he is putting a dam. The reservoir thus made will contain 1,500,000 gallons of water.

**R** N. JEFFERY was born in North Lisbon, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, in 1847. The early part of his life was spent on a farm, going to school through the winter months, spending all the available odd moments in the study of music, of which he was passionately fond. At the age of twenty he went into the mercantile business at Menominee Falls, and remained in business at that point about ten years, teaching music through the winter months. In 1877 he emigrated to Onaga, Kansas, and was there engaged with Thomas Brothers in the hardware and lumber business for two years, after which he engaged in the furniture and music business about two years; then traveled through northern Kansas and southern Nebraska, holding musical conventions. In the spring of 1888 he came to San Diego, California, and

for about two years was engaged in the mercantile business, since which time he has been engaged in the real estate business, under the firm name of Arnold, Jeffery & Mouser, at No. 917 Fifth street, San Diego, California. The firm has done a large business, and are now handling Oneonta property, and Escondido and Ramona Seminary lands.

**J** W. HUGHES, of the firm of Conklin & Hughes, attorneys, was born at Strasburg, Virginia, and the early years of his life were spent in his native State. He was educated at Richmond College, Virginia, and the University of Virginia, and was admitted to the bar in 1879. He came to California in July, 1887, and has ever since been associated with Judge N. H. Conklin, in the practice of law at San Diego.

**M** OSES HUGHES was born at Strangeway, Manchester, England, in November, 1853. When quite young he went to Wales, where he lived until 1869, when he came to San Francisco and engaged in the foundry trade at the Columbia Foundry in that city. He remained there four years. He then spent a year and a half in Virginia City, Nevada; returned to San Francisco, thence went to Mexico under engagement to Redo & Co., Mazatlan, for their foundry. After completing his engagement, he went to Rosario to superintend the erection and management of a foundry at that place. Mr. Hughes remained in Mexico seven years, two years of the time running the foundry at Progreso Mine. Truinfo, Lower California, the work being almost entirely confined to the manufacture of mining machinery. In 1885 he came to San Diego and entered into partnership with Mr. Riffenburg in the Standard Iron Works. Mr. Hughes is an excellent business man, and is thoroughly versed in the casting of

all kinds of brass and iron. He was married to Miss Laveria Marlette, of Julian, San Diego County, in 1888.



**WILLIAM GEHRING**, the subject of this sketch, was born August 9, 1853, in Desseldorf, Germany, where he received his education and spent the early years of his life. After learning his trade, that of machinist, he was five years at Essen with Krupp, the celebrated gun-maker. In 1880 he left his native country for the new world, remaining about five years in Chicago, where he worked at his trade, and in 1886 arrived in San Diego. Here he sought and obtained employment with the Standard Iron Works, Messrs. Riffenburg & Hughes being the proprietors. In 1887 Mr. Gehring purchased the interest of Mr. Riffenburg in the business, and the new firm, then composed of Messrs. Hughes, Gehring and Wallace, soon built up a large trade. They now have one of the largest and most complete establishments of its kind in southern California. Mr. Gehring was married in 1877 to Miss Lena Peters, of Dusseldorf, Germany, by whom he has three children.



**HARRY M. SCHILLER**.—One of the most popular young men of San Diego is the above-named gentleman. He was born in San Diego, October 7, 1861. His education was commenced in his native city, but in 1873 he went to San Francisco to attend the High School, from which he graduated in 1879. He afterward entered the employ of the California Southern Railroad Company; was topographer with the first corps of surveyors who went into the field for that company, and remained in their employ nearly three years. He then accepted a situation with Blockman & Smith, as head book-keeper, for two and a half years, and held the same position with Hamilton & Co.,

for the same length of time, which he resigned to accept a position with the International Company, of Mexico, as their Custom-House clerk and purchasing agent, a position of trust and responsibility, for which his thorough knowledge of the Spanish and German languages made him well qualified to fill, and which he held until the English syndicate took charge of the affairs of that company. Mr. Schiller has served as Deputy County Assessor, Deputy City Clerk, and is now Deputy County Clerk under M. D. Hamilton. He was a charter member of the San Diego City Guard, Company B, joining the independent company in 1881. He held the office of Sergeant for the whole time until he was elected First Lieutenant, in January, 1888, which office he held until his election to the Captaincy, on February 14, 1890. He is the sitting Past Chancellor of San Diego Lodge, No. 28, Knights of Pythias, and also President of the San Diego Parlor, No. 108, Native Sons of the Golden West.

He was married in San Francisco, February 11, 1890, to Miss Bertha Gans, a well-known and popular young lady of that city.



**JOSE MARNIEL SOTO**, president of the San Nicholas Gold and Mining Company, was born at Lamballaque, Peru, December 13, 1832. His father was in good circumstances and gave him liberal advantages, so that he received a thorough education in the best schools. After leaving school at Lamballaque he went to Lima, in that country, and devoted himself to study, finishing the course in one year. Being naturally of an active temperament, he came to California during the first gold mining excitement in 1849, forming a company of 105 wealthy young Peruvians. The leading spirits of this party were Canevaro, Fluear, Largo & Co., who really commanded the expedition, and assumed executive control of their affairs. On arriving at San Francisco, then called Yerba Buena, the authorities refused to give them permission

to land, as the natural presumption was that they were a band of men from a hostile country. After several conferences the young Peruvians consented to sail over on the vessel called *Lady Adams* to San Rafael, Marin County, and there they landed without any further annoyances. After a tender and affectionate farewell they there disbanded, each one to seek his fortunes in a strange land. Don Soto returned to San Francisco, quietly surveyed the chances of engaging in business there, opened a commission house, and did an extensive business, making a great deal of money buying and selling provisions to Mexicans and Chilians. In 1850 he went to the mines of Stanislaus County, where he made considerable money in the bakery business among the miners. He paid \$200 a barrel for flour and on each barrel realized a profit of \$100. Returning again to San Francisco he engaged in the dairy business, where he sold milk at \$3.50 a gallon. He purchased Laguna Onda, now known as Lake Merced, and bought property on Market street and sold it again, for which he cut and sold wood at an extraordinarily remunerative price. He next engaged in the raising of cattle.

In 1853 he returned to Monterey to buy cattle. It was at this place that he formed an acquaintance with and married Miss Maria Perrez. In 1854 he obtained a piece of land and engaged in farming. In 1855 he opened a mercantile establishment in Santa Rita, Monterey County, investing in and hauling lumber, with profitable results. In this he became well-known and a leading financier. In 1856 he commenced to farm more extensively on his ranch, and he was the first man on Salinas Plains that cut hay in that county and imported into Monterey. From 1859 to 1861 he was a wholesale butcher in Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, and in this business he also prospered; but in 1862 a disastrous flood visited the county, destroying a great deal of his property. He then engaged in raising cattle, sheep, horses, etc., for the local markets until 1864, when a withering drought visited California, and he

lost all of his live stock. This terrible misfortune compelled him to restrict his attention to farming, and in 1865 he was busy with the plow, and he proudly says that he was the first man that ever engaged in agriculture in Salinas valley. After following agricultural pursuits until 1873 he visited Los Angeles, and bought the San Francisco Rancho, and his business character was soon recognized as the leading spirit of Southern California.

Returning again to Monterey, he became one of the prime movers of the project to build a narrow-gauge railroad through the Salinas valley, becoming one of the incorporators, and remained with them until the road was completed. In 1874 he again engaged in the cattle business, with H. M. Newhall, and they made large shipments to local markets and to northern points. In 1876-'77 Don Soto lost over \$300,000 worth of cattle, sheep, etc. His ranches comprised over 9,000 acres of land, and the entire grain crop was ruined by the rust in 1877-'78. These sudden calamities stunned him so completely that he rested awhile until he recovered his pristine energy. In 1879 he started again for Los Angeles to retrieve himself, and became interested in colonizing land and placed a large number of families on the Santa Marguerita ranch, which he afterward deeded back to Juan Foster, of Los Angeles. He next went to Arizona and in 1881 started the first mining exchange in the territory, in Tucson. When he sold out his ranch property in California he retired from business until 1889, when his nature was again aroused by exciting discoveries, and he visited Lower California in order to develop its mineral resources. Taking the lead of a gold mining company for the working of the mine in Real del Castillo, he became president of the company, and he now has great expectations.

Don Soto is well known in California. Although not a native of North America, he cast his first vote for Fremont, in 1856, for President of the United States, and was a leader in the establishment of the Republican party



in California; and all of his sons and sons-in-law are all uncompromising Republicans. He has recently been induced to apply for a United States Consulship at Mazatlan, Mexico.

He has three sons and three daughters. His son, R. M. J. Soto, is a member of the firm of Herman & Soto; and S. J., a lawyer, has been District Attorney of his county—Monterey.

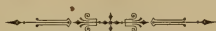
**EUGENE DANNEY** was born in Bordeaux, France, October 11, 1862, of French parentage. He came to California in 1865, when three years old, with his mother and sister, his father, Michael Daney, having come to the coast in 1851, and being the discoverer of the celebrated "Daney Mine," at Silver City, Nevada. Mr. Daney was educated in the public schools of San Francisco, entered the Hastings College of the Law University of California in 1882, and graduated therefrom on the 25th day of May, 1885, receiving the degree of LL. B. After having been for three years a student of law under the late John Norton Pomeroy, LL. D., author of Pomeroy's Equity Jurisprudence, Pomeroy's Remedies and Remedial Rights, etc., he was admitted to practice law in the Supreme Court of California, June 1, 1885, and immediately entered into the practice of law at San Francisco. After two and a half years practice there he was attracted by the boom to Southern California, and removed to San Diego, November 7, 1887, and resumed the practice of law there. On the 6th of February, 1888, he was appointed Assistant District Attorney of San Diego County, and has served continuously since in that position. During that time he has successfully prosecuted a large number of criminal cases, and has earned for himself an enviable reputation as an able and successful criminal lawyer. He also holds the office of Notary Public, having been appointed by Governor Waterman to that office for the term of four years, from July, 1889. He also has been prominently identified with politics in

San Diego County, being President of the Young Men's Republican League during the Harrison and Morton campaign,—the largest club in San Diego County,—its membership numbering over 400 of the most prominent young Republicans of the county; and also holding the position of treasurer of the Republican County Committee of San Diego County. Mr. Daney was married November 3, 1887, to Miss Elizabeth Florence Rines, of San Francisco, daughter of the late T. O. Rines, of Red Bluff, California. They have one son, born in San Diego, July 7, 1889.

**F. KAMMAN** was born at Soest, Province of Westphalia, Germany, March 11, 1845, and was educated at the Gymnasium at Soest. He entered the Prussian army in 1862 as a one year's volunteer, and was recalled in the army in December, 1863, to take part in the war against Denmark. In May, 1866, he landed in Baltimore, Maryland, and in December following he enlisted in the Second United States Cavalry Regiment, from which he was discharged for disability contracted in the service, in 1869, on the plains. Soon after he was employed in the quartermaster's department, United States army, with which he was connected in civil employ until 1884, of which time he was stationed for seven years as purchasing and property clerk at the general depot in San Francisco. He removed to The Dalles, Oregon, in February, 1884, and engaged in the mercantile business; then came to San Diego, February 1, 1887, where he established the *Süd-California Deutsche Zeitung*, and a book and job printing office, of which he is still proprietor. He was elected a member of the city council from the Ninth ward (Coronado) in April, 1889. He is also a director of the chamber of commerce, of which he is an active member and local agent of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company and the Red Star Steamship Company.



He was married in 1882 to Miss Bertha I. Werlin, of San Francisco, and has two daughters. He resides on Coronado Beach.



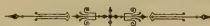
**EDWARD W. FOX**, one of the youngest business men in San Diego, was born at Kasson, Hungary, November 10, 1869. When only eight years old he came to New York. In 1883 he came to San Diego, and for several years was employed as a clerk by the mercantile firm of Fox Brothers. In January, 1889, when less than twenty years old, he commenced business for himself as proprietor of the "Art Emporium," a well known art store at 721 and 723 Sixth street, San Diego. Mr. Fox is honest and industrious, and deserves to succeed, as he undoubtedly will.



**JOHN A. LOVE**, agriculturist, was born at Dalhousie, New Brunswick, May 19, 1846. He was the second of the seven children of Alexander Love, a native of Scotland, who came to the province of New Brunswick in 1835. The family came to San Diego city some twenty years ago. John A. Love, however, was the pioneer of the family in California, as he had lived in the northern part of the State about five years before the family came to the Pacific coast. The first years of his living in San Diego were spent in speculating in real estate and in agriculture. His health failing, he went into the stock-raising business at Palomar mountain, seventy five miles from San Diego. Not liking to live so far from the city, he purchased a small but choice ranch at Alpine, thirty miles from San Diego. In 1881 he married Lucy R. Hoagland, a teacher who came from the East.

Mr Love takes the delight peculiar to the old settlers in relating the trials and tribulations that fall to the lot of the pioneer. He shot cotton-tail rabbits and quail on the ground where now stands the city. Once, after leaving

a ranch out in Tia Juana to stay in town a few days, upon returning to it he found house, barn and all farming implements missing. Taking a chum, he proceeded to Mexico, rescued some of his property, but of the buildings he could hear nothing. Many of his friends were cruelly murdered by the Indians and Mexicans, who completely terrorized the country in those early days. He gives great credit to Mr. Hunsaker, then the Sheriff, for the quiet that followed his term, and for the extermination of the leaders of the outrages. Mr. Love now lives on his Alpine ranch, which is being rapidly developed into a model farm. Having traveled over the State in search of health, he considers that at Alpine, in his own county, he has found an ideal climate, both for people and for fruits.



**J. NEWTON PETTY**.—One of the most popular and perhaps one of the best known men, in this part of California, is the genial Mr. J. Newton Petty, who was born in Bradford, England, August 5, 1838. He arrived in San Diego in the fall of 1869, and is therefore a pioneer. He has led an exciting and adventurous life; was in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company, and also was interpreter in Alaska for the Lady Franklin expedition in 1860, sent out by the English government, and had his toes so badly frozen that he had to have them amputated. During his travels he became familiar with all the Indian dialects spoken on the Pacific coast. His family are very highly connected, and he is a nephew of Lord Landsdown, the Governor-General of Canada. He is a thorough sportsman, and owns his own yacht, the schooner Sappho, in which he very often entertains his friends, hunting and fishing. He is affable and pleasant in his manners, and witty; is therefore a good converser. For the last few years he has gone largely into the liquor business, and carries on an extensive wholesale and retail trade in all kinds of imported and domestic liquors, wines and cigars.

He is the secretary of the Liquor Dealers' Protective Association of Southern California, and Johnny Petty's name, as pertaining to all sporting matters, is taken for authority. His place of business is one of the finest in Southern California, and the pride of the city. He claims to have one of the finest collections of minerals and coins on the Pacific coast.

**M**ALTER G. MATTHEWS was born in Twickenham, Middlesex, England, June 8, 1867. His father died when he was quite young, and his mother died in 1888. Owing to asthma he was unable to live in England during the winters, and determined to come to California, where he is now entirely cured of that disease. On arriving he opened a fruit store in Coronado, which he conducted for six months successfully. Selling out, he came to San Diego and commenced the auction and second-hand goods business in the Old Church building on Seventh street. In the fall of 1889 he sold out his store, and in November of the same year commenced again in the same business in the Sheldon block, Sixth street, where he has already built up a large business. Since the late boom he invested several thousand dollars in real estate, which at present low prices will greatly increase in value, so that with his energy and business habits he bids fair to become one of San Diego's capitalists. He is greatly pleased with California, and has not only declared his intention to become an American citizen, but means to live for the rest of his life in San Diego, California.

**J**E. DEAKIN was born February 1, 1851. He is the second son of J. E. Deakin, F. R. S., of Eastbury Manor, Worcestershire, England, a descendant of the old Norman family De Akyn, who have been land-owners in that locality since A. D. 1372. Mr. Deakin has

always been a lawyer. He graduated as Master of Arts and Master of Laws in the old University of Cambridge in 1873, and as Doctor of Laws in London University in 1875, and was initiated into the mysteries of law in the venerable precincts of Lincoln's Inn, London, under the guidance of Sir Joseph W. Chitty, Q. C., now senior judge of the Court of Chancery in England. In 1880 Mr. Deakin left London and entered an old law firm, Tyndall & Co., in Birmingham, England, and the same year married Miss Lily Tarbolton, of that town. In 1885, on the death of his old partner, Mr. Tyndall, he decided to try the New World, and came to San Francisco, where he was immediately admitted as an attorney of our Supreme Court and of the United States Circuit Court. In January, 1886, in the early days of the "boom," he came to San Diego, and at once joined the veteran of the bar, Major Chase, with whom he remained until that gentleman retired from active practice. Mr. Deakin is now associated with Mr. Hampden Story, and the firm enjoys a fair share of the more important land and corporation litigation of the place.

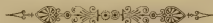
**J**OHAN MASON DODGE.—One of the best examples of San Diego's self-made men is represented by the name at the head of this article, who is the popular City Treasurer, and has during his residence here made for himself, by a course of uprightness and integrity, a host of friends and supporters of a character which assures his future success in any undertaking his ambitions may point to. Mr. Dodge is the son of Rev. R. V. Dodge, late pastor of the Presbyterian Church of this city. He was born at Springfield, Illinois, July 18, 1853, and moved with his parents four years later to Wheeling, West Virginia, where he resided during the late civil war, after which he resided for a time at Washington, Pennsylvania. In June, 1869, he entered upon a course of study at the State University at Madison,

Wisconsin, which he completed in two years, and entered the hardware business. In 1872, his father accepting a call to become pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of San Francisco, Mr. Dodge accompanied him and there resumed his collegiate studies, this time at the University Mound College of South San Francisco, of which the well-known educator, Rev. Dr. Burroughs, was then president. Mr. Dodge's next change was to Chicago, where his brother, R. V. Dodge, Jr., then resided. Becoming fascinated with the employment in which his brother was then engaged (railroad engineering), he shortly succeeded in securing a position as fireman on the Illinois Central Railroad, which he held for five years, after which he passed a trying examination and was promoted to the position of engineer. In 1878 Mr. Dodge was selected by the lodge of Locomotive Firemen, to which he belonged, to represent it at the Grand Lodge which convened that year at Buffalo, New York. Discharging this duty with marked ability, he was elected by the Grand Lodge to the office of Vice-Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen of the United States and Canada, which office he filled with honor to himself and credit to the order which he represents.

In 1879 Mr. Dodge was married, at Chicago, to Louise Birdsall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Millsbaugh, of that city, and a year later he rejoined his parents, who had but recently moved from San Francisco to San Diego. His brother had preceded him by a few months, and the two are now interested with their father in creating the attractive home-place near the city, known so well as Marilon Park.

At the solicitation of friends, Mr. Dodge, in 1882, reluctantly consented to the use of his name as a candidate for the office of County Clerk. Being a comparative stranger in the county, and belonging to the political party then in the ascendancy, Dodge's decided victory over his opponent is to be taken as the best evidence of the great popularity he already enjoyed. In two succeeding elections he was

equally successful. In the Presidential canvass of 1888, Mr. Dodge was defeated by the small vote of twenty-three. In the city election of April, 1889, Mr. Dodge was elected City Treasurer and Tax Collector by a handsome majority, which position he held until March 8, 1890, when he resigned. He is now engaged in the fire and life insurance and real-estate business, with Captain Thomas A. Nerney as his partner. Mr. Dodge resigned on account of his weariness of political life, etc.



**JOHN B. STANNARD.**—The subject of this sketch was born in Ottumwa Iowa, in February, 1852. When quite young he went with his parents to Ohio, where he remained until 1884, when he removed to Cowley County, Kansas. In September, 1886, he came to California and located at San Diego. Opening an office in the spring of 1887, his energies and business abilities soon brought him into prominence as one of the best architects in the city. Among the many elegant structures that have grown up in this city under the architectural charge of Mr. Stannard we may mention the Grand Pacific, the Bank of Commerce, Louis Building, Lockard's residence on D and Twenty-fourth streets and Mrs. L. F. Shirley's residence on Second street. He has also furnished the designs for Jerry Tolles' fine residence now going up on Second and Laurel streets.

Mr. Stannard was married in 1872 to Miss Mary C. Smith, daughter of Samuel and Caroline Smith, of Hardin County, Ohio. Two daughters and one son have been born to them.




**COLONEL WARNER L. VESTAL** was born in Guilford Township, Hendricks County, Indiana, November 28, 1839. His parents were members of the Society of Friends (Quakers) and resided on a farm; his education was obtained at the country schools and at the

Plainfield Academy, located near the place of his birth. When he was five years old his mother died, and his grandparents on his mother's side "took him to raise." At about the age of fifteen he returned to his father's house, he having married again. At the age of seventeen he got the "Iowa fever," and with his father's consent emigrated to that State. In the office of the *Indianola Visitor* he learned the art of printing. In the winter of 1859-'60 he returned to Indiana, and in connection with his brother purchased the Danville *Ledger*, and continued its publication until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion in 1861. In response to Lincoln's first call for troops he enlisted in Company A. Seventeenth Indiana Infantry. The regiment was ordered to Western Virginia and participated in numerous heavy skirmishes and the battles of Phillipi and Carrick's Ford. He was mustered out in August, 1861, and in the following February entered as a private in Company A, Fifty-third Indiana Infantry. He was first promoted to Corporal, then Sergeant-Major, Captain, Major and to Lieutenant-Colonel, and finally to Colonel, in which rank he was mustered out in July, 1865, by reason of the close of the war. He participated in many of the campaigns and battles of the Western army, under Generals Grant and Sherman, notably those of Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Meridian and Atlanta. At the latter place he was badly wounded, on the 22d day of July, 1864. He returned, however, and again joined the army at Hilton Head, South Carolina, and at a later day his regiment at Goldsboro, North Carolina. He was still very lame and used a crutch. He participated in the grand review at Washington in May, 1865, and was mustered out at Louisville in July of the same year.

In November, 1865, he married Frances S. Young, at Washington city, and in 1867 moved to Des Moines, Iowa, and was employed on the reportorial and editorial staff of the *Iowa State Register*. In 1870 he removed to Storm Lake, Iowa, and established the Storm Lake *Pilot*.

He continued its publication until 1885, when he sold it. He was First Assistant Secretary of the Iowa Senate for several years, and also Postmaster and Mayor of Storm Lake for several terms. He arrived in San Diego in the spring of 1886, and for three years was business manager for the *Daily Sun*. He is a Republican and has always taken a great interest in politics. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, in 1864, and in the election which resulted in the choice of Grant, Hayes, Garfield, and Cleveland, canvassed portions of the State of Iowa. He is a thorough believer in San Diego and her future greatness and manifest destiny. Her harbor, geographical location, climate and resources will eventually make San Diego one of the grandest cities of the earth.

ICTOR JONES, dealer in wines and liquors at 619 Fifth street, San Diego, was born in Stasburg, West Prussia, on the river Dreves, February 9, 1831. In youth he came to America, stopping in Georgia, and then coming on to California, in 1856. He soon amassed considerable in merchandising among the miners in Placer County. He was also one of the many thousand who rushed to the Fraser river mines in the Cariboo district in British Columbia, in 1862. He remained there until 1870, when again the famous Comstock lode of Virginia city, Nevada, took him to that point, where he many times passed through the rapid transition of being almost a millionaire from his mining stock to the opposite extreme, that of being almost a pauper. He next engaged in the liquor business in Virginia City, in which he did well financially, and became a very popular citizen. He also speculated in mining stock, with varying success, until 1881, when his good luck apparently deserted him, and he lost his entire property from the depression of the mining boom. Eventually he obtained a position in a wholesale wine house in Santa Rosa, where he remained four years. Three years ago, dur-



ing the great boom in this part of California, he came to San Diego and opened a wine and liquor house, in which he has a large and growing business. He is an old pioneer, has witnessed many stirring events and has led an active and adventurous life.



**F**RANK M. SIMPSON.—Of the young men of San Diego who have risen to positions of honor and trust, no one is more worthy of mention than the subject of this sketch, Frank M. Simpson. Born of English parentage in New York city, in May, 1863, he came with his parents to the Pacific coast in 1865, and to San Diego in 1874. Soon afterward he entered the service of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, as clerk in the San Diego office. In October, 1889, he was appointed agent for the company at San Diego, which is one of the most important agencies on the coast. He was married in April, 1887, to Miss Dora Divendorff, daughter of Mrs. M. C. Divendorff, of San Diego.

Mr. Simpson is a member of the San Diego Benevolent Society, and for a considerable time has served as its secretary.




**J**ENS BURNHARD NIELSEN, a native of Norway, was born at Tromsø, in northern Norway, October 31, 1855. He remained at home in his native place until he was fifteen years of age, when he went to sea and was absent four years, during which time he was in four Norwegian and one American vessel, spending most of the time in the East Indies, Black Sea and Mediterranean trade. Three times was the Christmas holidays spent in the Black Sea. During his four years of sailor life he was diligently studying to qualify himself for more responsible positions. He returned home in 1875 and successfully passed the examination,

being one of the six successful candidates, a large number failing. In June, 1876, he engaged as interpreter and purser in an English ocean yacht, the Glow-worm, for a hunting trip to the Arctic Ocean. The trip extended to Nova Zembla, through the Strait of Matchkin, thence north as far as Ice Cape, which is nearly 80° north latitude, thence along the coast to about 74°. In attempting to cross the Kara Sea the vessel became fast in the ice, and but for a severe gale, which released it after three days' detention, doubtless all on board would have died of starvation, as they had only four months' provisions. Passing south towards the Strait of Waigatch, they then crossed over to the Siberian coast, which was reached about the mouths of the Obi and Yenesei rivers; then, after nearly four months' absence, they returned home to Norway. The trip was eminently successful, as the vessel was well loaded with game, including polar bears, walruses, etc., birds, live foxes, several kinds of Siberian dogs and many varieties of birds. The head of the enterprise, Mr. Charles Gardner, an English nobleman, with Sir Thomas Dancer, Bart., accompanied the expedition and shared in its dangers. Mr. Nielsen left the Glow-worm at Bergen, and in November of the same year went to sea again as second officer in the Norwegian bark Ephrussi, which was engaged in the Black Sea trade. In August of the following year he engaged as second officer in the ship Alert, and remained with it ten years as second officer, first officer and master, which latter office he held for nearly seven years. Arriving in San Diego in 1887, he left the ship and took up his residence in the city. He immediately engaged in ship and real-estate brokerage, and in February, 1888, was appointed vice-consul for Norway and Sweden.

He was married August 23, 1883, to Miss Marianne Peterson, daughter of Merchant Peterson, of Bergen, Norway. Three children have come to bless their home, two of whom are still living. Lorentz Nielsen, the father of J. B. Nielsen, is a prominent merchant of Tromsø,



Norway, and has for many years been engaged in the wholesale trade.

APTAIN FRANKLIN AUGUSTUS GREGORY, a prominent son of San Diego, was born at Marblehead, Massachusetts, on October 31, 1827, the youngest child of John H. Gregory, a pioneer of that State. In 1840 he left school and went to sea in the schooner *Erie*, in the West Indies. While the vessel was in Ocece, San Domingo, the American citizens and shipping men went into mourning on account of the death of President W. H. Harrison, who was much beloved by the people. Captain Gregory made several voyages to the Indies and Newfoundland. In September, 1846, a terrible hurricane swept across the Atlantic ocean and destroyed a large number of vessels, of which at least over nineteen were foundered on the banks of Newfoundland. The Captain's vessel lost her rudder and was very badly damaged, but managed to complete the voyage in safety. During the trip they came across a large number of wrecks without masts, others on their beam-end, etc., but could render no assistance to them. In 1847 he again sailed for Newfoundland as Captain of the trim craft, who was caught in the ice at St. Pierres, Sable Island. The ocean was covered with icebergs standing from fifty to 100 feet out of the water. For three days they were in a field of ice, which was so ragged as to render navigation in their vicinity dangerous. On repairing the ship afterward, the bottom was found in some places worn down to one-eighth of an inch in thickness.

In 1840 Mr. Gregory went to Europe as second mate of the packet ship *Liverpool*, and had the small-pox on his return voyage. He landed at Boston and went then to New Orleans, where he contracted ship fever, and then returned to his home in Marblehead, and remained there a year before he fully recovered his health. In May, 1849, he left Boston for California, in

the brig *Chatham*, and arrived here the October following. After a residence of two months in San Francisco, he left for Sacramento in the *Chatham*, when the company broke up, after dividing two years' provisions among the forty survivors. During the following winter he was engaged in placer mining on the Feather river, and owned several good mines.

A rumor of hidden gold mines sent Gregory and twenty other adventurous prospectors to the headwaters of the Yuba river. A violent snow storm set in after they had started across the mountains, and greatly impeded their progress. They traveled over the deep gulches until their horses and mules gave out, and still could not discover any dividing ridge in the mountains. In crossing a small creek they heard a roaring sound of the river below. Suddenly one of their party disappeared, and that was the last they ever heard of him; he was carried down the river and drowned. They found gold, but not provisions. The country was wild and inhabited only by Indians. After four days' journey Mr. Gregory became convinced that he would perish from cold and hunger, and after a variety of unpleasant experiences he separated from the party with two companions. For over twenty days he lived on acorns, which he had to dig out from under the snow, which was in some places twenty feet deep. One of his companions dropped into the snow just as they came in sight of Springtown. Joseph Phillips and Captain Gregory were the only men that ever reached Springtown alive, the rest having perished in the snow. At that place he spent over \$20,000 in endeavoring to dam up the Yuba river about ten miles above the town, in benefiting mining enterprises. He finally abandoned it, as the scheme proved unsuccessful, and proceeded to San Francisco by the vessel and started for Santa Catalina Island, determined to find the lost treasure said to have been buried there in 1842. After thirty-six months in the fruitless search there he returned again to San Francisco, brought a cargo of lumber down to San Diego, and built the first wharf here. He followed

the sea and visited Europe, Sandwich Islands, Oregon and many other points. He was aboard the steamer *Ada Hancock*, that brought the first cargo ever landed at Wilmington. The Captain made his last voyage in 1865, in the schooner *Katura*, and settled down in San Diego. In September of the same year he married Miss Maryette M. Moody at San Pedro, and has three children: Ella Sophia, Angenette and Emma. The last named is married. The Captain settled in the Chollas valley. Five years ago last April a heavy earthquake changed his well into a wonderful mineral spring that is now famous through southern California as supplying the means for a "miraculous" cure for almost every known complaint.

The Captain is a rugged, hearty old pioneer, and is well known and respected by the community. All his immediate male relatives were shipmasters; his brothers are captains and officers in the United States navy. His sister, Mrs. Angenette Ames, has five sons, who are, strange to say, all physicians of prominence and ability. Their father, Emerson Ames, built the first railroad in Russia in 1852. He is well known in Baltimore as a distinguished railroad-builder and civil engineer. One of his daughters married Captain Nelson, stationed at Mare Island.

**R**W. McGARVIE, one of the best known men in San Diego, was born in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, May 24, 1861. While quite young he went with his parents to Monroe County, Michigan, where both parents died when he was but eleven years of age. When seventeen years old he engaged with the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and remained in their employ four years, filling several responsible positions, as telegraph operator, station agent, etc., and was then transferred to the General Managers' office in Detroit. In 1883 he went to St. Ignace, in northern Michigan, and started a semi-weekly newspaper, the *St.*

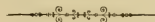
*Ignace News*. After publishing it about a year he sold out and removed to Denver, Colorado. Here he sought employment with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and remained with it a year. Early in 1885 he came to San Diego and was appointed station agent at Barstow, where he remained until February of the following year, when he was transferred to the general passenger and ticket office in San Diego. During the memorable "boom" in Southern California he gave up his position with the railroad company, opened a real-estate office and began selling corner lots. In this as in other things he was successful, and probably sold more land than any other man in San Diego. At the city election in the spring of 1889 he was a candidate on the regular Republican ticket for the office of city treasurer and tax collector, and received the largest vote of any man on the ticket. He was married in May, 1886, to Miss Ella Allsop, of Huron, Ohio.

**H.** HIMEBAUGH was born January 14, 1840, in Erie County, Pennsylvania. In 1855 he went to Kingsville, Ohio, to attend the Kingsville Academy. He moved to Dane County, Wisconsin, in 1858, and engaged in teaching the greater part of two years. In 1860 he moved to Appleton, Wisconsin, where he entered Lawrence University, and pursued his studies until the spring of 1864, when he left school to enter the army. He enlisted in Company E (Captain J. H. Hauser), of the Fortieth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Augustus Rey, commanding. The regiment went to the front at Memphis, Tennessee, to relieve General A. J. Smith's command, which was about to proceed against General Forrest, and took part in the repulse of Forrest in his raid on Memphis. The Fortieth, being mustered in for 100 days, was mustered out at the end of its term of service, when Mr. Himebaugh resumed his studies at Lawrence University. In a few weeks, however, he re-

enlisted and was mustered in as Second Lieutenant and Recruiting Officer to assist in raising the Forty-ninth Wisconsin Regiment. When the regimental roster was full he was mustered into service for three years, or during the war, as First Lieutenant of Company D (Captain J. H. Hauser), Forty-ninth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Samuel Fallows commanding. Early in 1865 he was sent with the regiment to St. Louis, Missouri, and soon after to Rolla, Missouri, where the regiment remained several months doing guard duty, during a portion of which time Mr. Himebaugh was on detached service as acting Depot and District Ordinance officer on General Brown's staff, who was then in command of the district. The Forty-ninth having been ordered back to St. Louis, when the posts at Rolla and Springfield, Missouri, were discontinued, Mr. Himebaugh rejoined his regiment and for several months was detached with his company on Post duty at Benton Barracks. In the fall of 1865 he was mustered out with his regiment at Madison, Wisconsin, and resumed his studies at Lawrence University, where he graduated in June, 1866, with the degree of B. S. In the winter of 1866 and 1867 he engaged in the profession of teaching at Stevens' Point, Wisconsin. In the fall of 1867 he was appointed by Governor Lucius Fairchild as assistant superintendent of public property in the State of Wisconsin, which position he held until the winter of 1874, when he resigned his office and engaged in mercantile pursuits in the city of Appleton, Wisconsin. He sold out his business in the spring of 1885, and in June of the same year moved to Stockton, California, where he was employed in real estate and insurance until October, 1886, when, with his family, he removed to San Diego, where he engaged in insurance and real estate.

He was married to Miss Ida J. Church, daughter of the late C. C. Church, of San Diego, at Atchison, Kansas, May 14, 1872. One daughter, Nellie M., born in Appleton, Wisconsin, has blessed the union. Mr. Himebaugh is a

member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In the last his membership dates back to 1854. He believes prohibition *will* prohibit. His father, Peter Himebaugh, took part in the war of 1812, and his grandfather was a veteran of the Revolution, being in the army during all that long struggle. Mr. Himebaugh has several of the relics of the "time that tried men's souls," which formerly belonged to his grandfather.




EDGAR C. PEARSON was born in Maine, January 9, 1850; he was a resident of Bangor till 1877, and for twelve years was a half member of the firm of William T. Pearson & Co., wholesale lumber manufacturers and dealers. The company was the largest in the Eastern States and did a very large business, which extended to England, Scotland, Cuba, Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Brazil, as well as to most of the United States. After leaving Bangor, Maine, Mr. Pearson traveled over New Mexico, Arizona and portions of Old Mexico. He remained one year at Winslow, Arizona, in charge of the car service department of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company. While there he was disabled by an accident, and during his vacation came to California. He soon discovered sufficient attraction here to prevent his return to Arizona and resigned. He remained a short time in Los Angeles and in 1886 came to San Diego.

In January, 1889, he purchased the National City Reduction Works, and in May M. D. Arms, formerly of the firm of Arms & Chappel, bought an equal interest in the business. Both partners are stirring, active business men, level-headed and honorable, and endeavor to render the best of satisfaction to all with whom they have business dealings. The works occupy a whole block of land in National City, adjoining the National City and Otay Railroad and San Diego Land and Town Company's general offices, being situated right in the city. They have

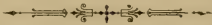

three lines of railroad, the National City and Otay, the California Southern and the Coronado, on three sides of their land; also first-class wharf accommodations, at both National City and San Diego, which give them good facilities for receiving and handling ores and fuel cheaply.

The works contain a five-stamp mill, with 850-pound stamps, vats, pans, settlers, concentrators, riffles, furnaces, etc., all complete and in fine working order, and capable of handling from twelve to eighteen tons of ore daily, running with economy and saving from ninety to ninety-five per cent. of the precious metals. Their last four runs, with their new machinery, gave perfect satisfaction to the owners of the ore, Messrs. Noble, of Pine valley, and Hall & Hall, of Elsinore, both parties having splendid paying ore. They mill all the ore of the Cerros Island Mining Company of Mexico.

The buildings are the mill, engine-house, furnace-room, tool house, dwelling-house and assay office. The mill is so arranged that any number of stamps can be added, as the business demands. Motive power is supplied by a fifty-horse-power engine and a sixty-five-horse-power boiler. Competent judges estimate the value of the plant at \$30,000, and with the rapidly-increasing popularity of the works it will speedily increase in value. He is the business manager, secretary and treasurer of the company, and has a wide acquaintance amongst business men and through the country.

AMUEL J. BAIRD, of National City, was born in Perry County, Ohio, June 13, 1824, and lived in his native place until twenty-nine years of age. In the year 1853, wishing to see more of the world, he went to Whiteside County, Illinois, where he resided many years, doing his share in developing that country. For several years he served as one of the supervisors of the county in which he lived, and for three years he was elected president of the Whiteside County Agricultural So-

ciety. He was for some years a member of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry and assisted in organizing the State Grange. In 1882 he left the associations which had grown up around him and came to National City to build up a home in this land of perpetual summer. How well he has succeeded is attested by his fine residence with its beautiful surrounding and delightful view. In addition to his home tract of fourteen acres he owns 150 acres of excellent land in Chula Vista, one of National City's charming suburbs. In the organization of the Bank of National City, Mr. Baird was a stockholder and was elected one of its directors and has annually been re-elected to that office. In April, 1888, he was elected one of the city trustees and still holds the position. In 1851 Mr. Baird was married to Miss Eliza Brown, daughter of Isaac Brown, of Perry County, Ohio. Of this union five sons and three daughters were born, all living at this date.

  
OSE ANTONIO ALTAMIRANO, of San Diego, was born at La Paz, Lower California, May 31, 1835. His father, Tomas Altamirano, was a commission merchant and shipper, and loaded vessels at La Paz for Mazatlan, San Blas, and other points; he was an influential and prominent man and had a large, prosperous business. He married Miss Dolores Carrillo, a native of Lower California, and was the father of twelve children. Jose, the youngest child, received special care in his education, being naturally bright. Assisting his father in his business, he became acquainted with many principles which in after life proved of great value to him. In May, 1849, Jose concluded to leave home for Upper California, and shortly afterward he arrived in San Diego. During the early gold-mining period he spent over four years in the mountains near Merced river northward as far as the Klamath river, engaged in mining, supplying the miners with provisions, which he conveyed to them on packed



mules. He bought a large number of mules in Lower California, and sold them at a great profit in San Diego. In 1859 he engaged in the rearing of live-stock on an extensive scale, on his ranch in San Jacinto, near San Diego. His business increased upon his hands so greatly that in 1869 he found that he required a larger scope of country for pasturage, and he therefore drove his stock down into Lower California, into the Valle de las Palmas, a large ranch.

November 12, 1863, he married Miss Ysabel de Pedroena, a daughter of Don Miguel de Pedroena, who was born in Madrid, of a good family of high social standing. While still a young man he lived in London several years and acquired the English language. Don Miguel, Mrs. Altamirano's father, came to California in 1837, and is several times mentioned in Bancroft's history as a man of splendid character and high standing. In the history of her sister, Mrs. J. W. Wolfskill, of Los Angeles, the following record is made of Don Miguel: "From 1845 his home was in San Diego, where he married Miss Estudillo, by whom he had four children: Victoria, deceased; Miguel, Jr., deceased, who married a daughter of General Burton; Ysabel, who married J. A. Altamirano, and Elena, who married J. W. Wolfskill. Don Miguel was the grantor of the rancho San Jacinto in 1846, and his wife was grantor of the rancho El Cajon in 1845; of the former of which Mrs. Altamirano still owns the portion she inherited. He strongly approved the cause of the United States acting, as Juez de Paz and as Stockton's aide, with the rank of Captain, in the California Battalion. In 1847-'48 he was collector of customs at San Diego. He represented the State at Monterey in 1849, being one of the most popular members of the Spanish race in that lodge. He died in 1850."

Mr. Altamirano's family comprises seven daughters and four sons. He has a pleasant home in the old town of San Diego, or North San Diego as it is now called. He is an interesting and enterprising business man, having

many heavy interests in the county. He is a stockholder in the San Marcos Land and Town Company, and has live-stock in San Jacinto and in Lower California.




**M**ARION ASHER, the San Diego County Assessor, is a native of Adams County, Illinois, and was born April 24, 1833. His great-grandfather, a resident of Kentucky, was a pioneer of that State and was a captain of volunteers. He was killed in a battle with the Indians on the land where Louisville now stands. His son, William Asher, born in Kentucky, was a farmer and mill owner. He owned and built the oldest mill now standing in Kentucky, located about eight miles above Louisville. He removed to Hancock County, Illinois, where his death occurred in 1838. Bartlett Asher was the oldest son of William Asher, and was born in Kentucky, November 29, 1800. He was a surveyor and farmer. In 1830 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Button, daughter of Mr. Thomas Button, of Virginia, who was born in 1811, and the result of this union was a family of seven children of which Mr. Asher is the second. He had few early school advantages. When he was seventeen years of age he went to school three months to a good teacher in Lee County, Iowa, and with him got his best educational start. He has devoted his whole life to study and is eminently a self-made man. He took a course of study in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College in St. Louis. He then took to school-teaching and after several terms of teaching he engaged in clerking in a store. Here he had a chance to handle bank notes and he became an expert counterfeit-detector, and it was on this account that he was employed in the bank of George C. Anderson, in Keokuk, Iowa, where he held the position of teller for eighteen months. He then accepted a position as book-keeper in a wholesale grocery and commission house for Stafford & McCune. In 1858 he came to San Diego, then went to



the mines, where he remained a year and a half, when he returned to St. Louis and engaged with a wholesale house for a year and a half. He then returned to California in 1861 and landed at San Francisco. From there he went to Washington Territory, and British Columbia, where he remained four years, most of the time in the employ of the Government as inspector, deputy and acting collector of customs. In August, 1865, he was appointed an Internal Revenue officer, in which position he continued for two years, when he took the position of commercial reporter for the *San Francisco Daily Times*. He then received the appointment of cashier of the San Francisco & San Jose Railroad, in which capacity he overworked, his health became impaired and he resigned. In 1869 he came to San Diego, when he bought and improved the place in Paradise valley, which he afterward sold to Mrs. E. A. Brewster. Mr. Asher was the pioneer nurseryman of this part of the State and did much to develop the capability of the country. He helped to organize the Horticultural Society of San Diego County and is still its president. He resided in the city of San Diego from 1872 to 1881, when he moved with his family to their very pleasant home and ranch at El Cajon, where they now reside, his sons conducting the place. After coming to San Diego he was deputy collector of customs and inspector of customs for five years. In 1885-'86 he was Public Administrator, and in the years 1887-'88 and 1889 he held the office of county Assessor. Mr. and Mrs. Asher are both members of the Baptist Church, which he assisted in building and of which he has been a trustee for two years. He is also a trustee of the Pioneer Society of San Diego County, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and president of the San Diego County Produce Union. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for twenty-five years and is a Knight Templar. He was married in San Francisco, July 3, 1867, to Miss Sarah H. Clark, daughter of Benjamin and Dorcas Clark, formerly of Toronto, Canada, at

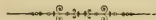
which place she was born in 1844. They have a family of eight children: Robert H., born in San Francisco, March 24, 1868; Josephine M., born in San Diego, January 17, 1870; Alpheus R., born in Paradise valley, February 13, 1872; Mary E., born in Paradise valley, April 20, 1874; Annie Brewster, born in San Diego, July 2, 1876; Joseph M., Jr., born in San Diego, October 15, 1878; Dorcas B., born in El Cajon, March 24, 1884, and Charles Z., born in El Cajon, January 28, 1886.



 SCAR M. REECE, a merchant of Ocean-side, was born in Dubuque, Iowa, September 7, 1842; his father, James W. Reece, was a native of Philadelphia, and died February 11, 1863, at the age of forty-eight years. He was of German descent; his mother, Nancy (Madden) Reece, was born in Ohio in 1823; she was a daughter of Mr. Peter Madden, a native of Scotland, and was married to Mr. Reece in Dubuque, Iowa, in 1841. They had three children, two boys and a girl; the subject of this sketch was the oldest; he received his education in the public schools and graduated from the High School in 1859. He then engaged in railroading, which business he followed until August 11, 1861, when he enlisted in Company E, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, under Major Carl Schaffer von Bernstein's command. He participated in a number of engagements, among which were Donelson, Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, Guies Gap, Pleasant Hill, Dutch River, Franklin, Rousseau's and McCook's raids, Nashville, etc., and chased General Hood and his army back to the Tennessee river, which pursuit was a continued fight for eighteen days. They were in the last battle of the war, at Columbus, Georgia, April 18, 1865, nine days after the surrender of General Lee, and were advancing on the rebel forces under General Howell Cobb, at Macon, Georgia, April 21, when General Cobb sent a flag of truce that General Lee had surrendered several days before (this was the first

they had heard of the surrender). The rebel army under Cobb laid down their arms and surrendered 7,000 prisoners, and the Union soldiers were filled with joy, but the news of President Lincoln's assassination, which came to them at the same time, terribly overshadowed their joy. During the last two years of Mr. Reece's service in the army he held the position of Regimental Brigade and Division Postmaster; he was mustered out September 12, 1865, and soon after was appointed by President Andrew Johnson, Deputy Surveyor of Customs at Dubuque, in which capacity he acted one year, when he engaged with the Illinois Central Railroad as locomotive engineer, and continued in the business until the fall of 1874, when he came to Visalia, California. Here he engaged in the auction and commission business. In 1875 he went to Santa Barbara, where he continued the business until 1878, when he removed to Los Angeles, but in 1879 he went back to Santa Barbara and became local editor of the *Santa Barbara Press*. Colonel Otis was its chief editor. In the fall of 1879 he went back East, and engaged with the Union Pacific as division foreman on the Utah & Northern & Oregon Short Line division. He was stationed at Battle Creek two years and two years at Shoshone. In February, 1885, he came to Oceanside and engaged in the general merchandise business with his brother, under the firm name of Reece Brothers. He has been elected Justice of the Peace in Oceanside three years in succession. He is now Notary Public and is carrying on his real-estate and auction business. When he first came to Oceanside, in 1865, it had only three houses. He was married November 4, 1869, to Miss Hatty M. Tower, who was born May 29, 1846, at Osin, New York. She was the daughter of a Methodist minister, and a second cousin of Henry Ward Beecher. Their union has been blessed with four children, two of whom are living: Hatty M. Reece, born in Dubuque, Iowa, April 28, 1873, residing with her father at Oceanside, and Joseph B. Reece, who was born at Santa Barbara, November 4, 1875, and


is now attending school in Oceanside. Mrs. Reece died in Los Angeles, January 14, 1878. Mr. Reece is a member of the G. A. R., Heintzelman Post, No. 33, San Diego, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.



**T**ILLMAN A. BURNES, one of San Diego's pioneers and wide-awake business men, is a native of Arkansas; his father, Samuel H. Burnes, was a native of Kentucky and of Scotch parentage; the mother, before marriage, Miss M. A. S. Stevens, of German and English descent, was born in Tennessee. They had three children, namely: the subject of this sketch, born June 6, 1847; Susan, June 6, 1849, and Julia, May 6, 1851. On their journey across the plains Susan fell from a wagon, was run over and killed, when three years old; they buried her at Fort Kearney. The train with which they came consisted of eighty wagons. They arrived in Portland, Oregon, in 1853, and California in 1854, and stopped at San Francisco, where Tillman learned the engraving trade, owning and running a shop of his own when nineteen years of age. His health failed him and his family physician informed him that a change of climate was imperative, so he came to San Diego in March, 1869, his mother accompanying him, and they bought and built a home in Old Town. He recovered his health, returned to San Francisco and remained but one year, when his health again gave out. Returning to San Diego, he engaged in a variety of businesses,—owned a sale stable, a saloon, and ran a Lower California stage, and speculated in various ways, since 1872.

September 6, 1870, he was married in San Francisco to Miss Mary E. Whitehead, daughter of John and Sarah B. Whitehead, of Boston; the father and Judge Thomas H. Bush were bookbinders together in Boston. Judge Cooney performed the ceremony in San Francisco. It was a runaway match, and although such do not

usually turn out well this is an exception to the rule, as it has resulted very happily. They had two children, a son and a daughter: Mand I., born June 24, 1871, and Tillman A., born May 3, 1873. Mr. Burnes is an Odd Fellow in good standing, belongs to Templar's Lodge, No. 17, which he joined in 1871, and he also belongs to the Society of San Diego Pioneers.

 JAMES M. MARTIN, the editor and proprietor of the *Oceanside Herald*, was born in Boone County, Iowa, June 4, 1867. His father, Henry T. Martin, was born in Indiana, June 16, 1839. His ancestors were Scotch-Irish. Mr. James M. Martin's mother, Sarah (Routt) Martin, was born in Kentucky, August 27, 1838; was married in 1858, and had a family of eight children. The subject of this sketch was the fifth of the family and was educated at the Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames, and at the Eastern Iowa Normal School at Columbus Junction. After leaving school he engaged in teaching for some time and was principal of the Wall Lake High School for four years. In 1880 he learned the printers' trade. Mr. Martin came to San Diego in 1886, and the same year, with his father, published the *San Marcos Herald*. In January, 1889, after the death of his father, he removed the outfit to Oceanside, and issued the first number of the *Herald*, and is now its editor and publisher. He has the entire field to himself, his competitors having withdrawn. Mr. Martin's father was a school-teacher in his younger days, and was for twelve years station agent for the Northwestern Railway Company. He was then elected County Superintendent, and while in this capacity he invented the Martin's School Record and Register. It was so planned as to show on the two open pages the complete record and standing of a school for a complete term, and on the same page it showed how far each class had advanced in each of their class-books at the end of the term. His health failed while engaged

in his school work in Iowa, and in April, 1886, he came to San Diego, where he was connected with the *Daily News*. He died December 14, 1888.



ELFORD D. ARMS, of National City, was born in Franklin County, Vermont, in January, 1859. His father is engaged in agricultural pursuits and now lives within a mile and a half of his native place. Melford, in 1880, went to Kansas and engaged in the nursery business, which grew on his hands until it extended over a large portion of the State. He afterward went to New Mexico, and for several years had charge of the car department and wood repairs on locomotives for the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company. Desiring to remove to the Pacific coast, he resigned his position, and in January, 1887, he came to San Diego and became a partner in the firm of Arms & Chappell. After doing an extensive and profitable business for more than two years the firm was dissolved in consequence of his partner being obliged to go East to take care of his parents who were advanced in years. Mr. Arms then removed to National City, where he now resides, and purchased one-half interest in the National City Reduction Works. Messrs. Pearson and Arms, the proprietors, soon placed the business on a good footing, putting in a large amount of new machinery, making it one of the largest plants for the reduction of ores south of San Francisco. Mr. Arms, who is an enthusiast in his business, is the mill and mechanical superintendent and vice-president, and will doubtless make a success of anything he undertakes.




F. ROCKFELLOW, a prosperous San Diego merchant, was born in Ashland, Oregon, November 7, 1858. After graduating at the public schools of his native town,

he took a course of study in the Ashland Academy, and later a business course in the same town. April 4, 1880, he was married to Miss Rosamond Enbanks of Ashland, a native of Illinois, daughter of J. S. Enbanks, a retired citizen of Santa Barbara.

E. F. Rockfellow has been a resident of San Diego city for seven years, and is a son of A. G. Rockfellow, who resided in San Diego two years ago, and is now interested in mining in Lower California. Having previously been engaged in the business of general merchandise in Ashland, E. F. Rockfellow came to San Diego in August, 1882, and after three months spent in looking about he entered in the general business of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes. In 1883, the city having so largely increased and business becoming classified, he entered his present store at 757 and 759 Fifth street, in the exclusive sale of boots and shoes, carrying a stock of about \$20,000, which comprises all qualities and grades suitable for the Southern California market. He has a brother who also resides in San Diego. Our subject is not active in politics, but is at the present time a member of the board of fire commissioners.

Mr. and Mrs. Rockfellow have three children: D. Eugene, J. Albert and Ruth.

HESTER W. MAXSON, one of Ocean-side's liveliest and most reliable business men, was born in Cedar County, Iowa, September 12, 1853. His father, William Maxson, was a native of Pennsylvania and was born in 1805. He was a pioneer of Cedar County, having moved there at an early day, and was very highly esteemed by his neighbors and acquaintances. He was well informed upon general subjects and took a lively interest in the subject that then agitated the country, and had no sympathy for slavery in boasted free America. John Brown and his men often stopped with him, and Mr. C. W. Maxson has many valuable relics of John Brown: one, a hickory

sword, made by John Brown to drill with, and the other a life-size oil painting of John Brown. Mr. Maxson, Sr., had these portraits made and presented one of them to each of his children. Mr. William Maxson died in 1877. Mr. Maxson's mother, Hannah R. (Keisler) Maxson, was born in Ohio, January 4, 1827. She was the daughter of Mr. Josiah Keisler, and was married to Mr. Maxson September 9, 1852. They had a family of four children, of which Mr. Maxson was the eldest. His father had had a former wife by whom he had five boys. Four of them served the country in the great war of the Rebellion and all of them returned at the close of the war. Mr. Maxson received his education in the public schools of West Liberty, Iowa. When through with school he became a clerk in a general merchandise store and continued in that business about eleven years. In 1878 he went to Leadville, where he prospected for gold for four years, until he had spent all the money he had. He then went to the southern part of Colorado, where he worked as a laborer for the Colorado Coal & Iron Company for awhile, but was soon made weigh-master. While here he became acquainted with Franklin McVeigh & Co., and they put him in charge of one of their stores with which they were not satisfied. He looked the situation over and decided that the store could not be run successfully at that place, so reported, and they consolidated the stock with one of their stores in a better locality. He remained with them until 1885, when he went to his old home, West Liberty, Iowa, for a short visit. In March, 1886, he went to Chicago, and on March 19, 1886, he started for San Diego, where he arrived March 24. After looking the country over, he formed a partnership with C. F. Francisco and opened a general merchandise store in Oceanside, which he continued successfully for a year, when, desiring to engage in the real-estate business, he sold the store to C. S. Hamilton & Co., who are still running the business. He then formed a partnership with Mr. Griffin in the real-estate and insurance business, after-



ward bought Mr. Griffin's interest, and added money-lending to the business. He has the agency for the People's Home Savings Bank of San Francisco, and has done a large amount of business for them. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken the blue lodge, chapter and commandery degrees, and is Chancellor Commander of the Knights of Pythias. He was elected trustee of Oceanside, only lacking two votes of an unanimous vote.

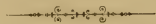
He was married October 15, 1877, to Miss Flora Cady, of Casey, Guthrie County, Iowa, daughter of Mr. Charles Cady, who was born January 12, 1862.. They have two children: Gertrude C., born in Colorado, December 30, 1882, and Roy Charles, born in Oceanside, October 17, 1886.



**SYLVESTER STATLER**, County Treasurer of San Diego County, was born in Piqua, Miami County, Ohio, August 21, 1843. His father, Stephen Statler, was born in 1817, in the same town; and his mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Stewart, was born in 1820, also in the same place. Their five children are all still living, namely: Stewart, Amanda, Franklin, Sylvester and William.

At the age of eighteen years Sylvester and Franklin volunteered to do what they could to put down the Rebellion, enlisting in Company K, First Ohio Infantry, September 8, 1861, and joining their regiment at Camp Corwin. Being soon attached to the Army of the Ohio, in command of General Buell, they marched to Mumfordsville, Kentucky, and went into winter quarters; and here Mr. Statler was taken sick and was sent home on furlough; and after partly recovering he joined his regiment at Columbus, Tennessee, and subsequently participated in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and followed Sherman in his great march to the sea. Their time expiring when near Atlanta he and his brother were honorably discharged, neither of them having

received a scratch in any of their engagements; then, in company with their brother-in-law, W. M. Girard, they were engaged in a flour and saw mill for six months. Then Mr. Statler attended a commercial course at Poughkeepsie, New York, and next, in partnership with his brother Stewart, he was employed for three years in the commission business in Chicago; and then he clerked two years for a Missouri River packet company at Leavenworth, Kansas. June 8, 1871, he arrived in San Francisco, and on the 17th in San Diego. Here he at first engaged for some time in the real-estate business; was Deputy County Clerk in 1873-'77; County Treasurer in 1877-'83, being elected twice on the Republican ticket; and since that time he has been thrice elected County Treasurer, namely, in 1884, 1886 and 1888. These facts are sufficient to demonstrate the high moral, social and business character of our subject. He is a member of the orders of K. of P. and G. A. R. He was married in February, 1867, to Miss Mary E. Peas, a native of Licking County, Ohio, born in 1847. Her parents died when she was very young, and she was brought up by her grandfather, Samuel Peas, a native of Pennsylvania. She is a member of the Relief Corps of the G. A. R. and also of the Woman's Exchange, a charitable institution for the relief of poor women. Mr. and Mrs. Statler were school-mates, and therefore have been acquainted with each other from childhood.



**WILLIAM WALLACE STEWART**, one of San Diego's prominent pioneers, was born September 23, 1829, in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, son of John Stewart. His father's mother and father, his father and himself were all born in the same house, in the same room in fact. The deed to the property is in parchment from William Penn. The property was one of the manors reserved by Penn when he disposed of the State. The deed and the property are still in the possession of the family.







No. J. Keating

His mother's maiden name was McDonald. Both the families were Scotch and were forced to leave Scotland on account of persecution. They came to America and were active participants in the war of the Revolution. In 1850 William Wallace Stewart went to Louisville and opened a flour and cement store. In 1852 he sold out and came to California. He and four others fitted up an ox team (five yoke of oxen and a wagon), and started out together. They were attacked by the Indians at Big Sandy, who got their horses, but the oxen being chained to the wagon they were saved. On arriving at Grass Valley they were short of money, so sold the oxen and equipments for \$400, afterward dividing the money between them, each share amounting to \$80. They went to mining on the Yuba river; from there they went to the middle Yuba and lost what they had made. Then Mr. Stewart went to Placer County, where there were rich diggings at that time. He remained one year, then returned East with \$23,000. During the following summer he traveled all over the United States. In January, 1856, he left New York for California. He went to the same place and engaged in mining and trading. Then he went to Placerville, El Dorado County, and engaged in the mercantile business for several years. In 1869 he came to San Diego, spent some time in San Diego, and then got a horse and traveled over San Diego, San Bernardino and Los Angeles counties. After having become convinced of the value of San Diego County and the adjoining counties he came back and went into business. He was agent for the coast steamers and conducted a large grain and commission business up to the present time. He has two warehouses, with a frontage of 300 feet.

Mr. Stewart was married in 1879, and has seven children, four boys and three girls. The oldest son, Charles, is his head book-keeper. Henry is manager of the Escondido warehouse property. Mr. Stewart was member of the City Council for five years and was one of the principal projectors of the California George E

Waring, Jr., sewerage system of the city, one of the best in the United States. He is now a member of the Board of Education, and has been appointed by the Governor Harbor Commissioner. He is both physically and in a business point of view a good representative of the grand old Scotch stock from which he sprang.

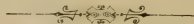


GEORGE JAMES KEATING, deceased, a prominent citizen of San Diego, was a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and was born January 7, 1840. His father, Mr. William Henry Keating, was the son of an officer in the English army, and a member of the legal profession, and was married to Miss Eliza Walford Forbes, who was born at Gibraltar, in the year 1818. The result of this marriage was a family of eighteen children, nine of whom still survive. The subject of this sketch was the second of this numerous family. At eighteen he had completed a liberal collegiate education, and having a strong desire to embark in business for himself, and acting with the consent of his parents, he came to the United States. Bishop Chase (brother of the Hon. Salmon P. Chase), of the Episcopal Church, gave him a letter of commendation which he presented to A. G. Trowbridge, Esq., who was then conducting a large farm near Peoria, Illinois. In the year 1866 Mr. Keating became associated with Mr. Smith in the agricultural implement business on a small scale at Kansas City, then a small place of a few thousand inhabitants, but which Mr. Keating thought was destined to become a great business center. Acting upon this conviction in 1866 they established the first agricultural implement house in Kansas City. Their first store was opposite Market square, but the growth of their business compelled them to build larger and more commodious quarters. Accordingly, a new store 80 x 220 feet and five stories high was erected. The firm was eminently successful, doing an enormous business,

and in the short space of twenty years they had become one of the largest, if not the largest, agricultural implement house in the world. Mr. Keating's business capabilities were superb. He was energetic, honest and frugal and conservative in business when in doubt, but bold and daring when convinced of success. His surplus funds he invested in real estate in the wonderful growing city, which rapidly enhanced in value, until he had amassed a fortune of more than \$2,000,000. He was interested in the Ninth street cable line, and was one of the projectors of the first cable line in that city. He was also interested in various public and private enterprises. In 1886, on account of sickness (inflammatory rheumatism), he came to San Diego and invested quite largely in city and other property, and the longer he remained the deeper became his love for, and the stronger his conviction that there was a great future before, San Diego. He purchased the Dells, one of the most lovely places on the coast, and made many improvements on it. He recently purchased a beautiful block on Fifth street, San Diego, on which he intended to erect a palatial residence. He had partially recovered his health, and the prospect of a long life of happiness and prosperity was before him when his old disease made another attack, and his death unexpectedly occurred. He died June 28, 1888, of rheumatism of the heart.

Mr. Keating was married in 1860 to Miss Elizabeth Smith, sister of his partner. May 17, 1882, he was again married, to Miss Fanny L. Woodward, born in Liverpool, Medina County, Ohio. She was the daughter of Henry Thomas Woodward, a native of Drombarrow, county Meath, Ireland. The Drombarrow estate was granted to Major Woodward by Cromwell and remained in the family until 1869, when her father sold it. Her mother, Ester Woodward, was born in Devonshire, England. Her brother, Mr. Henry Robert Woodward, resides in Illinois; her sisters, Miss Loveday S. C. Woodward and Miss Elizabeth Woodward, are with Mrs. Keating in San Diego at present. Her brother, Dr. Walter Benjamin Woodward,

resides in San Diego also, where he is acting as her business agent. The family are members of the Episcopal Church, and Mrs. Keating designs to carry out all of Mr. Keating's plans and benevolences. In social life Mr. Keating was most liberal and generous, and such were the qualities of his mind that to know him well was to become his lasting friend. Parents never had a more dutiful or affectionate son, brother and sister a better brother, nor wife a more thoughtful, kind and loving husband. He was charitable to the poor and needy without ostentation or display. At one Christmas time he gave a large number of needy families in this city an order for provisions to the amount of \$5 each; at another time he made glad the hearts of those in prison with a present of \$2 each; on another occasion he presented every boot-black and news-boy in Kansas City with a new suit of clothes. He made ample provision in his will for the support of his aged parents, who survive him. His father is eighty-two and his mother seventy years of age, and both are remarkably smart for persons so advanced in life. He died in the prime of life, when he was but forty-nine years of age, and who can estimate the loss of such a man to his relatives, and to the community with which his good and great heart beat in unison?



**MA**THEW W. SPENCER is another of Oceanside's business men. He is agent for the Russ Lumber Company, and has recently built for himself a planing mill, and in connection with it a grist mill. It is situated beside the railroad track and is of sufficient capacity to do the business of Oceanside and the country around it. He was born near Sidney, Cape Breton County, Nova Scotia, in 1849. His great-grandfather was one of those men who remained loyal to the English government and did not see it to be his duty to take up arms against the king. At the close of the war the king gave large land grants in Nova Scotia to his loyal subjects and Mr. Spencer's great-grand-

father went from Vermont and settled on these lands. He was the father of Nathaniel Spencer, who was born in Vermont, and at the age of sixteen went with his father to Nova Scotia. Nathaniel Spencer's son, Philip Spencer, was born in Nova Scotia in 1819, and was a mill owner, lumberman and farmer. He was married to Miss Maria Martell, who was also a native of Nova Scotia. They had a family of six sons and three daughters. Mrs. Spencer died August 20, 1889, and Mr. Spencer is still living. Their son, the subject of this sketch, was raised with limited opportunities for school education, but his advantages to work were of the best. When only a boy of sixteen he, together with an elder brother, ran his father's saw-mill frequently night and day during the busy season. It was one of those old fashioned upright saws, with which they could cut from 1,000 to 1,500 feet a day. He had some school privileges of short duration each year, and when he became older he took a thorough course of study at the St. Johns Commercial College. This proved of great value to him in after life. When twenty-two years of age he left home and became a clerk in the mercantile business at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and afterward spent one year in business at Antigonish, Nova Scotia. From there he went to Providence, Rhode Island, and worked for Burrows & Kenyon, lumber dealers. He began work as salesman in the lumber yard, but was afterward book-keeper and cashier. He remained here eleven years, after which he spent a year traveling in the State of Michigan buying lumber for eastern shipment. He then established himself in Detroit, Michigan, where he was part owner of the Climax Door Knob Manufactory, but after a year he sold his interest and came to Riverside, California, where he purchased a five-acre orange grove. He sold this however, in 1885, and came to Oceanside where he embarked in the lumber and mill business. He was married to Miss Minnie C. Barnaby, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, daughter of Mr. Timothy Barnaby, of Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, in 1872. She was born in Boston,

Massachusetts, July 23, 1853. They have three children, a son and two daughters: Wilbur S., Emma Maria and Sibill Barnaby. Mr. Spencer is a member of the board of trustees of Oceanside, is a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Baptist Church.



**J**OHNSCHUYLER is Oceanside's hardware merchant and practical tinner, having worked at the business most of the time for the last thirty-seven years. Notwithstanding the time he has followed the business he is almost as active as a boy. He seems to have learned the proverb, "He that by the plow would thrive, must either hold himself or drive." So, should you go into his fine, large brick store, if you did not find him waiting on a customer, you would find him working away in his shop as fast as though he were a journeyman again working by the piece. He was born in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, July 2, 1836. His father, Josephus Schuyler, a farmer, was born in the State of New York in 1808, and died in San Bernardino County, California, in 1888, having just attained the age of four score years. Mr. Schuyler's mother, Nancy (Rogers) Schuyler, was born in New York State in 1801. She was married to Mr. Josephus Schuyler in 1831, and had a family of four children, the subject of this sketch being the third. He received a common-school education. When sixteen years of age he went to learn the tinner's trade, after which he worked as a journeyman in several of the western States. In 1858 he came to California, where he worked in several places, and returned to New York city in 1864. He worked at Hudson for a year and then went to Nebraska, where he remained until 1884, when he came with his family to San Bernardino, California, where he engaged in business. In 1887 he came to Oceanside and started his present hardware business on Second street. In 1888 he built his brick store on Third street. It is 26 x 85 feet, two stories high, and has a glass partition



which divides the store from the shop. His store is filled with a full line of hardware, and he does business for fifteen miles around, and even sells some bills to people twenty-five miles away. He was married in 1864 to Miss Ann Frances Barlow, who was born in Connecticut May 19, 1884. She is the daughter of W. S. Barlow, of Stockbridge, Connecticut, who carried on a piano business in New York city for a long time. They have a family of three children, two boys and one girl: Mary, born at Falls City, Nebraska, in 1870; Frank B., born in Falls City in 1872, and Wilton S., born at Superior, Nebraska, in 1875. Mr. Schuyler is a member of the Odd Fellows organization, and is president of the board of trustees of the city of Oceanside.



**W** E. HADLEY, one of the leading landlords in Southern California, entered upon the occupation of his life at the early age of ten years, as office boy at \$4 per month, in a small hotel in Maine. He is a son of a sturdy old New Englander, and he inherited the energy, perseverance and endurance of the inhabitants of that day. His ancestors, as far as known, have all resided in Maine, and William E. was born at South Maluncus, Maine, May 22, 1853. He was the fifth child in a family of eight children, only four of whom survive. His father, W. W. Hadley, was a farmer upon a large scale and also managed a large blacksmith shop. He now resides with his son, William E., and though at the age of seventy-one years is erect, active in mind and body and apparently in the full vigor and enjoyment of life. The mother of the subject of this sketch died when he was but seven years of age.

William E. came to California in April, 1876, going to Eureka, Humboldt County, where as night clerk he entered the Vance House, but before nine months had passed he was so promoted as to be put in full management. He was married in Eureka, March 12, 1879, to

Miss Emma Williams, a daughter of Hon. George Williams, who had large interests in sheep and cattle ranches. Mr. and Mrs. Hadley came to San Diego in 1880. He leased the Horton House, purchasing furniture and fixtures, and started a first-class hotel, where other landlords through lack of knowledge or incompetence had made perfect failures. This hotel was built by A. E. Horton, the "Father" of the town, in 1870, when jack rabbits raced through the streets, with only here and there an isolated small house upon the town site. The hotel, which faces the Plaza, has a frontage of 200 feet on D street, reaching from Third to Fourth streets, and two and one half stories high. The house is sixty-five feet deep on Third street and 100 feet on Fourth Street, with a 200-foot wing extending back from the center of the building, and has 125 sleeping rooms. Mr. Hadley began with no financial backing, but with practical knowledge and with good common sense, and is now recognized as one of the best financiers and hotel managers on the coast, and owns the best property in San Diego. Mr. and Mrs. Hadley have two children: Fred E., born December 25, 1880, and Nell, born February 27, 1883.

Mr. Hadley is a member of I. O. O. F., Humboldt Lodge, No. 76, of Eureka, and of Centennial Encampment, No. 58, at San Diego.



**J** OHN MITCHELL, of Oceanside, was born in Cuba, Ohio, November 11, 1833. His father, James Mitchell, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1808. His grandfather, Thomas Mitchell, was born in Maryland, in 1785. His great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution, and lived to be ninety-eight years of age. He was of English descent. His mother, Luana (Sattler) Mitchell, was born in Virginia in 1815. They had a family of five children, of which the subject of this sketch was the oldest. He was educated in the public schools. He engaged in farming for a time, and then became a stock-

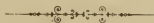
buyer, which he followed for twelve or fifteen years. He then came to California and located 320 acres of land at Fall Brook in 1876. There were very few settlers at that time in the country, and these did nothing but raise a few sheep and a few bees. Mr. Mitchell remained on the farm ten years, improving and cultivating it. He planted oranges and other trees, and raised plenty of fruit and grain without irrigation. He was the first to demonstrate that fruit could be raised without irrigation. People came from San Diego and other places to see his farm, and his fruit was sent East as samples of what could be raised here. When he located the land it was considered to be worthless, but after ten years he sold it for \$17,000. After selling out, he spent some time at San Diego, and then came to Oceanside in the fall of 1887. He has purchased property in Oceanside, San Diego and Otay. His home is on the shore of the Pacific ocean. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, which he joined about thirty years ago, and has taken the Commandery degree. He married Miss Josephine Moore, of Ohio, who was born in 1844.

**D**R. HARRISON E. STROUD is a promising young physician and surgeon of Oceanside, and in connection with his practice owns and manages a drug store. He is a native of Birmingham, England, born December 22, 1856. The earliest knowledge he has of his ancestors is that they came from Normandy with William the Conqueror. The name Stroud is one of the oldest in England. His mother, Annie L. (Layton) Stroud, was a native of England also. His father was a lamp manufacturer for many years. His mother's father was a wholesale dealer in Clure, near Windsor, England. His parents had a family of twelve children, of which the subject of this sketch was the seventh. It is said that the seventh son is either a fool or a doctor, and our Doctor, having his choice, chose to be the lat-

ter, and the results have proven that the choice was well made. He received his education first in King Edward's School, Birmingham, which King Edward endowed. It is a magnificent structure, built of huge blocks of stone three feet square, and the floors, both up and down stairs, are of stone. After coming to America he graduated at the State University of Colorado. In 1884 he engaged in the practice of his profession at Grand Junction, Colorado, and while there held the offices of County Physician, County Superintendent of Schools, and County Coroner. He was also surgeon of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. From there he went to San Diego, and in 1888 he opened his drug store at Oceanside, where he still continues the practice of medicine. He owns town lots and ranch land, and is interested in all that pertains to the well-being of Oceanside. He is a member of the Episcopal Church. The Doctor is not only a nice business gentleman, but he is a physician and surgeon of excellent talent and ability.

**J**CHAUNCEY HAYES is a leading citizen of Oceanside and South Oceanside, and one who has all the life and vim of a first-class active business man. He was born in Los Angeles, April 27, 1853, and was educated in South Pasadena at a private school and afterward at the Santa Clara College. In December, 1869, his father removed to San Diego, and he read law in his father's office. He remained here until 1875, when he was married to Miss Felipa Marron, who was born in San Luis Rey, San Diego County, California, January 23, 1857. She was the daughter of Silvester Marron, who was born and raised in California, and married Miss Lenora Osuna. After Mr. Hayes' marriage he removed to San Luis Rey, where he engaged in locating Government and State lands. He traveled all over the country in this business. Then he engaged in farming and teaming and drew freight from

San Diego to San Luis Rey. After that he engaged more fully in the real-estate business, and was Justice of the Peace, but resigned this office before the expiration of his term. From 1878 to 1882 he was a mail-contractor, having several important routes in this county and in the northern part of the State. When he found that the railroad was going to be located here, he purchased 1,240 acres of land between Oceanside and Carlsbad on the line of the proposed road and on the ocean front. He was Postmaster at San Luis Rey for a while under Postmaster-General Howe in 1884. About that time the railroad was built from San Diego and Oceanside was started. He then removed his office to Oceanside and drew the petitions for all the road districts, the school districts, and made preliminary arrangements for the mail routes, and had them started. He had an interest in the Oceanside *Star* and put in a steam press and sold it to Mr. Whaley. On the eighth of March, 1888, he established the Oceanside *Diamond*, which he afterward sold to Mr. H. McPhee. It is now published at Parris, and is known as the *Valley Union*. While Mr. J. Chauncey Hayes has been so actively engaged in public and private enterprises, he has not been neglectful of home and its interests, and the command "Multiply and replenish the earth" has been faithfully obeyed by him. Mr. Hayes is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and a member of the Catholic Church. He has held the office of Deputy County Assessor, and is and has been for many years Deputy County Clerk, and is a Republican in politics. Oceanside has no better friend nor more solid active business man.



**R**OBERT ALLISON, one of San Diego's pioneers, was born March 10, 1814, in Washington County, Ohio, his parents being Charles and Hester (Stull) Allison. The father, of Scotch-Irish descent, was a soldier in the war of 1812; the mother, of German de-

scant, was born in 1794, in New York State. They had eight children, four of whom are dead; the living are: Robert, Josiah, Napoleon and George. Robert, the subject of this sketch, remained on the farm with his parents until twenty-one years of age, when he became a boatman, carrying produce down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; in this business he continued about seven years. He then removed to Illinois, settling in Warren County, where he engaged in milling, sawing lumber and grinding flour. A year later he removed to Marion County, Iowa, and took up 320 acres of land. He built a log cabin on it, fenced eighty acres, and in 1850 sold it. He then came to California, crossing the plains with his wife and one child, arriving at Placerville in the latter part of September. Soon after he went to Sacramento, where he kept hotel for a few months; he then settled on a grant and followed farming for a few years. He supposed he had settled on Government land, but finding that he could not get a title, he returned to Iowa, remained a year and then once more crossed the plains to California, bringing with him 600 head of cattle. He settled near Vacaville, Solano County, purchased a grant and entered 320 acres of Government land. In addition to this he purchased 1,000 acres at \$1.25 per acre here, and engaged in farming and cattle-raising. He had over 1,000 head of graded cattle. In the fall of 1868 he sold out and removed to San Diego, purchasing 3,000 acres of the ex-Mission grant. He then bought cattle and engaged in ranching and butchering. His sons are now running the butcher shop.

Mr. Allison was married to Miss Tempa Waterman, born July 21, 1815, in Morgan County, Ohio, daughter of Allen Waterman, a farmer and a miller. They were married in 1837. They have had eleven children; three sons and one daughter still survive, viz.: Benjamin Franklin, born in 1848, at Red Rock, Iowa; Joseph A. and Josephine A. were born June 25, 1852; Juan M. was born March 12, 1857, in Solano County, California. Mr. Alli-

son is a temperance man and a public-spirited citizen, ever ready to contribute liberally toward anything that will advance the interests of San Diego.



**T. BLACKMER** was born at New Braintree, Worcester County, Massachusetts, February 14, 1831, son of Lewis and Nancy (Keep) Blackmer, both natives of Massachusetts, and sterling New England people. They had twelve children, six sons and four daughters living; the subject of this sketch was the third in birth and the eldest son. Leaving New Braintree in early life, he resided in North Brookfield until he was twenty-one years of age, when he began drifting about until 1858, when he went to Chicopee, Massachusetts, where he remained until 1862, when he enlisted and was elected First Lieutenant of Company A, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, the entire company being enlisted from the town of Chicopee. The regiment went to Washington in July, 1862, where they encamped until October 1, when they were ordered to the front in Virginia, under command of General George B. McClellan. Owing to severe illness he was obliged to resign in the latter part of November, same year, and returned to his home at Chicopee, where he remained until 1867, when he went to Chicago and entered into the sale of musical instruments, also teaching music. He did a profitable business until 1871, when the great fire of Chicago burned out his entire stock. In 1873 he came to southern California, living for thirteen years at National City, and doing business in San Diego. From 1873 till 1876 he taught music, then opened a music store in connection with A. Schneider, who carried a general stock of books and stationery. In 1888 he sold out his interest in the business, and now devotes his time to the closing of the old business. He has been somewhat interested in public affairs, and for two and one-half years has been County Superintendent of the Schools.

He also represented the county in the convention which framed the new constitution of the State in 1878. The convention was held at Sacramento, and continued from September, 1878, to March, 1879.

Mr. Blackmer has two children, both married and residing in the East. His mother resides in New Haven, Connecticut, at the age of eighty-six years; his father died in 1871. Mr. Blackmer has always been a Republican, is active in all subjects of political advancement; is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, is Past Master of San Diego Lodge, F. & A. M., and is now serving his second term of four years as Supreme Representative from California to the Supreme Lodge of K. of P.

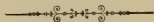


**MARCO BRUSCHI**, hotel proprietor, San Diego, was born in the province of Parma, Italy, December 26, 1840; his parents are natives of Italy. Marco was the youngest of a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters; he came to America in 1860, landing at New York; after a few days he embarked for the Isthmus of Panama, taking the steamer from there to San Francisco. He went at once to visit a brother who resided at Colterville, Mariposa County, who conducted a general mercantile business. Marco entered his store as clerk, remaining about two years, when he went to the mining districts in Mariposa and Tuolumne counties, taking up claims and following placer mining for two-and-a-half years, then prospected in quartz mining; a company was formed and a crusher erected, but meeting with no favorable results he went to Colorado as manager of the Delphina mines. In 1869 he quit mining, and coming to San Diego started a general merchandise business under the firm name of Marco Bruschi & Co., which in 1874 was changed to G. Ginacchio & Co. Marco retained his interest and continued with the firm until 1880, when they sold their entire stock. They were the leading merchants in town and



carried a stock of \$80,000. After settling the affairs of the business, in 1883, Marco leased ground and erected a hotel on the corner of I and Fifth streets, which he now occupies.

In 1882 he returned to his native country for a short visit and was married while absent to Columba Rossi, of Paima, Italy, on December 22, 1882. She returned with him to his California home. They have two children: Angelino and Anton. Mr. Bruschi is a member of the Encampment of Odd Fellows, resident in San Diego.



**E**PHRAIM W. MORSE, a prominent pioneer and able business man of San Diego, was born in West Amesbury, Massachusetts, October 16, 1823, in the house in which his father and great grandfather had been born before him. The building is still standing, over 200 years old. John S. Morse, the father of Ephraim, held many of the offices of public trust in his native town. The family originally were from England. Ephraim's mother, Hannah Weed, was also a native of Amesbury, as was her father, Ephraim Weed, who was town clerk there for many years, as well as his son after him.

In 1849 Mr. Morse joined a company of 100 persons, mostly his neighbors, to come to California. Purchasing the ship *Leonore*, they sailed from Boston February 4, and landed at San Francisco July 5. After disposing of the ship, Mr. Morse went up on Feather river and mined for gold until March, 1850, when he was taken sick and returned to San Francisco. After recovery he came to San Diego on a sailing vessel, in company with Levi Slack, bringing with them a general assortment of merchandise. They opened a store in what was then called New San Diego, in a building which, as well as the stock, was shipped from Boston. This building when set up measured 20 x 30 feet, and they slept in the loft thereof. In the fall of 1851 Mr. Morse went East by the way of

Central America, and married Miss Lydia A. Gray, and returned with her to San Diego; and while he was absent East, his partner, Mr. Slack, was killed by the Indians. He was visiting the hot springs at Warner's ranch, in company with other white men, when the Indians engaged in a revolt, and killed all of them. The Government troops thereupon went out from San Diego, subdued the Indians, brought back the guilty ones, and they were hung.

Mr. Morse formed a partnership with Thomas Whaley, whose sketch appears elsewhere, and they kept a general supply store in one of the old adobe houses in Old Town. Three years afterward they divided their stock, and Mr. Morse took his share across the street and carried on business there alone until 1859. He then engaged in the sheep business at Palomar, in partnership with Joseph Smith; they cultivated about 100 acres of land, and kept about 3,000 sheep and 100 head of cattle. In 1861 he returned to San Diego and resumed mercantile business, and also acted as agent for Wells, Fargo & Co., on the northwest side of the Plaza. In 1869 he sold out to Whaley & Crosthwaite, and moved down to Horton's addition, and operated in real estate, mostly on his own account, and fortune smiled upon him most kindly. In 1870 he assisted in establishing the first bank in San Diego County, which was finally merged into the Consolidated Bank. When first started, Mr. Morse was elected its treasurer and one of the directors, and is now vice-president of the Consolidated National Bank, and president of the Savings Bank of San Diego County. In company with Mr. Pierce he built the Pierce-Morse block, and in connection with Messrs. Whaley and Dalton, the Morse, Whaley & Dalton block, two of the largest and most substantial business blocks in the city. He has built a residence on the corner of Tenth and G streets, which is a cozy and delightful place. On the premises there is a palm tree, planted in 1872, and now measuring nine feet in circumference around the trunk.

Mr. Morse has been prominently connected

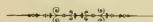


with nearly all the public enterprises inaugurated in San Diego; among others may be mentioned the San Diego & Gila Railroad Company, which in 1856 made the first survey from San Diego to the Colorado river; the San Diego & Los Angeles Railroad Company, which made the first railroad survey between San Diego and Los Angeles; the Fort Yuma wagon road, built over the Jacumba mountains at a heavy cost; the inauguration of the enterprise which culminated in the building of the California Southern Railroad, now a portion of the Santa Fé system; and the San Diego Flume Company, which, at a cost of over \$1,000,000, has brought water from the Cuyamaca mountains, fifty miles distant, to supply the city of San Diego, and for irrigation.

Mr. Morse has been elected City Treasurer several times; has been Justice of the Peace, Associate Judge, City Trustee for many years, and County Treasurer. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has been treasurer of the lodge here for twenty-one years; is a member of the Unitarian Church, a liberal citizen and a useful business man.

Mr. Morse's first wife, a daughter of William Gray, was a native of Amesbury. By that marriage there was one child, Edward W., born in San Diego. Mrs. Morse died, and Mr. Morse afterward, in 1867, married Miss Mary C. Walker, from Manchester, New Hampshire. She is a member of the Unitarian Church, and of the Woman's Exchange and Ladies' Annex to the Chamber of Commerce.

in San Luis Rey. Mr. Goldbaum was educated at a college in Ostrowo, and when through with college he became clerk in a wholesale shawl and silk store, where he remained five years. In 1877 he came to San Luis Rey, California, where he remained for seven years, and clerked for several different stores. He was clerk for his brother for four years, but in 1887 he bought his brother out and continued the store at San Luis Rey, and also opened another general merchandise store in Oceanside, both of which he is still running, and numbers among his customers the best people of the city, and enjoys a good business, his trade extending several miles out of the city. He resides at Oceanside. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, to the Odd Fellows, and also to the Encampment. His brother Albert has charge of the store at San Luis Rey, and his brother, Max is with him in the store at Oceanside. Their stock fills a double store. They are good business men and have been quite successful.



**EDWARD W. BUSHYHEAD**, one of the most prominent pioneers of Southern California, was born in Cleveland, Tennessee, March 2, 1832, the son of Rev. Jesse Bushyhead, a Baptist minister. His grandfather was a Cherokee Indian, whose English name was Bushyhead. The maiden name of his mother, a native of Tennessee, was Eliza Wilkerson.

The subject of this sketch began to learn the printers' trade in 1844, working in the Indian Territory and at Fort Smith, Arkansas. In 1850 he crossed the plains to California, stopping near Placerville, El Dorado County, where he engaged in mining, and a year afterward removed to Tuolumne County, and followed mining there for two years, and afterward in Calaveras County. In the latter place he engaged in printing until 1868, when he came to San Diego, bringing with him the printing-office material, with which was started the San Diego



**WILLIAM GOLDBAUM** is one of the leading merchants of Oceanside. He was born in Grabow, Prussia, July 12, 1855. His father, L. Goldbaum, is a commission merchant at that place. His mother, Rebecca (Marks) Goldbaum, was born in Prussia. They were the parents of seven children, six of whom are living; four of them now reside in this vicinity—two in Oceanside and two

*Union*. Soon afterward it was purchased and published about one year by C. P. Taggart and Mr. Bushyhead. Then Mayor Gunn bought Mr. Taggart's interest, and the company established the daily edition. In 1873 Mr. Bushyhead sold his interest also to Mayor Gunn, made a visit to the East, and then worked on the *Union* here until 1875, when he was appointed Deputy Sheriff. This office he held until 1882, when he was elected Sheriff by the Republican party. He was re-elected in 1884: was nominated both times by acclamation.

He is now a member of the printing firm of Gould, Hutton & Co., having purchased an interest in their business July 1, 1889. He became an Odd Fellow in 1864; and he is also a Knight Templar. He built his residence at number 1146, corner of Third and Cedar streets. Was married in 1876 to Mrs. Helen C. Nichols, who was born in the State of New York August 13, 1839. Mr. Bushyhead is a hard worker, a generous man and a warm-hearted friend.

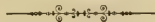
**R**AFFI was born at Fontana Chiosa, Italy, November 11, 1845, his parents being natives of Italy. Being an enterprising boy he left his native country at the age of twenty-one years and came to America, landing at New York and starting immediately for the Isthmus, taking the steamer from there to San Francisco, where he landed after a comfortable voyage. He found friends there and with them went to Colterville, Mariposa County, where he followed placer mining, at which he met with no more than reasonable success. In 1868 he left the mines and went to Snelling, where he entered service as clerk, but after two years he went to San Diego city and immediately opened a grocery and fruit store on the plaza, changing his location as the city advanced and improved until 1883, when he came to his present stand at 557 Fifth street. He carries a stock of fine groceries, valued at about \$8,000.

Mr. Raffi married Mary Verlage April 8,

1882. She is a native of France, but then resided in San Diego. They have three children, two daughters and one son. Names in order of birth being: Italie, August and Elizabeth.

**T**HOMAS HOGUE was born in Greenville, Georgia, February 29, 1824. His father, Jonathan N. Hogue, was a native of Scotland, and settled in New Baltimore, Maryland, and from there removed to Georgia. His mother, Sarah (Brady) Hogue, was born in Philadelphia. They had a family of twelve children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the youngest. He was educated by his father, who was a school teacher. After his education was completed he removed to Arkansas, where he was a farmer and carpenter for awhile, and in 1852 he started across the plains for Placerville. He got there in the spring of 1853 and engaged in mining, which he followed for five or six years. He found plenty of gold and took out for his interest \$35,000 in five months. He still retains interests in the mines. He then engaged in the photograph business. He was in San Francisco at the time of the Vigilant Committee, and took pictures of the prisoners for them. At that time Judge Terry was in prison for stabbing a man and his picture was taken along with the rest. Mr. Hogue went from there to the Sandwich Islands and took many views of the scenery, and sold them in San Francisco for a large sum of money. At this time his health became impaired by the chemicals and he quit the business. He then speculated in mines in Australia, Nevada. An independent company volunteered their services to the United States to operate against the Indians. Captain Vasha was their captain. He was a nephew of Colonel Dave Buel of Nevada. Mr. Hogue was in the service about eighteen months. In returning to his ranch, and while quite near it crossing the creek he was shot by the Indians. The ball entered his side, tore its way up

through the ribs breaking them badly and came out at the shoulder. Mr. Hogue has it yet. The men on the ranch came to his rescue and he was saved. He was laid up for six or seven months, and the pieces of bone were months in coming out of his side. He came to San Diego in 1869, and bought 160 acres of land, and established a stage station. He retained it for two years and then sold it. He then moved into San Diego and bought a saloon, which he kept for several years, and then sold it and kept a warehouse on the coast about seven miles from Oceanside for W. W. Stewart. He was there four years and over, and during that time took up a Government claim of 169 acres, perfected his title, and afterward sold it, and has since retired from business. He came to Oceanside in 1887 and bought several half blocks, and built the house in which he now resides. He became an Odd Fellow in 1851. He has been a member of the San Diego Fire Company and has held all the offices of the company, and is now a member of the fire company of Oceanside. He is a member of the Pioneer Society of San Diego. He has recently been on a visit to a brother and sister in Texas, whom he had not seen for thirty-six years. This brother and sister and their children are the only survivors of the family. Mr. Hogue is now in comparatively good health.



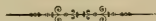
**D**R. THOMAS DOCKING, of San Diego, was born in Brigg, Lincolnshire, England, July 12, 1826. His father, Richard Docking, was a native of Milden Hall, Suffolk, England, born in 1791. He was a journeyman miller of high reputation. His grandfather, Thomas Docking, who was born in Linden Hall, Suffolk, England, was a lime manufacturer, having several kilns. He left a record of straightforward honesty. He had three sons in the British army. Dr. Docking's father married Miss Taylor, who also was born in 1791, in Linden Hall. They were shop-keepers and

both belonged to the Church of England at first and afterward became Wesleyan Methodists. They had seven children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the second.

Dr. Docking earned the money for his small book education himself, and at fourteen years of age had charge of a flour windmill. When sixteen years old he had finished his book-education, and at eighteen years of age he went to Australia in charge of emigrants as surgeon. Falling in with a captain there who had a work and a chest of homeopathic remedies, he thought it to be a ridiculous outfit, but promised to try them on himself, and soon after, being taken violently ill with red dysentery, he thought he would die on the way home. At 1:00 o'clock A. M., he took a globule, and at 8:00 o'clock the same morning he found the difficulty checked, with some fever remaining. He took a similar dose of another remedy, and at 4:00 P. M., he was out visiting his patients. Thence forward he began practicing homeopathy. In 1860 he returned to England and prosecuted his medical studies at a university college and hospital, critically comparing homeopathy with allopathy in the hospitals of London, Edinburgh and St. Andrews, Scotland. He finally received ten diplomas from leading institutions in Great Britain and America, which now ornament the walls of his office at San Diego, in which city he has been practicing for three years. He aided in the organization of the Homeopathic Medical Society of San Diego, and is now its secretary and treasurer; he is also a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy. He has been a Sunday-school scholar and teacher both in the Church of England and among the Wesleyans. In 1850 he joined the Swedenborgian Church at Milden Hall, helping to form a new church there, becoming a local minister and remaining with them until 1860, when he came to California, for the purpose of investigating Spiritualism. After giving it close study for ten years, he now thanks God that he is not a so-called Spiritualist, as he cannot agree with the Spiritualists in regard to the source of the

peculiar phenomena they produce. He is now a member of the Theosophical Society of Universal Brotherhood, and is president of the society. The Doctor has been a life-long student of men, creeds and books. The motto which he has posted in his office is, "Self not wanted here." His medical registration certificate reads: "M. D., St. And: 1868 L. R. C. P. Edinburg, 1867. L. Med: Edinburg, 1867. L. S. A., Lon: 1868. M. R. C. S., Eng: 1866." The Doctor is also a member of the orders of Foresters, Odd Fellows, both English and American, Janissaries of Light and Free Masons.

At the age of eighteen years he married Miss Mary Ann Wright, who was born in 1818, and by that marriage there was one daughter, who was born September 2, 1847, named Mary Susan, and married John Wilson of Edinburg, Scotland, in 1873; and they have one son and two daughters still living. Mr. Wilson is a master printer, having an office of his own.



**E**DWARD BOND, a native of North Brookfield, Massachusetts, was born December 3, 1843. His father, Thomas Bond, was born in the same place, September 20, 1814. The following is the descent of the family: Jonas Bond resided at Bury, St. Edmund, Suffolkshire, England, and died August 5, 1601. His son, Thomas, was baptized September 8, 1597, and was a malster of Bury, St. Edmund. His son, William, was baptized September 8, 1625. When a young man he emigrated to Watertown, Massachusetts, where he was highly respected by his fellow-citizens, and held many offices in both town and colonial government; he died December 14, 1695. His son Thomas was born December 23, 1654, and resided at Watertown, Massachusetts; he died December 17, 1704. His son Thomas was born April 29, 1683, resided at Watertown, Massachusetts, and died May 17, 1737. His son Jonathan, born November 7, 1710, resided at

Watertown, Waltham and Westboro; he was a lieutenant in the militia, and died January 11, 1789. His son Thomas was born in Waltham, January 30, 1739; he was a farmer and removed to North Brookfield, Massachusetts, where he died. His son Amos, born February 1, 1774 was a farmer and resided at North Brookfield; he died January 22, 1848. His son, Thomas, was born September 20, 1814, and was married November 26, 1838, to Miss Nancy Burnett, daughter of Dr. Nichols and Betsey Jenks; he resided in North Brookfield, Middleboro, East Brookfield and Boston, and was a merchant and manufacturer the greater part of his life. He was elected to many offices of trust and honor, and represented his district in the Legislature for one term.

The following is the line of descent on his mother's side: The British line of Jenks is traced back to the IV Royal Tribe of Wales, Elystan Glodrydd, its head and Prince of Ferlix. He was born in A. D. 927, and knighted 983. Several changes were made in the name by royal orders, knightage, etc., until in 1350 it became Jenks, and continues so until the present time in England. Joseph Jenks, born in 1632, at Colebrook, Buckinghamshire, England, emigrated about 1650, to Lynn, Massachusetts. He soon removed to and founded Pawtucket, Rhode Island, where he erected an iron forge, which was burned by the Indians in King Philip's war. He was a prominent man in the Colonial Government and died January 4, 1717. His son, William, born in 1674, was the first Chief Justice of Providence County Court. His son Jonathan was born in 1707. At the commencement of the Revolutionary war he removed to North Brookfield, Massachusetts, and died April 1, 1781. His son Nicholas resided at North Brookfield, and his son Nicholas, born February 4, 1785, was a physician and resided in North Brookfield, Sturbridge and Middleboro, Massachusetts, where he died. His daughter, Nancy Burnett, was born July 2, 1817, and married Thomas Bond, November 26, 1838.



Mr. Bond received his education at the public schools; he was one year and a half at Pierce Academy, Massachusetts, and when through with school went into the office of J. G. Chase, chief engineer of the city of Cambridge, Massachusetts. He entered the employ of Martin L. Bradford, who had the largest cutlery and fancy hardware establishment in Boston; he remained here two and one-half years, when he engaged in the railroad business with the Central Vermont Railroad as advertising agent, and afterward custom-house agent. He was also ticket agent for the company for twenty years. In 1878 he was appointed American agent for Henry Gaze & Son, the leading tourist agents of Europe. In 1879 he sent over one party numbering 358, chartering the entire capacity of the Anchor Line steamer, and in each subsequent year sent large parties of Americans all over Europe, some to Bulgaria, some to China, and to all parts of Continental Europe. For these tours he made itineraries, which showed the actual time of starting of each conveyance for six months in advance, showing the tourist where they would be every day of the entire tour. In 1879, while in London, he made arrangements with the firm of F. Firth & Co., the largest firm of English photographers, for the sale of their photographs, consisting of everything in the scenic and artistic line, in America; he also made arrangements with six of the leading Continental photographers. After carrying on this business for three years he sold out. He was married October 8, 1868, to Miss Mary Louisa Dean, of Boston, who was born at Chelsea, Massachusetts, November 2, 1841. She was the daughter of Samuel B. Dean and Augusta A. (Jones) Dean. The grandparents of Samuel B. and the parents of Augusta A. were English, and emigrated to America in early life. The union was blessed with two children: John A., born August 7, 1869, in Boston, and Carl F., born in Newton Center, Massachusetts, February 16, 1876. Mr. Bond is an excellent citizen of Oceanside, and has a beautiful home commanding a view of the

ocean, mountains and surrounding country, as far as the eye can reach in every direction. He is a man of large business capacity, and is connected with the San Luis Rey Water Company.



**CAVE J. COUTS, JR.**, a native of California, was born on the Gua Joine ranch, situated eight miles east of Oceanside, June 5, 1856. The biography of his father, Colonel Cave J. Couts, appears in this history. The education of Cave J., Jr., was first by private tutor on the ranch. He was then at school at Los Angeles for three years, and then attended the Southwestern Presbyterian University at Clarksville, Tennessee, taking the classical course as well as a common course in civil engineering, passing his final examinations in 1874 with marks of distinction. He then returned home and began the practice of his profession in 1877 at Los Angeles, as assistant to Michael Kellehar, who was then City Engineer. He has also been largely connected with railroad work with the California Southern and Southern Pacific, and in the interests of the latter road assisted in surveying a line from Yuma to Port Isabel, under the management of Colonel Chalmers Scott. In 1883 he accompanied Colonel Scott to Central America in the interests of the same road, and in 1884 was resident engineer of the Salvador Central Railway, and was also the accredited representative for the Central American Pacific Railway and Transportation Company in the city of San Salvador, remaining in Central America until October, 1884, when he was driven out by yellow fever, and was the only one in five who recovered and reached home. In 1885 he laid out and subdivided the ranch of A. J. Myer, upon which is now built the city of Oceanside. Mr. Couts is now the only United States Deputy Surveyor in San Diego County.

He was married in January, 1887, to Miss Lily Bell Clemens, a lineal descendent of John



Mullanphy, who was one of the pioneers and founders of St. Louis, Missouri, a noted philanthropist who established many homes and hospitals in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Coutts have one son, Cave J., born October 15, 1887. Mr. Coutts has a pleasant home at San Diego, and also owns a ranch of 160 acres within one mile of his birthplace, where he passes much of his time.



ANDREW BERGLAND, a member of the Society of San Diego Pioneers and of the Santa Clara Pioneers, was born in the county of Torp, province of Wester Norland, in the Kingdom of Sweden, July 27, 1817, son of Alexander and Greta (Svidin) Bergland. The latter died in 1832, aged fifty-two years; the former, a Russian by birth, was born in Moscow about 1756, and died in Torp at the advanced age of about ninety-two years. He had been in early life a soldier in the Russian army, and was taken captive. He had, by his wife Greta, six children, viz.: Olof Peter, deceased; Lars, who is living in Galesburg, Illinois, the father of a family; Johannes, whose whereabouts is unknown, and the youngest; Andrew, the subject of this sketch; Anna Brita, a widow, residing in Galesburg, Illinois; Christina Katrina, wife of Nelson Newquist, residing in Kansas.

Andrew, subject of this sketch, lived on his father's farm, situated about 300 miles north of Stockholm, till he was sixteen. In 1834 he went to Stockholm and learned the brick-laying trade. While there a violent religious excitement was in progress. The Lutheran Church was under the fostering care of the State, and many abuses had crept in until the people groaned under the oppression. The movement was headed by a man named George Johnson, who was a man of great force and eloquence. He soon had a large following of dissenters from the established religion, who wanted their liberty to worship as they saw fit, and would

not be compelled to belong to and contribute to the State church. Bergland joined the dissenters, notwithstanding the fact that they were greatly persecuted. Like all reformers, they stuck closely to the literal interpretation of the Bible; if a man possessed two coats, he must give his brother one; if he had defrauded any man, he must restore four-fold. The persecution became so heavy that in 1845-'47 fully 2,000 dissenters sought refuge in the United States. One vessel with 150 souls on board sunk in the Atlantic ocean, and all perished. Mr. Bergland, in company with a large colony, left Gottenburg, Sweden, December 18, 1846, on the barque Augusta, Captain Landberg, and landed at pier No. 4, New York city, in May, 1847. They made their way to Chicago, and settled in the Swedish colony at Bishop Hill, Henry County, Illinois, in May, 1847. Here Mr. Bergland was married, June 4, 1848, to Miss Kate Salin, who was born in 1832. They removed to Galesburg, Illinois, which was their home till 1863.

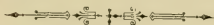
In 1850 Mr. Bergland started for California via the Platte river, Salt Lake and Humboldt river. Having been in America only three years, he could not speak the English language very well. The company with which he was traveling contained a rough element, and he suffered considerable ill-treatment at their hands: accordingly he decided to leave the company and start on ahead. He traded a blanket to an Indian for a horse, and started once more on his journey. In one of the trains that passed him there was an American that claimed his horse, saying that it had been stolen from him by the Indians. Another train came along and sided with Bergland, and it was finally decided that it should be put to a vote. The friends of the American ranged themselves in a row alongside, and those who took Bergland's part went over to him. The American had just one more vote than Bergland, and won the horse. This left Bergland on the plains 500 miles and alone, but he started along on foot courageously. He tramped briskly on, and on the 25th of July he

arrived at the sink of the Humboldt river, with a sixty-mile desert to cross. He waited till evening and set out at 5 o'clock, arriving at Carson river at 11 A. M. next day. At Carson river he had but \$1 in his pocket, and was exceedingly tired and hungry. He met a Mormon who had killed an ox, and tried to buy some meat of him. All that was left of the animal were parts of the fore legs, which was freely given him. He got a camp kettle, put the meat in it, and set it over a fire to boil while he slept. He did not waken till 9 o'clock that evening. The bones and what little meat was on them had boiled down to a jelly; famished by his long fast, he set to and never did he taste a sweeter soup. From this point he walked 250 miles in five days, to Hangtown. His clothing consisted of a dilapidated plug hat, one shirt and a pair of trousers. His feet were sore and bleeding from the long tramp. The day after his arrival, August 1, 1850, he went to work in the mines. He soon left there and went to San Francisco, where he refused an offer of \$18 a day to go to work at brick-laying. With a party of twelve men he hired a team and drove clear around the head of the bay via San Mateo, Santa Clara and San Jose. There were very few houses between Frisco and Santa Clara. His companions cursed the country as being dry and barren, fit only for gophers, squirrels and greasers; calling attention to the ground-squirrel as he sat upright by his hole in a prayerful attitude, they said that even the animals were Catholics. Bergland called attention to the soil, grasses, brush and timber, predicting that the time would come when its agricultural resources would sustain a dense population. They laughed him to scorn, and wanted to know "what a d—d Dutchman knew about it, anyway." Fourteen years after, as Mr. Bergland sat in a railroad car, riding from San Francisco to San Jose, he felt gratified at the fulfillment of his predictions. The party went to Alameda, where they hired a boat to ferry them across the bay to San Francisco for \$10. He then went to Diamond Spring and mined for

awhile. In 1851 he returned to his home in Galesburg. In 1863 he, with his family, left the East for California via New York and Panama. From San Francisco they went to Portland, Oregon, but soon returned to San Jose, where they bought property and settled. In 1868 he came to San Diego, and brought his family in 1869. In 1869 he took a cruise in the yacht *Restless*, Captain Niles, along the coast of southern California, as far south as Scammon's lagoon. There were eleven men in the party, one of them being David W. Bryant. They were looking for gold, but failed to find any. The trip lasted six weeks.

Mr. Bergland now makes his home in San Diego. He is the father of six children, three of whom are dead. The living are: Hannah Katrina, wife of Alexander Young, of San Diego; Louis Davis, aged thirty-six, and Charles Edwin, thirty years of age.

In politics Mr. Bergland was at first a Democrat, voting for Cass, and then Pierce. Then he became a Republican, and has voted for all their candidates, from Fremont down to Harrison. He is a Knight Templar Mason, and was a member of the Galesburg Commandery. He was one of the founders of the Santa Clara County Pioneers. Although in Sweden he joined the dissenters, he is not now a member of any church.



JOSEPH SAMUEL MANNASSE, a pioneer of San Diego, was born in Filahna, Prussia, August 3, 1831, son of Samuel, who lived and died at Filahna, and Lona (Jacobs) Mannasse, who was born at Czarnikan, Prussia. They had four sons and three daughters, of whom Mr. Mannasse was the eldest. After finishing his school education, he served three years as an apprentice at the furrier and cap trade, and then earned a salary of \$20 per year. After serving two years he was given charge of the whole business of the establishment, and with twenty-five men under him and his pay in-


creased to \$50 per annum. When nineteen years of age he sailed for America and landed in New York, October 15, 1850. He had but \$1 left on his arrival. On walking down Wall street and seeing the sign of a cap maker, he entered the shop of Eddy Brothers and asked for work. They gave him employment at once. He saved \$75 out of his first year's wages. After a year or two they promoted him to the position of cutter manager. He remained with them until May 1, 1853, when he sailed for California on the steamer *Star of the West*, by way of Nicaragua. He was obliged to remain six weeks on the Isthmus awaiting transportation. Finally he took passage on the steamer *Pacific*, with a large number of others. They arrived at San Diego on Sunday, May 28, 1853. Mr. Mannasse, with others, came on shore and visited the old town of San Diego. He little thought at the time that it would be his future home. The same evening the steamer sailed for San Francisco. He was not as well pleased with San Francisco as he expected, and after remaining there a month he returned to San Diego, June 28, 1853. With a capital of about \$200 he started a general merchandise store. There were then sixteen stores in the old town; this was a room in an adobe building, about 8 x 12 feet. He bought a large dry-goods box of Hinton & Raymond for \$2, and made a shelf and a counter. The next day he invested the remainder of his capital in dry goods, etc.; his first day's sale amounted to \$98. His trade gradually increased and he enlarged his facilities and soon had a commodious store. He did business on that ground for nearly twenty years. In 1856 M. Schiller became a partner, and in 1863 they started a lumber yard at the foot of Atlantic and E streets, carrying on the mercantile business at the same time.

Tom Scott began his railroad in 1870, and the demand for lumber was very brisk. They had also become owners of a large ranch which was heavily stocked. That was the year of the drouth, and in order to save their stock they drove it down into Lower California. The

dry season had a disastrous effect on everything. It was largely instrumental in causing the collapse of the railroad boom and ruined a great many ranches. It was very hard on the firm of Mannasse & Schiller, but they weathered the storm, although they lost about \$100,000 in various amounts, all of which is now on their books. Since then Mr. Mannasse has been in various kinds of business, with different degrees of success. At one time he claims that he was so badly off that there was only one firm in San Diego that would give him credit for a sack of flour.

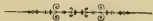
Mr. Mannasse was one of the principal movers in establishing the Poor Farm and Hospital. He was three times elected on the Democratic ticket as a city trustee, and three times Supervisor of the county. He worked early and late to secure the building of the present railroad, and has also been interested in wharf and other enterprises. He has always been a liberal man, ever ready to help in every public event. He now owns a good deal of city property and country estate, and also has large interests in live-stock. His principal business now is that of broker and collector.

Mr. Mannasse was married in 1867 to Miss Hannah Schiller, sister of his partner. They have one daughter, Cilita, born December 8 1868.

FRANK A. JONES, of Oceanside, is a native of Goshen, Stark County, Illinois, born January 5, 1863. His father, J. M. Jones, born in Ohio in 1836, was a pioneer in Goshen, where he was engaged in the saddle and harness business, and had resided there for thirty-five years. He was a prominent temperance worker and was a representative prohibitionist of his county. For many years he held the office of school trustee and had also been president of the village. Our subject's mother, Catherine (Atherton) Jones, born in Hancock County, Illinois, in 1841, was a daughter of Milton

Atherton, who resided there and was a land-owner and farmer. She was married to Mr. Jones February 14, 1861, and had a family of two children: Nellie A., the oldest child, married Frank Quinn, who is a farmer and stock-raiser in Stark County, Illinois; and Frank A., the subject of this sketch. He was sent to the public school of his town, and from there went to Kewanee Academy for over one year. He then attended the Dixon Normal School and Business College. He learned the harness business with his father and afterward engaged in the railway service, and was clerk and telegraph operator over two years in Peoria, Illinois. After this he was employed in the Santa Fé general offices at Topeka, Kansas, in the auditing department. In September, 1886, he came to California and took charge of the Temécula Station for eight months. When the railroad was built to Oceanside he was put in charge of the station and has continued in it up to the present time. Mr. Jones is a charter member of both the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, of which latter order he is the Chancellor Commander. He has invested several thousand dollars in residence and business lots in Oceanside, is a partner in the Oceanside Brick Company, and is a young man of good business habits and ability.

He married Florence Croff, a native of Minnesota, February 23, 1890.



**J**OHAN H. MYERS, the owner of the St. Cloud Hotel, Oceanside, was born in La Salle County, Illinois, December 31, 1834. His father, John Myers, of Illinois, was a mill owner, both saw and flouring mills. His mother was Ellen (Hayes) Myers. They had a family of ten children, of which the subject of this sketch was the fifth. When only four years of age the family removed to Missouri and remained there six years, when they returned to Illinois. In 1850, when only sixteen years of age, he came to Hangtown, Placer County, Cali-

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fornia. He arrived there August 27, 1850, and engaged in mining, with good success, for four years. He then opened a little store of miners' supplies. He removed from there in 1884 and went to a place twenty-one miles from Stockton, where he located a Government claim of 160 acres of land and built a hotel. In less than a year he sold out and became a teamster for a year. He next went to Tulare County and then went back to the mines. He settled at Fine Gold Gulch, where he engaged in the butchery business and remained there about a year, when he returned to Stockton and became a contractor and worked on the construction of the asylum. Soon afterward he returned to Tulare County, and from there went to Los Angeles County and engaged in buying stock and driving it to Tulare County. He continued in this business until 1880 and then removed to the Sweetwater, fifteen miles east of San Diego, and took a Government claim of 160 acres. Then he went to Los Angeles County, and from there to Phoenix, Maricopa County, then to Tombstone. While at the latter place he located another Government ranch. His nearest neighbor was six miles on one side and fifteen miles on the other. During all this time he was a stock-raiser and mined at intervals. After this he went to Los Angeles and took the contract for sprinkling the streets. In December, 1885, he came to Oceanside and opened a restaurant and hotel. In 1887 he built his present brick hotel. It is 48 x 50 feet, three stories high. It is substantially built and well designed to accommodate the traveling public. It contains thirty commodious rooms. Both Mr. and Mrs. Myers give it their personal attention, and see to the comfort of their guests. Mr. Myers was married to Miss Isabel Stroud in 1875. She was born in Texas in 1858. Her father, Samuel Stroud, was a soldier in the war with Mexico, and was also a member of the Sixteenth Texas Volunteers in the Southern army all through the war and received no injury. Mr. and Mrs. Myers have four children: Levi Jackson, born in Los Angeles County, April 25, 1876; Mable, born in the same place, February




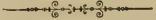

8, 1879; Mand, born in Tombstone, Arizona, March 9, 1881, and Lester Allen, January 23, 1890, at Oceanside. Mr. Myers was Sheriff of Mariposa County for one year, and was a member of the Common Council of Los Angeles two years. In 1832 his father was in the Indian war and had the honor of killing the Indian chief, Stallion Panther, which resulted in bringing the war to a close. In 1853, with a party of fifteen, Mr. Myers had the honor of being the first white man ever in Yosemite valley. They followed a party of Indians, and fought seventy-five warriors, burned down all their camps and killed twenty-five, driving them all out of the valley, after which white people settled there. Mr. Myers, when quite a boy, fought and killed a large California lion with rocks while his hunting dog and the lion were fighting. The lion measured nine feet, and his skin was sent to San Francisco for one of the largest drug stores in the city.

Francisco, he took charge of one of the most prominent pharmacies in that city for five years. In 1873 he located in Stockton, California, carrying on a successful drug business on his own account, for thirteen years. Hearing of the rapid growth of San Diego and its wonderful climate, he sold his drug store and opened in San Diego, corner of Fifth and H streets, one of the most elaborate and complete pharmacies in the State of California, where, by business integrity and competency, he is now the leader of his profession.

Mr. Bosher is a member of the G. A. R., Knights of Pythias, Knights of Honor and Ancient Order of Foresters of America.

In 1873 he was married in San Francisco to Miss Ida Weil, a lady of great refinement and culture.

MIL H. BOSCHER, of San Diego, is a native of Germany, being born in Urlau, Wuerttemberg, February 26, 1844, a son of Thaddens B., a physician, and Josephine (Miller) Boscher. In 1859 the family emigrated to America, locating in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Emil was the second son in a family of three children. In 1861 he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and enlisted in the Light Artillery Battalion of Missouri Volunteers; took part in the battle of Carthage, Missouri, under General F. Siegel. Returning to Mt. Vernon he was mustered out, on account of expiration of time of service. While he was in the army his father died, and, his mother and sister being dependent on him, he returned to Milwaukee, where he learned the drug business, remaining three years, when he went to Chicago, faithfully serving in his profession also three years. In 1867 he came to San Francisco and went from there to Portland, Oregon, and remained one year in the drug business there; then returning to San

  
OSEPH JACOB, one of Oceanside's most conservative merchants, is a young man, twenty-five years of age. His life's career is a verification of the old adage that "man proposes and God disposes." He was born in 1865, under the French flag. At five years of age his peaceful childhood was disturbed by the sight of vast German and French armies, and one year later his father, Alexander Jacob, an old resident, had to swear allegiance to his majesty, the Emperor of Germany. Mr. J. Jacob attended the first German school established in the conquered country, and proved himself always first among his fellow school-mates as a scholar. Under the advice of his teacher he entered the High School of Searburg, where he made rapid strides toward the highest classes, and enjoyed a yearly income (stipendium) paid by the Government, for best scholarship. All was looking auspiciously, and his ambition was to become soon efficient enough to enter the military school, preparatory to entering the army as an officer of the artillery corps, but the sudden death of his beloved mother forced him to relinquish all future plans, and



instead of entering the German army of officers he entered the American army of merchants, by landing in June, 1884, in Phoenix, Arizona, washing dishes, cleaning horses, and keeping books, simultaneously, for his uncle, M. Wormser, a grain merchant of the above place, who has been engaged in business for the past twenty-five years. After eighteen months' steady work Mr. Jacobs thought best to leave for San Francisco, where he secured a position as clerk and remained there for eighteen months; but, notwithstanding fair wages, his bank account kept shrinking, and hearing of the boom in San Diego left for that city, determined to steer his own ship thereafter. After three weeks investigation he located in Oceanside, a thriving and most inviting village by the sea. In company with D. Jacob, a cousin, residing in San Francisco, Mr. Jacob opened up the first full-stocked general merchandise store in town, and started to do business with a view of staying permanently with the place and to grow up with the country. He has been successful from the start, made money during two years of the boom, and still holds the commanding position of the business in the town. Mr. Jacob speaks English with remarkable fluency; also, French, German and Spanish languages, and his cosmopolitan trade appreciates his ability in a substantial manner. He is secretary of the Odd Fellows lodge of the town, and enjoys the respect of the whole community for his integrity and the successful management of his business.



**GEORGE H. BRODIE**, of Oceanside, was born in London, England, September 14, 1835. His father, Samuel F. Brodie, was English, and his mother Scotch. Both his father and mother died when he was quite young and for a time he lived with his grandmother. What education he received was mostly before he was ten years old. After that age he began to earn his own living as an errand boy in a cork

cutting establishment. He was apprenticed to the baking business in Abingdon, Berkshire, England, for five years, without pay, but decided not to stay his time out and went back to London and worked two years in the government iron works for the arsenal. In 1856 he came to the United States. He landed at New York and soon engaged in work at his bakery business. He was there two years. He then went to Canada, but decided not to remain there and came back and worked in New York city nearly a year. Next he went over to Brooklyn, and then to Newburyport, Massachusetts, and worked there three years. From there he went to Fortress Monroe, Virginia, where he worked in the I. G. Hotel a year, and then went to the Bates House, Indianapolis. In 1869 he went to Independence, Kansas, where he opened and conducted a store for seven years, when he sold out. He then went to Galena, Kansas, and engaged in prospecting in the lead mines for two years. In December, 1879, he went to Downey, Los Angeles County, California, and bought a ranch on which he made improvements and lived for four years, when he sold it and came to Oceanside, in April, 1886. The railroad had just been built. He bought lots and built his store and owns and runs the only bakery in the city of Oceanside.

He was married in August, 1860, to Miss Mary A. Shey, a native of New York city, born in 1837. She was a daughter of Judge Bryant Shey. They had a family of seven children, all living, viz.: Lizzie, born in Port Chester, New York, in 1861, is married to Rev. O. L. Snow, of Santa Barbara; Anna B., born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1864, is married to Mr. Charles Black, a druggist, and resides at Bakersfield, California; George W., born in Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1866, lives on a ranch near Oceanside; Lillie, born in Indianapolis, Indiana, 1868; Harry, born in Independence, Kansas, in 1871; Freddie, born in Independence, in 1874, and Maud, born in Independence, in 1877. Mr. Brodie was elected one of the first members of the common council of Independ-

ence. He is a member of the Holiness Church of Oceanside.



**B. KERBY**, one of Murrietta's most reliable business men, was born in Portland, Ohio, March 5, 1856. His father, Thomas B. Kerby, was a native of West Virginia. His mother, Lydia (Bertly) Kerby, was a daughter of J. H. Bertly, also of West Virginia, and was married to Mr. Thomas B. Kerby in 1839. Their union was blessed with seven children, of which Mr. W. B. Kerby is the third. He was educated in Sedalia, Missouri, and when through with school learned railroading, and worked as operator and ticket agent for the Missouri Pacific for ten years. August 20, 1887, he came to Los Angeles, California, where he became bill clerk for the Santa Fe Company. March 6, 1888 he came to Murrietta and has had charge of the station since that time.

He was married in Los Angeles, September, 22, 1889, to Miss Stella Miller, born in 1869. Mrs. Kerby is taking charge of the newly opened hotel, the Fountain Hotel, of Murietta, which bids fair to become a first-class one, as the house is pleasantly situated, has good rooms and furniture, and Mrs. Kerby knows what constitutes a good table and how to serve it. They are young people of promise.



**E. HORTON**.—It was the boast of Augustus Caesar that he found Rome in brick and he should leave it in marble. With more regard to truth might Alonzo E. Horton, speaking in the figurative style adopted by the Roman emperor, remark that he found San Diego a barren waste, and to-day, as he looks down from the portico of his beautiful mansion on Florence Heights, he sees it a busy, thriving city of 35,000 inhabitants. Probably there is no other instance in the history of our

country, where great cities have grown from insignificant beginnings, where the presence of one man, unaided by abundant capital, has accomplished such wonderful results as have been achieved by A. E. Horton in San Diego.

To understand and appreciate, however, in its fullest sense, what Mr. Horton has accomplished, it is necessary to inquire into the antecedents and examine the characteristics of the man.

In the year 1635 the good ship Swallow, after a long and tempestuous voyage across the Atlantic, dropped her anchor in port at Hampton, Massachusetts. Among the passengers, who were all Puritans, was Barnabas Horton, a native of Leicestershire, England. From him, in the seventh generation, is descended the subject of this sketch. Alonzo Erastus Horton was born in Union, Connecticut, October 24, 1813. When he was two years of age his parents removed to Madison County, New York. Afterwards they took up their residence at Scriba, a few miles from Oswego, on the shore of Lake Ontario. Here his youth and early manhood were passed. During this time he was clerk in a grocery, learned the cooperage trade, and was a sailor on the lake, finally owning and commanding a schooner, in which he engaged in the grain trade between Oswego and Canada. When he arrived at man's estate he was in quite delicate health, and his physician pronounced him consumptive, and said if he wished to prolong his life he must go West. Accordingly in 1836 he started for Milwaukee, landing there in May of that year. This was an era of speculation in the western States; it began several years previously, and ended with the great financial crash of 1837. While in Milwaukee, turning his hand at whatever he could find to do, young Horton became possessed of the information that the bills of certain Michigan banks would be received at the land office in payment of lands at par, and would be the equal of gold, and consequently command a premium of 10 per cent. He had a cash capital of \$300, and, acting on his secret

information, he hunted out the holders of Michigan currency and was soon doing a brisk exchange business. This enterprise was a financial success. He returned to New York State soon afterwards, but the year 1840 saw him again in Wisconsin. He bought a home in Oakland, and married. After this for three years he was engaged in dealing in cattle and land, steadily adding to his little capital. He bought a large quantity of land warrants in St. Louis about this time, and located 1,500 acres in Outagamie County, Wisconsin. Here he founded the village of Hortonville, and at the end of two years he sold out his investments at a profit of nearly \$8,000.

It was in 1851 that Mr. Horton made his first journey to California. He spent a few months in the mines, but he soon found that he could make more money trading in gold dust than digging for it. In this traffic his profits were quite large, during the last quarter of 1854 reaching as high as \$1,000 a month. As the gold dust business, however, got a little dull, he engaged in an ice speculation. Locating some fine fields in the mountains, he cut and disposed of 312 tons, which returned him a profit of \$8,000. He now had a comfortable fortune for those days, and he determined on going back home to his family. Accordingly in the spring of 1856 we find him a passenger on the steamer *Cortez*, for Panama. A few hours after the *Cortez* landed her passengers at Panama, the terrible riots broke out, in which the natives attacked foreigners wherever found, killing and plundering all who came in their way. Two hundred persons from the steamer were dining in the hotel when that building was attacked by the mob. A general rush was made for the upper story, where they hoped to escape their assailants. Among all the passengers only three had fire-arms, and one of these was Horton. By common consent he was elected to command the garrison. The natives, who by this time had become crazy with rage and rum, attempted to carry the staircase leading to the upper story by storm, and several of

the leaders darted up the narrow passage. At the head of the stairs stood Horton, a revolver in each hand, perfectly cool and collected. In the room behind him were ten-score persons, including women and children; below were 1,000 demons, thirsting for their blood. It was a trying moment, but Horton did not hesitate. Those behind urged the foremost of the assailants forward; the leader mounted another step; there was a flash, a report, and he fell back dead. Two others took his place, but they dropped lifeless. Now the reports grew quicker and the flashes from the revolvers told of the sharp work being done. Horton had emptied his own weapons and had discharged most of the barrels of another that had been handed to him before the rioters fell back. Eight of their number were dead and four were seriously wounded. But the dangers of the besieged were not at an end. Although the mob had been repulsed, they were not dispersed, and they were still vowing vengeance upon the passengers. The only place of safety was the steamer. Getting his little band in compact order, Horton, distributing the revolvers to those whom he knew would use them judiciously, started on the retreat to the landing. This was reached in safety, though the mob followed them closely, and had it not been for the rare generalship displayed by Horton in getting the party embarked on a lighter instead of allowing them to rush, pell-mell, as they attempted to, on a small tug, many must have lost their lives. As it was, the lighter was towed out to the steamer, and all were taken on board in safety. Mr. Horton's baggage, containing \$10,000 in gold dust, was lost, having fallen into the hands of the rioters. He saved \$5,000, which he had tied around him in a belt.

Mr. Horton remained in Wisconsin until 1861, when he again started for the Pacific coast, going with a party overland to British Columbia. He spent a season in the Cariboo mining district, and at first made money, but their claim, which had been considered a very

valuable one, "petered out," and they finally disposed of it for \$200 and started south. Mr. Horton then came to San Francisco, where he engaged in business of different kinds with varying degrees of success. In the early part of 1867, at a private literary gathering one evening, San Diego, its climate and harbor, was the topic of discussion. He was greatly impressed with what he heard. Here was the site of a great city of the future; nature had done her share; all that was wanting was for a man to develop it. The voice of fate seemed to call to Horton that this was his opportunity. He sold out his business in three days' time, and started on his pilgrimage southward. It was the 6th of April, 1867, that Mr. Horton reached San Diego. The few people that were settled here then lived at Old Town, but Mr. Horton, after looking the ground over, concluded that the true place for the city of the future, his ideal city, was farther down the bay. He first began the agitation of an election of city trustees. Candidates were nominated and elected. There was no opposition. Then Mr. Horton had surveyed 880 acres which he desired to purchase. The property was advertised and sold at auction. There was but one bidder (Mr. Horton), and he bid it all in at 26 cents an acre. This property is now the main portion of the city of San Diego. Mr. Horton then had his "addition" platted, and started to San Francisco to dispose of it. At first he met with but indifferent success; people were suspicious of "Sandyago," as "John Phoenix" had dubbed it; the general impression was, it was very hot and was a place very congenial to the rattlesnake. But Mr. Horton was never discouraged; he had faith in the future. In 1867 his receipts were \$3,000; in 1869 they had increased to \$85,000. Since then the appreciation of his property has been steady until the last two years, when the increase has been phenomenal. When we come to look at what Mr. Horton has done for the city of his creation, we cannot deny but that he has been a faithful and devoted parent. He has expended over \$700,000

of his own capital in the improvement of San Diego. He built the first wharf, which was afterwards sold to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, who in turn disposed of it to the present owners, the Pacific Coast Steamship Company. He gave to each of the religious denominations a lot for a church edifice, and some of them are now very valuable. The lot on which the Methodist Church building now stands, on the corner of D and Fourth streets, is valued at \$60,000, and when the members of the congregation look upon it they are constantly reminded of Mr. Horton's munificence. If the real estate that he has given away was valued at the prices selling at this time (April, 1888), it would reach at least \$1,000,000. In the days of the city's infancy he gave land to every one who he thought would improve it. The promises made to him by the recipients of his bounty were not, however, always fulfilled. He gave a fine block of land to a man to build a hotel on, but the hotel was not built. He gave a block to a gentleman who now occupies a high position in the federal service, and two years afterwards bought it back for \$4,000. He gave a block for a flour-mill, and donated the block on which the court-house stands, to the county. In all he gave away fourteen blocks and innumerable lots, for the purpose of building up the city. For three years, when every one but him had grown discouraged, Mr. Horton carried the town on his own shoulders, paying salaries of officials and all the expenses of the corporation. He was ready to help every one who asked it of him, and married men could always get work from him to earn a living and support their families, when all other employers failed them.

Personally Mr. Horton is one of the most genial of men. He is easily approached and is always as willing to give an attentive hearing to the man who earns his daily bread by the sweat of his brow, and if need be lend him a helping hand, as to listen to the schemes of the capitalist. Somewhat above the medium height, with a portly frame, he is in robust health, and



his clear eye and pleasant countenance bear testimony to the fidelity with which he has complied with the laws of health.



**D**R. W. A. WINDER.—Few residents of San Diego are better known or more highly respected than Dr. W. A. Winder. A veteran of two wars, his life has been an adventurous one. He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 5, 1824. His father was an officer in the regular army, and the greater part of his early boyhood was passed with his parents at the different military posts between North Carolina and Maine. Up to the time he was nine years of age he attended school in North Carolina, and then went to Baltimore, where he continued in school until sixteen years old. Having a fondness for medicine he now began to study it, and fit himself for practice. He attended lectures in Philadelphia. When the Mexican war broke out he volunteered his services, and just after the battle of Buena Vista was commissioned a Lieutenant of Artillery. He served during the rest of the war and continued in the service for eighteen years, resigning at the close of the civil war. Just after the Mexican war, in 1848, he was sent with part of his regiment to Florida, to assist in quelling the outbreak of the Seminole Indians, and he remained there thirteen months.

In 1854 he sailed from New York with his regiment, the Third Artillery, for California, on board the ill-fated steamship *San Francisco*. Thirty-six hours out of New York, when in the Gulf stream, the ship was caught in a hurricane and disabled. For fourteen days she drifted about on the ocean in a helpless condition. There were 750 soldiers and thirteen officers, some of whom had their families, besides a number of civilian passengers. During this time cholera broke out on board and nearly 100 died from that dread disease. Perhaps the most terrible of their misfortunes occurred during the height of the storm, when an immense sea

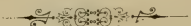
struck the ship and carried away the upper saloon, on which were crowded over 200 soldiers. Finally, when hope had well-nigh given way to despair, a vessel hove in sight, and in answer to their signals of distress replied that she would stand by them. The following day the sea had gone down sufficiently to permit the transfer of most of the passengers to the vessel, which proved to be the Scotch bark *Three Bells*, of Glasgow. Another vessel also came to their assistance, and all were rescued before the doomed steamer sank beneath the waves. For his heroic conduct during those dreadful days of trial on board the *San Francisco*, and the part he took in securing the safe transfer of the women and children to the *Three Bells*, Lieutenant Winder was accorded a vote of thanks by the Legislature of his native State, Maryland.

He started again with his regiment for the Pacific coast, and was sent with a detachment to the Mission San Diego, where he remained for three years, during which time he made ten expeditions among *Cahuilla* Indians, living in the northern part of the county. At times they displayed hostile traits, and the presence of the troops was necessary to prevent an outbreak. He was then stationed at Fort Yuma for a year, during which time that post was threatened by Indians. During the war of the Rebellion he served about six months in the Army of the Potomac, commanding Battery G, Third Artillery, and then was ordered to this coast and placed in command of Alcatraz, in San Francisco harbor. There he remained three and a half years, until the close of the war. He then resigned his commission and entered civil life. Soon after this he engaged in a mining venture below Ensenada, in Lower California, for a while, and afterward was interested in a mine at Lytle Creek, near San Bernardino. He then went to Los Angeles, where he remained until 1872. In the latter year he came to San Diego, where he has made his home ever since. He has practiced medicine until about three years ago, when he retired from active practice. He



now has charge of the Marine Relief Hospital, an institution which he has built himself, and is but just completed.

Dr. Winder was married in 1850, in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, to the daughter of Governor Goodwin, of that State. He has one son, who is now a lieutenant in the navy and attached to the United States steamer Marion. Dr. Winder is the owner of Winder's addition. He is a liberal-spirited citizen, and a representative man.



**MRS. MARY J. BIRDSALL.**—When the advocates of female suffrage advance arguments in support of their cause they are too apt to appeal to sentiment, and to overlook one of the most forcible arguments, and that is, the ability with which women direct those branches of business that are popularly supposed to fall within the special province of men. When we find a woman who combines executive ability with attention to detail, who has a talent for direction as well as a faculty for managing—who is, in fact, a thorough woman of business—the most ultra opponent of equal rights to the gentler sex is apt to surrender his opinions. When we find a specimen of this stronger type of womanhood, she not only excites our admiration but commands our respect. We admire the gifts with which nature has endowed her, and respect the manner in which she has applied them. Among that body of able, enterprising, and progressive pioneer residents that gave the impetus to San Diego's growth, there is to be found the name of a woman—Mrs. Mary J. Birdsall. Coming to San Diego when it was but a hamlet, she has lived to see it advance to a bustling, commercial city, and by her business prescience she has been enabled to participate in the general prosperity that has attended its wonderful growth.

Mrs. Birdsall was born near Jefferson City, Missouri, but was raised in Tennessee, and educated at the Young Ladies' Model School in

Summerville, Tennessee. She graduated at the age of fifteen, and within a year afterward was married. About twenty years ago she came to California, by way of the Isthmus, and for two years lived in the northern part of the State. Then, in 1870, she came to San Diego. At that time what is now the city of San Diego contained but a few board houses. The erection of the Horton House, the first brick building, had just been completed, and it gave little promise of the great future before it. In company with her husband, Mrs. Birdsall started the Home Restaurant on the ground where the Commercial Hotel now stands. It was afterward known as the Lyon Restaurant. In 1880-'81 she kept a hotel known as the Commercial, situated below the Horton House, on the ground now occupied by the Chadbourne Furniture Company. In 1881 she began the erection of the fine house at present occupied and managed by her, the Commercial Hotel, on the corner of Seventh and I streets. It contains 115 rooms, and is admirably arranged for the purpose for which it was designed. It is strictly a temperance house, and no liquor has ever been sold in it. It is especially popular with the old residents of this section of the State. Being cast upon her own resources, Mrs. Birdsall cultivated her natural business ability, and by strict attention to her duties she has acquired a most enviable position in the community. While directing her hotel in an admirable manner she has, by the exercise of judicious investments, acquired a handsome competency. Besides the Commercial Hotel she owns considerable city real estate and county property. During San Diego's darkest days, Mrs. Birdsall never lost faith in the future—her confidence in the city's ultimate importance was unbounded.

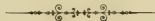
Mrs. Birdsall has two sons and one daughter, the latter being married. One son is a graduate of St. Augustine Military College at Benicia, Solano County, California, and one resides in Arizona. Her father died here in 1880. Mrs. Birdsall is a lady of retiring disposition, never seeking publicity. She is, however, very

charitable, and has contributed liberally to all good objects.



**W**ILLIAM H. VAN SLYKE, deceased, formerly a prominent citizen of Oceanside, was born July 20, 1840, on the Hudson, in New York. His father, William Van Slyke, was a native of New York and belonged to one of those old Dutch families of that State; his mother, Mary (Hotailing) Van Slyke, was one of a very noted family of New York. They had seven children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the oldest. The family removed to San Francisco when he was thirteen years of age. After leaving the public school he took a course in a commercial college. He was a miner from 1861 to 1884. He mined in the following places: Grass Valley, Nevada County, Idaho, Virginia City, Pioche and Arizona, where he had charge of the works of the Grand Central; he then returned to California. Mr. Van Slyke had located the Good Hope mine, near the present town of Perris, in San Diego County. This was the richest little mine in Southern California. The best ore from it went \$6,000 to the ton. Mr. Van Slyke worked it six years and took from it \$160,000 in gold. Since his death the mine has been sold for \$25,000, and a new company is now at work at it. Mr. Van Slyke came to Oceanside in July, 1886, and invested in real estate. In 1887 he commenced building the South Pacific Hotel, the finest building in and greatest improvement to the young town. The house was completed in eleven months and is a credit to the town and a monument to its builder. It cost, completed and furnished, \$70,000. It is four stories high, has sixty commodious rooms, not counting the fourth story, which is not entirely finished as yet. The building stands near the grand Pacific ocean and in front of the town, and is a perfect model of beauty in its outside architecture, and inside it is a model of safety, convenience and comfort. It is good enough for any town in any

country, no matter how rich. Mr. and Mrs. Van Slyke opened the house February 22, 1887, and commenced its management. He was taken sick soon after it was opened, and after a severe illness, which lasted sixteen months, he died in the fine house he had taken so much pleasure and exhibited so much public spirit in building. Mr. Van Slyke was a Chapter Mason and a member of the Odd Fellows' fraternity. He was married in San Diego, September 2, 1886, to Mrs. M. E. Barber, widow of the late Mr. A. Barber, a Boston merchant. Her father, O. S. Sparks, was from Massachusetts. She was born in San Francisco, June 26, 1847, and was the first American child born in the city. Her people lived in San Francisco fourteen years. She is now carrying on the hotel and Dr. E. A. Tuttle is her business manager. The Doctor was born in Boston, September 13, 1848, and has been a physician and surgeon for several years, but more recently abandoned the practice of his profession to engage in the hotel business, and has had good success.



**A**RON PAULY, a California pioneer and one of the oldest residents of San Diego, was born in Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio, May 24, 1812. His father died when he was ten years of age. His youth and early manhood were passed in Warren County, and, until he was fourteen, on a farm. When thirty years old he started West and located in Quincy, Illinois, where he engaged in the mercantile business and remained until the spring of 1849. Gold had been discovered in California, and emigrants were flocking to the new El Dorado from all parts of the civilized world. Mr. Pauly formed a party and started across the plains for the Pacific coast in the spring of that eventful year. Travelers and tourists of the present day, journeying overland in Pullman coaches, can have but slight conception of the fatigues, dangers, and delays that attended a journey to California in 1849. Each of the different routes

had its hardships. The voyager by sea was tossed and buffeted about in closely-packed and ill-provisioned ships for months; those who journeyed by way of the Isthmus, in addition to the discomforts of a sea voyage, were compelled to pass through the fever-stricken districts of the Isthmus; the march across the plains was long and arduous; the trains were liable to attacks from Indians, their cattle often died from want of water and proper pasturage, and, in some cases, the emigrants themselves fell victims to the drought. There were twenty-five persons in the train with which Mr. Pauly crossed the plains. They came by the way of Salt Lake and the Truckee River, stopping finally at Coloma, a mining camp near Sacramento, built on the site of Sutter's Mill, in the race-way of which gold had been discovered two years before, by James W. Marshall. Mr. Pauly remained at Coloma during the winter of 1849-'50, but in the spring went to the mines in Butte County, where he remained for two years. Having been quite prosperous in his ventures, he bought a large stock ranch at Spring Valley, Yuba County, twelve miles from Marysville. Here he made his home till 1865. He then disposed of the ranch and removed to Marysville, where he remained three years, engaged in the mercantile business with his sons, F. N. and C. W. Pauly. In 1869, on account of ill health, he disposed of his business in Marysville and moved to San Diego. Horton's Wharf had just been completed and Mr. Pauly landed the first stock of goods upon it. He opened a store, which was connected with the wharf, and had charge of the latter. At this time he had considerable trouble with Ben Holladay, who refused to allow his steamers to touch at Horton's Wharf. Finally, however, after threatening to charter a schooner and transport his goods independent of the steamship line, Holladay gave in and permitted his vessels to load and discharge at the wharf.

Mr. Pauly remained in the merchandise business until 1875, when he sold out and went into real estate, commission and insurance with his

son, C. W. Pauly. He has now retired from active business and devotes his time to conducting his private affairs. Mr. Pauly was a member of the board of supervisors in 1873-'74. He was also tax collector for nine years, from 1875 to 1884, and was one of the organizers and first president of the chamber of commerce. During the time that he was at the head of this institution, the railroad was built into San Diego, and it is not too much to say that Aaron Pauly's labors did much to bring about that important event. He was one of the founders of the Baptist society here, selected the lots and aided largely in building the present fine church edifice on the corner of E and Ninth streets. Mr. Pauly owns considerable real estate in different parts of the city. In conjunction with D. C. Reed he built the fine business block on the corner of E and Sixth streets, known as the Reed-Pauly block; and with A. G. Gassen, he has just erected a block on the northeast corner of E and Fourth streets, known as the "Lawyer's Block." He has lately finished a handsome and spacious residence on the corner of D and Eleventh streets. It is the Queen Anne style of architecture, and is considered one of the most tasteful private residences in the city.

In addition to his interests in San Diego, Mr. Pauly has done much to further and develop the mines of the county, and the mining region of Julian is probably more indebted to him than to any other individual for its present prosperous outlook. He was also one of the projectors and president of the company that built the wagon road from Yuima to San Diego. This road was of great benefit to San Diego, and a great deal of business was done over it, which continued until the opening of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Mr. Pauly was one of the organizers of the San Diego Benevolent Association, a society which is still in existence, and has for many years, in an unostentatious way, accomplished much charitable work.

Mr. Pauly was married in 1840 to Miss Elmira Nye, a native of Vermont. The result of this union was four children living, two sons and

two daughters. Besides he had one daughter by his first wife, to whom he was married in 1834, but she died in a little more than a year afterwards. His eldest daughter is the wife of General Dustin, of Sycamore, Illinois, who served all through the war of the Rebellion. His sons are living in Southern California, one being employed in the First National Bank in Los Angeles, and the other being engaged in the real estate business here. One daughter is married and living in Gridley, Butte County.

Mr. Pauly has fully realized his early expectations in the present wonderful growth and prosperity of San Diego. He is in excellent health, and bids fair to have many days of usefulness before him.



**GENERAL DATUS E. COON**, a member of Heintzelman Post, No. 33, San Diego, was born February 20, 1831, in De Ruyter, Madison County, New York, son of Luke and Lois (Burdick) Coon; the former born in Petersburg, New York, in 1804, was a farmer of Scotch descent; the latter, born in Rhode Island in 1808, was of German descent. They had a family of six children, of whom our subject was the oldest. He spent most of his early youth in two counties, Allegany and Cattaraugus, of New York. In 1849 the family removed to Wisconsin, where they bought a farm, and Mr. Coon remained with his father improving it; he was there two years, then went to the Milton Academy and prepared himself for teaching. He taught for two years in Delhi and Dubuque, Iowa; he then embarked in the newspaper business and started the first paper published in Delaware County, Iowa, the *Delhi Argus*. It was issued in August, 1855; in six months he sold the whole establishment and removed to Osage, Iowa, and published the *Osage Democrat*. The town was a new one just started upon the prairie; and the first issue came out in April, 1856, and the type was set up outside in cold weather, the cases filled

with snow, and the printers had to warm their fingers at pots of coals under the cases. In the spring of 1858 he removed the establishment to Mason City, Cerro Gordo County, where he published the *Cerro Gordo Press*, until the war broke out in 1861.

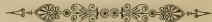
On receipt of the news of the fall of Fort Sumter he resolved to go into the army as a cavalry man, and procured a captain's commission from Governor Kirkwood, of Iowa, to raise a company in three weeks. The company was raised, and they proceeded to Davenport, Iowa, and were assigned to the Second Iowa Cavalry. In September, 1861, Captain Coon was promoted to Major, in command of the Second Battalion. After drilling and equipping here, they were ordered to St. Louis, and from there they were ordered to the front. They took a steamer to Cairo, Illinois, from there across the river to Bird's Point, Missouri, and then were ordered to New Madrid, Missouri. They participated in the battle of New Madrid and Island No. 10; from here were ordered on General Pope's expedition down the river to near Vicksburg, where they remained until ordered back to Cairo, Illinois, and from there to Shiloh. The first important engagement the Second Regiment had was a cavalry charge, made to protect the command of General Paine of Illinois, who was making a reconnaissance near Corinth, Mississippi, on May 9, 1862. It was Major Coon's good fortune to be in the lead with his command of four companies. The regiment lost sixty horses, and several men were killed and wounded; it all occurred in fifteen minutes, but saved Paine and all his division, by diverting the attention of the enemy. The next important engagement was the battle of Boonville; the victory was given to Sheridan, who was promoted to brigadier general the next day, July 1, 1862. When Sheridan was promoted, Colonel Ed. Hatch became brigade commander and Major Coon was assigned command of his regiment; six months later he was placed in command of a brigade of cavalry, composed of the Sixth and Ninth Illi-



nois Cavalry and Second Iowa Cavalry. In 1864 he was appointed Colonel and was ordered with his regiment to Memphis, Tennessee, where he commanded a brigade of cavalry until the fall of that year, when they were driven back from Shoal creek, Tennessee, to Columbia, Tennessee, by Hood's army advancing on Nashville. His brigade participated in the battle of Franklin and was driven back to Nashville, where they remained during Thomas' preparations for the great battle. At Nashville, Tennessee, two regiments more were added to his command (5,000 men all told), namely: the Seventh Illinois and the Twelfth Michigan Cavalry. December 14, 1864, the whole army were ordered to the front to contest with General Hood. Colonel Coon's command occupied the right of General Thomas' command. When five or six miles in advance they struck the enemy, dismounted and advanced on the first fort; his command captured a small earth-work, some forty prisoners and two pieces of artillery and 200 stand of arms. Not satisfied with this victory they pushed steadily on to what is called the Brentwood Hill, and charging as infantry on foot, 200 feet up the hill, captured 400 prisoners, two more pieces of artillery and 400 stand of arms. This was the most terrific storm of shot that the men had ever passed through, and many brave men of this brigade were killed and wounded. The Colonel's horse was killed under him, the ball passing through the horse just back of the Colonel's leg. The next day the whole command pushed on, followed Hood's demoralized and retreating army to the Tennessee river, and took up camp at Eastport, Mississippi, where they remained until Wilson made his raid further south. Immediately after the battle of Nashville, which occurred on December 14 and 15, 1864, the subject of this memorial was appointed by the President, Brevet Brigadier General, for gallant conduct on that memorable battle-field. July 1, they were ordered east, to Decatur, Alabama. At this point he received orders to report to General Thomas, at Nashville, and was placed in com-

mand of a cavalry camp of drill and discipline, on the north side of the river. In the latter part of August he was ordered to proceed with his regiment to Selma, Alabama, to be mustered out of service, as the war had been ended several months and the men were anxious to get home to their families. The final muster out took place at Davenport, Iowa, October 1, 1865. General Coon returned to Selma, Alabama, in the fall of 1865, and embarked in the raising of cotton. He was elected and served as a member of the first constitutional convention which convened under act of Congress, 1868. Afterward he was elected a member of the State Senate and served four years, and later, two years in the House of Representatives of the State of Alabama. He also held several prominent appointments from the Federal Government. In 1879 he was appointed consul to Baracoa, Cuba, where he remained for six years, at the expiration of which time he came to San Diego and engaged in the real estate business.

In 1855 he married Miss Hattie A. Cummins, of Delhi, Iowa. She died in May, 1857, leaving a child six weeks old, which died soon after. At the close of the war he married Mrs. Jennie E. Bailey, daughter of Hon. George W. Ellis, of Davenport, Iowa, by whom he had two daughters, one of whom, Maggie E., died in Cuba when thirteen years old; the wife died there also. The other daughter, Georgie, was born in 1872; she now lives with her father in San Diego.



**F**RANK HERBERT CUNNINGHAM, a prominent citizen of San Diego County, was born in Fall River, Massachusetts, December 5, 1855. His parents were both natives of New Hampshire, to which State their ancestors early emigrated from the Scotch lowlands. His mother, Miriam Putney Roby, was born in Sutton, of a family of Revolutionary heroes who had gained conspicuous honors at Bunker Hill and Bennington. She was both a



beautiful and remarkably intelligent woman, possessing robust health and a benevolent Christian character. His father, Benjamin Pierce Cunningham, was born at his father's farm at Hillsboro, from which at an early age he set out, learned the tinware trade, and soon after established himself in the house-furnishing business, in which he amassed a fortune. He was a pushing business man, a skillful financier and a good citizen, and was honored by his neighbors and associates for his sterling worth. Frank Herbert, the second son, would have been as tall, broad-shouldered and vigorous as his parents had not an unfortunate fall, during infancy, produced a curvature of the spine. For this no cure was found, although the best authorities were consulted; their treatment resulted in such a loss of strength that until his twelfth year he was compelled to use crutches. His mind, however, was unusually active, and having early acquired a taste for good literature, his greatest pleasure throughout life was found in reading a favorite author. Afflicted as he was, his struggle for health, education and for business success seems truly remarkable. Until 1869 he was unable to attend school, but two years later we find that he secured the highest percentage of the sixty-nine applicants for entrance at the Roxbury Latin School, where he proposed to prepare for college. Such a course was thought beyond his strength and he therefore entered the Boston Grammar School, completing the usual four years' course in half that time. In 1873, while attending the Roxbury High School, he was obliged to abandon further study, and to confirm his health and care for certain Southern investments, he passed the greater part of the next year in Georgia and Florida.

In 1878, upon the death of his father, Mr. Cunningham determined to acquire a higher education, and with that purpose entered, in 1879, the Phillips Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire, from which, three years later, he was graduated with high honors. At Exeter, despite the severe winter temperature, his health became greatly improved and he was therefore

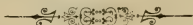
able to take an active interest in many of the sports that pertain to school life. He was likewise active in the various school societies and a favorite in his class as well as a welcome guest at the houses of the citizens.

Although passing his examination for Harvard College, he decided to finish with a year course at the Cambridge Law School. During this year Mr. Cunningham wrote a centennial history under the title of "Familiar Sketches of the Phillips (Exeter) Academy," a book of nearly 500 pages, published by the Osgoods. This volume not only received the approval of the Alumni of that celebrated institution but also found its way into all the public and many of the private libraries. Its circulation is said to have been the means of largely increasing the endowment of the academy through the complete exposition given to its affairs. While at Exeter Mr. Cunningham had decided upon a business career. He seems to have inherited a restless energy and an aptitude for commercial pursuits, which for a long time had warred against his fondness for literature and his fitness for such work. He established his headquarters in Boston and for several years made a specialty of Kansas mortgage investments, later extending his operations and journeys to the Pacific coast. At the same time, as the head of the Cunningham Manufacturing Company, he was interested in the manufacture of patent machinery, shipping the same to all parts of the world. Repeated visits to the southwest led him to study that section and to conclude that Southern California possessed elements to attract and support a very dense population, under proper system of irrigation. Therefore forming a partnership with other gentlemen of means, Mr. Cunningham removed to Oceanside, California, where in 1887 he consummated the purchase of the water rights of the San Luis Rey river, the most considerable stream in San Diego County, California, and also the reservoir sites, to be used therewith, proposing to utilize these for the irrigation of some 200,000 acres of fruit land, as soon as capital could be secured for

that purpose. This became the San Luis Rey Flume Company, succeeded in 1889 by the San Luis Rey Water Company, of Illinois, a sale of the controlling interests in that enterprise having been made to C. B. Holmes and others of Chicago. This undertaking has developed into one of the largest and most beneficent irrigation works in California, results due to the efforts of Mr. Cunningham and his associates.

Since coming to California Mr. Cunningham has taken an active part in the work of developing the country. He organized and was the first president of the San Diego County Agricultural Association. He has served as an officer of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, directing his attention particularly to colonization, and in 1889 represented his county on the State Arid Land Committee. He has served as city trustee and as a delegate to the county and State conventions. He has always been an ardent Republican, and to-day takes a warm interest in political affairs. He has traveled extensively in this country and in most parts of Europe.

In January, 1888, Mr. Cunningham married Marion Lyons Kress, the oldest daughter of Major John A. Kress of the United States army, a lovely lady, whose death the following June was much lamented. Mr. Cunningham makes his residence and business headquarters at Oceanside, California.



**COLONEL G. G. BRADT.**—Among the self-made men, and the active, energetic workers who have made San Diego what it is, the subject of our sketch takes high rank. He was born at Bethlehem, Albany County, New York, November 18, 1827. His early life was passed in the city of Albany, living with a married sister, and improving such educational privileges as were granted by the high school.

He then filled the position of clerk in a broker's office for a short time, but having caught the California fever with enthusiasm he

left Albany, December 1, 1850, for California, taking steamer from New York to Aspinwall, then across the Isthmus to Panama, and there, on account of detentions, he remained until April, 1851; then taking the Old Columbia, with 1,000 passengers, they arrived at San Francisco, May 16, 1851, after a passage of twenty-six days. He there engaged in the jewelry business for one and a half years, and then visited the gold mines, but after prospecting for a few months he returned to San Francisco, and for many years was engaged very extensively in the dray and lightering business. He was instrumental in fitting out a Gold Beach mining expedition for the Oregon coast, and went with the party. After six months spent in search for gold there, he returned to San Francisco and went in the grain brokerage business, which he continued several years. Mr. Bradt was prominently connected with the Vigilance Committee of 1856, an organization of 6,000 members, which were instrumental in regulating the affairs of the entire State. They held secret meetings and punished many evil-doers, which had a very salutary effect. Mr. Bradt was prominently connected with the city government in San Francisco until 1869, when he came to San Diego, arriving May 3, on the steamer Orizaba, at that time a very popular steamer.

He at once started in the hotel business as proprietor of the old San Diego Hotel, corner of F and State streets, at that time the only hotel in town; but after five months of continuance, sold out and launched into the real-estate business, becoming sole agent for Mannasse & Schiller's addition and other very valuable and prominent property, doing a thriving and prosperous business, continuing until 1877. He then opened the well-known house of Bradt & Sons, in groceries and general merchandise, on the corner of Fifth and D streets, which is now being conducted by his son and son-in-law, while Mr. Bradt is more particularly interesting himself in conducting a wholesale commission business, at present located in the Bradt block,

on Fifth street, between A and B, his residence being at the corner of Fifth and A streets. Mr. Bradt has served three terms as president of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is now a member. He is also president of one of the boards of the Common Council, and is generally conceded to be one of the best and most efficient officers the city has ever had. The Colonel has taken great interest in the solution of the water question, and is recognized as the originator of the absolutely-free-water idea, and maintains that the city should own its own water supplies and distributing pipes. He is chairman of the Special Water Committee, appointed by the Mayor, and a better selection could not be made, as he is one of the best informed men on the water question in San Diego; and the reduction of the present exorbitant water tax to that of a more reasonable rating will be through the instrumentality of that committee of which he is chairman.

Mr. Bradt was married in San Francisco in 1857 to Mrs. Sarah A. Warren, *nee* Hood. They have five children, of whom four survive, two sons and two daughters, all grown and well known in this community. Mrs. Bradt is a lady of sterling qualities, retiring in characteristics but benevolent in all works of charity and philanthropy. Colonel Bradt is now a well-preserved gentleman of sixty-two years, being a leading citizen and interested in all growth and advancement of the city's and the county's prosperity.

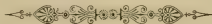


**S**AMUEL M. TYSON is one of Oceanside's pioneers, and was born in Lamar County, Texas; November 15, 1843. His father, John W. Tyson, a native of North Carolina, was born January 19, 1810. His grandfather, Cornelius Tyson, was also a North Carolinian. Mr. Tyson's mother was Elizabeth McClellan. She was born in Bedford County, Tennessee, December 19, 1812, and was married in 1836, and was the mother of three children, two boys and one daughter. The subject of this sketch

was the second son. His school days and boyhood experiences were like those of other boys, at home with his father. At this time the quiet of farm life was interrupted by the great civil war. Being a young Southerner, he enlisted in Company A, Third Regiment Texas Cavalry, and saw first service under General Van Dorn, then under the command of Price, then of Beauregard, and finally under Hood and Dick Taylor. He served three years and fifteen days, and was neither wounded nor in hospital during that time. He saw much hard fighting. In the battle of Iuka, Mississippi, September 19, 1862, there were 300 men in his regiment, and in two hours 115 of their number were either killed or wounded. The next battle was the second battle of Corinth, October 1 and 2. At its commencement they had 150 men, but lost sixty killed and wounded, leaving ninety men, or less than one-third of their number. They then fell back in Mississippi, were remounted, and under General Van Dorn they captured Holly Springs, Mississippi, and took all the supplies in the rear of General Grant, and caused him to fall back to Memphis. The next fighting was around Vicksburg, and consisted of several minor engagements under Joseph E. Johnston. They were about to cut their way through to relieve the garrison when Vicksburg surrendered. From there they went to middle Tennessee, and had numerous fights around Columbia and Franklin. The principal battle was fought at Thompson's Station. With 3,000 cavalry they captured 3,000 infantry. From there they came back to Mississippi, and had numerous little fights around Yazoo City, and then marched to Georgia, and at Rome went on the left wing of the army, and was engaged in fighting nearly every day. General Hood took command, and they followed him through Tennessee and back into north Mississippi. February 21, 1865, half of his regiment received a sixty days' furlough. He went home to Van Zandt County, Texas, and when he came back the war had come to a close. He then returned home and engaged in the peaceable

pursuit of farming. In 1878 he moved to Wills Point and opened a general store. January 1, 1883, he came to Los Angeles, and January 19, 1883, he drove over the hills with his family in a wagon, to Oceanside, and located the Government claim that is now known as Bryan & Tyson's addition to Oceanside. Mr. Meyers was the only settler in advance of him, and Mr. Tyson is entitled to the honor of being the second settler. Mr. Meyers' house was a shanty, and Mr. Tyson built a house 14x28, with a lean-to, so he has the credit of building the first house in Oceanside. In 1883-'84 he set out five acres to raise grapes, and in 1885 gathered quite a crop of grapes. Although not a carpenter by trade, he built his own house, and since that several others. He is now improving a 160-acre ranch, twelve miles southeast of Oceanside, on the coast. It is designed for a general farm—grain and fruit. He has built a house and barn on it.

He was married in 1874 to Miss Amelia Jane Hamm, of Van Zandt County, Texas. She lived only five years, and left a daughter, Edna, born in Rains County, Texas, September 1, 1876. He was again united in marriage with Miss Anna C. Christen, a native of Adams County, Indiana, and born in 1855. They have one child, John Robert, born in Oceanside, September 30, 1889. Mr. Tyson is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Baptist Church, a member of the school board, and a man of strict integrity. Two of his nephews and his mother reside with him. He has so conducted his life that he has the good word and good will of his fellow-citizens.

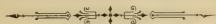


**G**EORGE W. FOX, banker, and one of the early settlers of Murrietta, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, January 24, 1842. His grandfather and great-grandfather were natives of Virginia. His father, Jesse Fox, was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1803, and was married in that place to Miss Maria Begom,

of Pennsylvania. They had four children, of whom the youngest, Mr. Fox, is the only survivor. He received his education in the public schools of Illinois and St. Louis, Missouri, and the Wyman High School, and took a course at Jones' Commercial College on leaving school in 1857. He moved with his parents to Kansas, then a Territory, where his parents died. In 1859 he crossed the plains, and while in Salt Lake City was employed as a clerk. At Camp Floyd was sutler's clerk with Albert Sydney Johnston's army. In 1861 he crossed the plains to Carson City, in charge of an ox train loaded with flour. He visited Sacramento and then returned to Virginia City, Nevada. From there he went to Humboldt County, where he was agent for Wells, Fargo & Co., and overland mail agent at Unionville, Nevada. In 1865 he resigned and went to Idaho, and from there to Montana, where he mined and was very successful. In 1869 he engaged in the banking business in Helena, Montana, and in 1872 organized the People's National Bank and became its cashier. The same year he organized the First National Bank of Roseman, of which he was the president. He continued successfully in the banking business until the fall of 1877. In 1878 he removed to Tombstone, Arizona, and again became interested in mining. In 1879 he went to Old Mexico and returned to San Diego by way of San Francisco, where he was engaged in the newspaper business in 1881. In 1882 he went to Calico and became interested in mining again. He was one of the organizers of the Temecula Land and Water Company in 1884. He removed to Murrietta, where he has been engaged in real estate and banking ever since. He was made a Mason in 1870 and became an Odd Fellow in 1872; he is also a Knight Templar. He has held the office of school trustee, and has been prominent as a politician. He has seen a great deal of frontier life and is a thorough business man. He is the historian of the Murrietta Historical Society, and was a leader and influential in aiding in the construction of the new school-house. For some

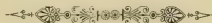


time he has used the Government instruments in taking the meteorological observations.



**R**OBERT W. BOLLEN, the Murrietta Postmaster and merchant, was born in Lockbridge County, Virginia, October 11, 1824. His father, Edward Bollen, and his grandfather were residents of Rockingham County, but the family originally came from England. His grandfather and two of his brothers were in the war of the Revolution. They were at the battle of Fort Meigs when the English undertook to cross the ditch in front of the fort but were repulsed. Mr. Bollen's mother was Polly (Beaty) Bollen. They had a family of ten children, of whom Mr. Bollen was the youngest. Three terms of school of three months each was the extent of his educational advantages. When twenty years of age he acquired the carpenters' trade and also some knowledge of the blacksmiths' trade. In 1847 he enlisted in Company F, Third Regiment, Missouri Mounted Volunteers, and was a participant in the war with Mexico. He took part in the battle of Santa Cruz, March 16, 1848. He enlisted as Fourth Corporal and was promoted to Third Sergeant when mustered out. He returned to Virginia, and after two years spent there, he married Miss Sarah Ellen Chevront, a native of Harrison County, Virginia, who was born January 1, 1838. They moved to Iowa, where he engaged in the wagon manufacturing business. Here he was constable and deputy sheriff during the greater part of his stay. In the spring of 1860 he started for Nevada, but the Indians became so troublesome they were obliged to stop at Salt Lake City to winter. While there he took charge of a furniture manufactory and remained two years. In Nevada he did quite an extensive carpenter and wagon-making business. In 1867 he removed to Genoa, Douglas County, Nevada, and dealt in all kinds of wood-work. In 1869 he was elected Sheriff of the county, which office

he held for four years, at the end of which time his health failed and he got a position in the mint in Carson City, first as watch, and afterward captain of the watch. In the year 1885 he removed with his family to Murrietta, California, while it was still in its infancy. He purchased twenty acres of land and built a house and made improvements, planting trees, grapes and shrubbery. He assisted in organizing the Methodist Church, and was one of its first members. He has had thirteen children, but six of whom are living: Eliza Sapronia, born in Lewis County, Virginia, January 8, 1855, and married to Mr. J. H. McCormic. They now reside in Murrietta; Virginia Elizabeth, born February 2, 1858, in Iowa, and married to Mr. J. H. Langley; Sada E., born in Salt Lake City, June 20, 1861; George W., born in Douglas County, Nevada, November 9, 1871, and J. W., born April 20, 1876, in Carson City. Mr. Bollen was elected Justice of the Peace, but resigned that office when he was appointed Postmaster. He keeps a store (dry goods, boots and shoes and notions) and also continues his wagon business. He is a member of the pioneer society of Virginia City, having come to California in 1850. He is also a leading thirty-second degree Mason and a good citizen.

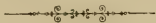



**D**R. C. E. LAWRENCE, Murrietta's druggist and physician, was born in Toronto, Canada, January 4, 1859. His father, Charles Earl Lawrence, was a native of New Brunswick. The Doctor's grandfather, Captain John Lawrence, was a soldier in the king's army, and for his loyalty received a grant of lands in Fredricton, New Brunswick. He received his commission from King George III, and his grandson, Dr. Lawrence, has all the documents in his possession. The commission is in the old-style print and is dated August 1, 1787. While a young man the Captain fought a duel, and succeeded in wounding his antagon-



onist. The Doctor's mother was born in Ireland, February 13, 1830. When she was five years old her parents moved to Canada. Her father was a captain of militia, as was the Doctor's father.

Dr. Charles E. Lawrence, the subject of this sketch, was educated in Toronto, Canada, and graduated at Victoria University. On account of poor health he came to California, and afterward selected Murrietta for his home and the field of his practice. He arrived November 11, 1885, and found few in the town before him. In 1886 he built his drug store and stocked it with drugs, which he still owns, and practices his profession in connection with the business. He is surgeon and physician of the railroad company at Murrietta, and is also surgeon of the Independent Order of Foresters. The Doctor enjoys the respect and confidence of his fellow townsmen and is in every way deserving of it.

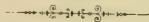


 **CHARLES E. YORK** is a descendant of Sir William Wimell York, of Gurnsey Row, London, England, two of whose offspring came to America and landed in Maine: one remained there and the other went to New Hampshire. Mr. York's grandfather was raised in New Hampshire, and his father, Ezekiel York, was also a native of the same State. After becoming of age he removed to Bangor, Maine, where he was a dry-goods merchant for many years. He was also an accomplished musician, playing the flute and the clarinet. He played with old Ned Kendal, and for many years played in church. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Fifth Maine Regiment and went to the field in Virginia. He served one year, when he was discharged for disability, having contracted rheumatism by exposure at the first battle of Bull Run. It ultimately caused his death, the rheumatism going to his heart. He was married to Miss Nancy Davis, a native of Effingham, New Hampshire, and had three children:

James Warren, now a merchant in Grand Rapids, Michigan; Mary Adelaide, now in Maine, and Charles E., the youngest, the subject of this sketch, born in Augusta, Maine, September 1, 1844. He was attending the high school at Biddeford when he enlisted, July 1, 1861, in his sixteenth year, as drummer boy in the Coast Guard Heavy Artillery. At the expiration of four months he was sworn into the United States service and remained one year. He was mustered out, was home two weeks, and enlisted in the Twenty-seventh Maine and was promoted to drum major. He was eleven months in that regiment and then went with the colonel of that regiment to the Portsmouth navy yard and was there three months. He next enlisted in the Second Maine Cavalry and participated in all of its engagements. The regiment was sent to New Orleans: one portion of the battalion was sent up Red river, his portion of the battalion was sent after guerrillas. He was taken seriously ill. Five of his comrades went with him to the hospital and he alone came out alive, although he was at one time given up for dead. He suffered from the effects of that sickness for years. He was mustered out of the service December 6, 1865, and soon after engaged in the mercantile business at Biddeford, Maine. During this time he studied music and from there went to Boston, where he finished his musical studies and became a teacher of instrumental music. He continued in this business until 1874, when Secretary of War Belknap made a special order appointing him band master of the Eighth United States Cavalry, and he filled the position five years. He then removed to Brownsville, Texas, where he engaged in business, dealing in books, stationery, Catholic goods and sheet music. Soon after embarking in this business the yellow fever visited the town and business was completely destroyed. Persons were not permitted to go either in or out of the town. As soon as he could get away he went north and traveled with his wife throughout the North until 1882. He then located in Akron, Ohio, and opened a

music store. In 1886 he paid a visit to California to attend the G. A. R. convention. After his return home he made preparations to return to the coast. He finally sold out and on December 13, 1887, he came to this coast as special agent of the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati. He became director of the famous City Guard band that made a tour of the United States in the interest of San Diego. He retired from the directorship of the band in August, 1888, owing to his increased insurance business, being made associate general agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In connection with his insurance business he was one of the experts to investigate the county records of San Diego. October 12, 1888, he was commissioned Major and Brigade Inspector of the First Brigade N. G. C., Brigadier-General H. H. Boyce, commanding. He instigated and organized the San Diego Rifles. He joined the G. A. R. at its organization and was Junior Vice Commander of his post. He was special Aide-de-camp Department of California. He is Past Senior Vice Commander of the Seventh Inspection District of California. He is Past Aide-de-camp and acting Assistant Adjutant General Department of Ohio, and compiled the work of the G. A. R. of that department for the year 1886. He has always been active in G. A. R. work and is a member of Heintzelman Post, No. 33. He is an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar; nor is he slow on hand in the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school, and with his instrument swell its song of praise. He was married in 1867 to Miss Ellen F. Willis, of Biddeford, Maine. She died at Boston, February, 1874, of consumption. In 1878 he was again married, to Mrs. M. Z. Cunningham, of Brownsville, Texas. They have had three children, but two of whom are living: Charles Warren, born November 16, 1880, in Decatur, Illinois; Ralph Edwin, born in Akron, Ohio, in 1884. Mrs. York's parentage is Swede and American. Her father came from Sweden when nineteen years

of age and located in southern Texas. Both he and his wife were with General Taylor in his conquest of Mexico, and Mrs. York was born at Bagdad in 1848. They left the army, and he opened a mercantile business in Rio Grande, where he became influential and accumulated a large property. He was in the Texas Legislature, and while there introduced the free-school bill and procured its enactment, and it became a law. He then retired from public life. He was a man of learning, an author and a poet, and talked four languages fluently. His wife was a very beautiful woman and a faithful wife, assisting him in all his work. Professor York is leader of an orchestra of San Diego and enlivens many of the public gatherings of the city with the choicest of sweet music. He is a talented and cultured musician and his place in the city would be difficult to fill with another so ready and public-spirited.



JAMES P. JONES, of San Diego, is one of the hardy sons of the State of Maine, born in Madison, Somerset County, March 10, 1834. His ancestors were from York, England. His grandfather, John Jones, was a native of Vermont, and his son, James Jones, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Montpelier, where he was a lumberman and a blacksmith. He married Johanna Heald, daughter of Oliver Heald of Concord, Massachusetts, and had a family of ten children, seven boys and three girls, six of whom are still alive. Mr. James P. Jones was the oldest of the family. When seventeen years of age he left home and went to Boston, where he became a mail-carrier and stage-driver, carrying the mail from Malden to Boston. When nineteen he became a fireman on a steamboat, and after three years was made first assistant engineer on the steamer Governor. In November, 1861, he went aboard the war steamer Sagamore as fireman. The following June he was disabled by the bursting of a steam pipe. In spite of the heat and scalding water

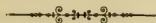
he remained at his post and saved his ship. His feet and legs were so scalded that the skin and much of the flesh came off and he was eight months in recovering. He received the thanks of the officers of the ship for his presence of mind and bravery. Before having fully recovered he was sent aboard the Hendrik Hudson as engineer and assisted in taking her to New York, and from there to Boston. He was then relieved from duty and was ordered to report once a week, which he did until his term expired. November 26, 1863, he bought a farm at Bath, Maine, and farmed for two years. He then sold out and engaged in the fine-arts trade in Boston, where he continued three years, and then removed to Albany, New York, and remained there three years. Then he sold out and engaged in portrait-painting until 1873, when the health of his wife induced him to come to California. She was a consumptive and had lost five of her brothers and sisters by that relentless disease. He took his family out to San Bernardino in May, 1874, and they settled on 160 acres of Government land and engaged in the bee business. He remained there until 1881. July 13, 1874, while engaged in blasting a rock a premature explosion so injured his hand and arm that it necessitated the amputation of the hand. He then moved into San Diego, where he bought a home, and his wife fully recovered her health. He was soon elected Justice of the Peace and after fifteen months was appointed by the board of supervisors, superintendent of the County Hospital, which position he held for over a year. Soon after he was again made Justice of the Peace and was elected to that office three terms. At last his business became so driving that he resigned the office to give his undivided attention to his own business. He had bought and platted the Silver Terrace addition to the city of San Diego. After disposing of a considerable portion of this property he built a fine home on six acres of the land. He has fine grounds planted to shrubs, flowers and trees, with a fountain and fish pond, and his residence is one of the most

beautiful in the city. He has also added another subdivision to the terrace known as J. P. Jones' addition to Silver Terrace.

Mr. Jones was married June 20, 1858, to Miss May T. Blackman, daughter of Nathan Blackman, of Sidney, Maine. They have one child, Etta M. Jones, born July 22, 1867. She is married to J. H. Simpson, Jr., and resides in San Diego. Mr. Jones is a charter member of Heintzelman Post, No. 33, and is Past Post Commander and now Commander of the Seventh Inspection District Encampment. He belongs to the A. O. U. W. and to the Knights of Pythias. While in New York he belonged to the United Sons of America. He is an enthusiastic lover of and believer in the great future of the town of his adoption and is wide awake to her interests.

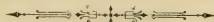
ORATIO S. MASON was one of the original purchasers of the town site and one of the first citizens of Murrietta. He was born in New York, December 25, 1830. His ancestors came from England before the Revolution. Mr. Mason's father, Hale Mason, was a farmer and was born in 1778, and was married to Miss Debora Henderson, of New York. Her family were from Connecticut and were of Scotch descent. She was married to Mr. Mason in 1799 and had a family of ten children, of which Mr. Mason was the youngest. He was raised and educated in western New York. When he was sixteen years of age he entered a store as clerk, where he remained for six years. In 1852 he came to California and settled down in Alameda County, where he engaged in farming for eight years. In 1861 he went to Nevada and settled in Carson City, where he did a successful business for twenty-five years. In 1886 he came to Murrietta and purchased an interest in the Murrietta ranch. They subdivided the property and sold lots, and have been the promoters of the growth of this beautiful village. Mr. Mason has made a nice home near the town,

has planted shrubs, flowers and fruit, and designs to engage in fruit culture on a large scale. He was married, in 1858, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Cheney, who was born in Cortland County, New York, in 1838, and was the daughter of Mr. David J. Cheney. The result of their union is four children: Cathro M., born in Alameda County, in 1861; Edwin H., born in Carson City, Nevada, in 1866; John C., born in Carson City, in 1868 and Frederick L., born in Carson City, in 1882. In 1865 Mr. Mason became a Free and Accepted Mason, and has been a leading Mason for many years. He has held nearly every position in the order and was elected an honorary member of the Masonic Veteran Association of the Pacific coast.



**D**R. HOMER L. WELLS, San Diego, is a native of Perysylv, Richland County, Ohio, born October 30, 1839. His grandfather was born and raised in New York. His father, James Wells, was born in Madison County, New York, October 10, 1796. They were of English descent. His mother, Sarah (Van Buren) Wells, a cousin of President Van Buren, was born in Madison County, New York, March 28, 1801, and was married to James Wells December 25, 1818. They had eight children, of whom the Doctor was the youngest but one. His early days were spent in Kalida, Putnam County, Ohio, where he attended the public schools until seventeen years of age. He was then sent to the academy at Fox Lake, Wisconsin. He graduated at the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, in 1878, and received lectures on temperaments by Professor Powell. Dr. Wells enlisted as a private soldier in the army of the Republic on September 2, 1861, in Company A, Fifty-seventh Ohio Volunteers, Captain A. B. Rice (afterward General Rice) in command. He was in the following engagements: battle of Shiloh, April 6, 7 and 8, 1862, in which he had command of Company A; on the 8th was in the advance on Corinth, Missis-

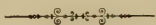
sippi; was at the Russell How skirmish; was in the skirmish at Morning Sun, June 30, 1862; was at Vicksburg on the Chickasaw Bayou, on December 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31, 1863, and January 1, 1863, and constituted a part of the rear guard on the morning of January 2, 1863, during the evacuation; was at the battle of Arkansas Post, January 10 and 11, 1863; he was also in the siege of Vicksburg under Generals Grant and Sherman, and at the taking of Vicksburg was one of the first men inside the lines when they surrendered. He remained there until the close of the war. in camp and garrison duty on detached service. He was promoted three times, first to Third Sergeant, then First Sergeant and then First Lieutenant. When he was mustered out he went to his old home, and from there to the medical college for the years 1865 and 1866. After graduating he went to Van Wert, Ohio, and remained two years. He went from there to Kansas, and was coroner and surgeon of the Second Kansas National Guards and United States Examining Surgeon. He came to San Diego September 20, 1877, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He belongs to the G. A. R., and is a member of Heintzelman Post, No. 33. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and of the Knights of Pythias of Kansas. The Doctor is a Baptist, but has not yet united with the church in San Diego.



**M**H. C. ECKER, of Coronado, was born near Allegheny, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1849. When four years old he went with his parents to Gallipolis, Gallia County, Ohio, where he improved the advantages of an academic education, later attending the Law School in Cincinnati, graduating in 1874. He then returned to Gallipolis, where he practiced law until 1887, when on account of poor health his attention was turned to California, and he came out in February of that year, spending nine months at San Jose.



In December of that year he came to San Diego and, the climate being beneficial, opened an office and resumed the practice of his profession in general law. He is a resident of Coronado and is deeply interested in the welfare of the city of San Diego. As to climatic influences, although living at sea level he experiences no dampness therefrom; and he finds the sea breezes of the Pacific extremely soothing and healing to his particular trouble of throat and bronchial tubes and asthma. He is a member of the Rose Commandery, No. 43, of Gallipolis, Ohio.



**D** N. BUCHANAN.—On the hillside west of Murrietta may be seen a picturesque California home. This beautiful residence site, containing sixty acres of land, was bought by Mr. Buchanan of the owners of the town site, and it was the first purchase made by an actual settler. The buyer showed his good taste in making the selection, as he has since sold half of the original purchase for what the whole cost, leaving him his beautiful homestead clear. He was born in Danville, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1849. His grandfather, David Buchanan, came from Scotland and settled in Pennsylvania; his wife was Rebecca Hatfield, an English woman. Their son, David Buchanan, was born in Perry County, Pennsylvania, and was a land owner and farmer. He was married to Sarah N. Kepner, who was born in Perry, and was of German descent. They had a family of six children, all of whom are living. While a young man, the subject of this sketch learned several trades; first tanning, then plastering, then cabinet-making and carpentry. He now carries on a ranch, is a contractor and builder, manufactures Robit fence, and sells and sets up both the Adams and Splendid windmills. He was married in Perry County, Pennsylvania, May 2, 1870, to Miss Mary Snyder, who was born in Perry County, in 1851. Her father, Emanuel Snyder, was a farmer and native of Pennsylvania, and was of German descent. Mr.

Buchanan's family consists of five children: Sarah E., born in Perry County October 8, 1871; David E., born in Dauphin County, July 28, 1875; Allie J., born in Perry County, October 30, 1876; Catherine E., born in Grand Island, Nebraska, January 6, 1885, and Josie Mabel, the nice baby, born in Murrietta August 21 1889. He removed to Nebraska, where he followed his business in several different places, but finally lost his health. He was sick with the neuralgia during the years 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1884, and removed to Murrietta, California, where he arrived November 15, 1884. On February 5, 1885, he bought his land and built the first residence, in which he now resides. Both himself and wife, and the two oldest children are members of the Methodist Church, of which he is class-leader and steward. Mr. Buchanan has found that "a man's life does not consist in the abundance of things which he has," and he carries about with him a cheerful, pleasant smile, indicative of the peace within.



**F**RANK H. CARPENTER is not only a pioneer of Perris, but also a native of California. He was born in San Joaquin County, January 5, 1859. His father, Ira Carpenter, was a native of Ohio. He came to California in 1858, and settled near Stockton. In 1856 he married Miss Mary Heald, daughter of Amos Heald, a resident of New York. Their son, the subject of this sketch, received his education at Stockton in the public schools, and followed farming for several years. He and his father were also contractors in Los Angeles and many of the beautiful streets of that city were graded by them. In 1884 he came to Perris with his mother, and located a Government claim of 160 acres adjoining the town of Perris, which he improved until the town started. He then platted a part of it to extend the town "Carpenter's Addition to Perris." When Mr. Carpenter first came into the valley where Perris now is, there were only two or three houses near



him: Mr. M. Lutz, Mr. L. D. Reynolds and Albion Smith. Mrs. Albion Smith, his aunt on his father's side, and Mr. Carpenter built the first main building, a two-story hotel, that was built, which has since been enlarged. He afterward sold his interest to Mrs. Smith for a stock of general merchandise at Pinicute. He moved the goods to Perris and opened the first store, at that place, in a part of the hotel building. He continued the business for two and one-half years, and was the first Postmaster in that place, at the end of which time he sold his store business and engaged in the real-estate business. In March, 1888, he bought the Perris livery stable, which he still owns. He was married, August 20, 1888, to Miss Ada M. Peebles, who was born in Lovilia, Iowa, in 1865. Her parents are George Peebles and Mary (Wray) Peebles. Her father was a farmer and school-teacher, and her brother, Ed. L. Peebles, is a member of the staff of the San Diego County *Reporter*. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter have one child, Charles Casper, born in Perris, July 7, 1889. Mr. Carpenter is a charter member of the Independent Order of Foresters, organized in Perris. When he came to Perris he brought four horses, two cows and farming implements. He now owns 620 acres of land, 175 town lots, and a well stocked livery stable, and has accomplished this in six years. He is one of the leading, reliable and successful business men in Perris.



**T**HOMAS J. CAPPS has been a resident of San Diego since 1885. He was born in Knoxville, Tennessee, July 6, 1827. His ancestors were from England. Mr. Capps' grandfather was a native of Virginia, born in 1752, and died at the age of eighty, in St. Clair County, Alabama. Mr. Capps' father, Caleb Capps, was a native of Tennessee, but had a large plantation in Alabama. He was in the Creek war under Jackson. His mother, Margaret (Hood) Capps, was a daughter of Aaron

Hood and a cousin of General Hood. She was married to Mr. Capps in 1832, and the union was blessed with seven children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fourth. He spent his young life in Alabama and Tennessee, on the farm, where he plowed and hoed, cradled and mowed and sowed, and on Sunday went to the Baptist Church. He was sent to the University of East Tennessee at Knoxville. Boys were selected and sent to be educated by the State as cadets are sent to West Point. He graduated in 1854, and was made Master of Arts by the same university in 1856. He taught in the high school and read law till 1860; he also read law with Casper W. Bell, and was licensed to practice, and when the war broke out he was practicing law at Rutledge, Tennessee. He was offered the commission of Major in the rebel army, but would not accept. He was treated kindly by the rebel leaders, and his opinion had often been asked in regard to the result of the war. He told them he was in sympathy with all the rights of the South, but that the United States Government had never infringed on any of them. He held the Union paramount to all other questions and that the United States must ultimately triumph. For this stand he was respected by his friends, but for some reason not known to him he was notified by the Provost Marshal to report to the rebel conscript camp as a high private for duty. He had no alternative but to flee to the woods. He sent his wife and two children to her father, who lived near Campbell's Station, and left everything else behind him. He kept in hiding during the day, and was concealed by a Union family through the night, and at twilight of the next evening, being fully prepared with a haversack of provisions, he repaired to a secret meeting of the Union men of Granger, Jefferson and Hawkins counties, in a secluded spot called the Indian Old Fields. By midnight there were about 1,200 Union men assembled. Each man had a haversack full of provisions. Mr. Capps had taken two drinks from his bottle of apple-jack, and as he was unused to drinking it had

made him about half drunk. Being a little stupid he sat down by a pine stump. Just then some one got up on the stump and addressed the promiscuous multitude, and in conclusion made a motion that Prof. Capps act as their leader and tell them what course to pursue. Mr. Capps then took the stump and alluded to the gravity of the situation and the dangers surrounding them, thanked them for the honor conferred on him, and said they would find him at the gap of the fence next the road; there he would form them in line four deep, and would carry them through to the Union lines or to h—. They had to travel 150 miles before getting to the Union lines. Through byways, through woodlands and hills, they made their way by day and night, having frequent skirmishes with squads of rebel cavalry, and at one time they captured a whole company of rebels, taking their horses and guns and ammunition, but treated them well and took them along with them. They were headed off, however, by four regiments of rebel cavalry under Mosby, near Cumberland Gap, in Powell's valley, just at the foot of Cumberland mountains, where they had a desperate rough-and-tumble fight, forty on each side being killed, and Mosby wounded, and being surrounded on all sides, with 100 picked men he cut his way out and got into the fastnesses of the Cumberland mountains, and was safe. He was elected Captain of the company and joined the First Tennessee Cavalry, forming Company F of said regiment under Colonel Johnson at Camp Garber, on Cumberland river in Kentucky. He was at the capture of Cumberland Gap June, 1862, and was on the retreat from Cumberland Gap under Generals George Morgan and De Coursey. He resigned his commission of that regiment, went to Lexington, Kentucky, where he raised and drilled a regiment of Tennesseans, in which regiment, through General Burnside, he was promoted to Colonel. They went to Camp Nelson, and the Government stores at Lexington were left unprotected.

The Confederates, under General Scott, were

marching on Lexington to capture and destroy our Government stores there. General Hardest, being apprised of General Scott's move, telegraphed General Mott to send every available man on double-quick to protect Lexington. There was at Camp Nelson two parts of Michigan regiments of cavalry and part of a Kentucky regiment, and there were four batteries of artillery. General Mott being sick, Colonel Capps took command of them and went on double-quick to Lexington, got there just in time, marched out on the Richmond road to Ashland, there formed a line of battle and held Scott in check until next morning, when they were largely re-enforced by General Sanders, who took command. They moved on Scott, had a fight at Manchester, defeated him, capturing a large number of prisoners; followed the retreating rebels up, and captured squad after squad until Scott got away with no more than a corporal's guard. They sent the prisoners north, where they were well fed. The commands all returned to Camp Nelson. Then General Burnside planned his expedition to capture Knoxville and Cumberland Gap. Colonel Capps was sent with his regiment with others to invest Cumberland Gap on the west side. After General Burnside had captured Knoxville he invested Cumberland Gap on the east, thus penning up about 6,000 rebels, under General Frazier, in the Gap; but the rebels had more to eat than the Union forces, as they had thousands of bushels of wheat and a good water-mill to grind it. The only chance was to starve them out, as an assault would have been suicidal. Our heroic boys were equal to the occasion. About 200 picked men made their way into the mill, and with turpentine balls and matches set the mill and stores on fire and burned them up. General Frazier then surrendered his whole command, and our forces had the Gap again. General Burnside then detached him and his regiment to go on an expedition to burn bridges up into Virginia along the East Tennessee & Georgia Railroad. On the way up they had a fight at Jonesborough

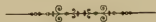
with Pegram's command, routed them and then went on up in Virginia, burned the bridges, destroyed the wires and returned to Greenville.

About that time the battle of Chickamauga came off, and General Burnside with his whole command was sent to Knoxville, and from there went further down and were met by Longstreet with an overwhelming force. They fell back to Campbell's Station and made a stand and a desperate bloody resistance. They then fell back to Knoxville and commenced fortifying, and kept Longstreet at bay for twenty-one days. Their supplies were almost wholly exhausted and condition hopeless, and they expected to have to surrender the next day and go to Richmond as prisoners of war, when during the midnight hours their noble scout, Reynolds, came in from General Grant, at Chattanooga, informing them that they had won Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain and dispersed the rebels, and General Sherman was on his way to their succor, and to hold Knoxville at all hazards, to the bitter death, which they did till next evening. Late the next evening they heard the booming of Sherman's cannon in the far distance, and by daylight Longstreet made a desperate onslaught on Fort Sanders, was desperately defeated, and in a few hours was on his way retreating up the country, and Sherman's old veterans were marching into Knoxville, the bands playing Hail Columbia and our batteries playing on the retreating ranks of the rebels, and East Tennessee was saved. Colonel Capps was wounded in the wrist by a piece of shell and was one month in the service that he rode with the bridle rein over his arm until gangrene set in and he was discharged. He then went to Central Illinois, where he engaged in the practice of law, at Shelbyville, for fifteen years, when he moved to Denver, Colorado, in 1878. In 1884 he left Denver with his three sons, having three guns, a covered wagon and a complete camping outfit, and traveled all over the western country, stopping among all kinds of people in nearly all kinds of places, never being molested in the least, and finally bringing up at San Diego in 1886.

He was married to Miss Caroline Morris, and to them were born the following children: Kate Ann, born December 15, 1858, in Knox County, Tennessee; Edwin M., born December 25, 1861, in Knox County, Tennessee; Eugene E., born March 24, 1864, in Madison County, Kentucky; Arthur V., born March 4, 1869, at Shelbyville, Illinois. After being left with her parents Mrs. Capps remained nearly a year, and, contrary to the advice of her friends, took her little children and started out to find her husband. When told that it would be a hazardous undertaking she said, "Where there was a will there was a way." She traveled in a small wagon by night and by day through a country beset with lawless men and guerrillas, down in the ravines, up through the mountain steepes, over almost impassable roads, until she reached Kentucky, when she was captured by a rebel regiment. When she heard shots and saw cavalry men making a rapid charge, and the stars and stripes flying, she scarcely knew what she was doing; but she found herself standing up in the wagon waving her handkerchief to the victorious boys in blue. It was a mounted regiment of Ohio infantry that had pounced upon the rebels, driven them back and rescued her and her children and brought them through to the Union lines. She found her husband, and General Burnside furnished her with an ambulance, and in that way she followed the army and sewed on buttons and mended rent clothes for the soldiers and was nearly worshiped by the men. As soon as a battle was over she was on the field to see if her husband was safe and to do what she could for the wounded. She died December 15, 1879. She was a good mother and a faithful wife.

Colonel Capps stayed with the children until they were all grown, and in 1887 married Miss Augusta K. Skelley, a resident of Riverside, formerly from Canada. He became a Mason in Tennessee in 1852, and joined the G. A. R. when it was first organized, and has been a member ever since. He is now a member of Heintzelman Post, No. 33, G. A. R., at San

Diego, California. Such a man may be justly proud of his loyalty to the Union and his fight in its defense. He is now about sixty-three years of age, in the full vigor of mental and physical ability. He is in easy circumstances, surrounded by all of his children, enjoying a quiet old age, in the sun-kissed vales of Southern California, under the flag of the Union, whose folds now cover all the States and gives protection to all.



**H**OOK BROTHERS & OAK.—In the latter part of the year 1887, Mr. Ora Oak was looking over Southern California for a place to engage in business. After considering the merits of the many new places that were starting in California at that time, he returned to Oakland, most favorably impressed with San Jacinto. In San Francisco he met Mr. Joseph F. Hook, an old acquaintance, who was also desirous of exchanging city for country business, and they went to San Jacinto with the intention of going into business there. But the real-estate values being too high they went to Perris. There they met Mr. George S. Blethen, from whom they bought the property on which they have since built. The bargain was closed for block 3, January 3, 1888. In the months of February and March following they put up their store, and in April, 1888, the Perris Valley Supply Company's general merchandise store was opened. In August of the same year they bought the ground and built their warehouse and side-track. In addition to their general store business they handle wagons, agricultural implements, lime, cement, and are wholesale dealers in hay, grain, honey, etc. From their start they grasped the idea of what Perris needed in the way of a supply store, and their success has been beyond their highest expectations. The men who compose this firm are hard-working, pushing men, who do business on the live-and-let-live basis, and not only have their eyes been wide open to their own interests but

also to the development and growth of their town. They have been leading factors in the improvements already made in Perris. The firm consists of Joseph F. Hook, Albert W. Hook and Ora Oak. They are all natives of the State of Maine, which State has developed so many hardy, self-reliant sons. Joseph F. Hook was born in 1850, and Albert W. in 1856. They came to Los Angeles in 1864, and in 1888 to Perris, where with Ora Oak they began business under the firm name of Hook Brothers & Oak. Mr. Oak was born in Garland, Penobscot County, Maine, June 21, 1851; his ancestors were pioneers of Garland. After attending the public schools of his town, the Foxcroft Academy and a few months in the State College of Maine, he came to California, arriving at San Francisco January 1, 1872, and engaging with the Bancrofts as entry clerk in their large book-publishing house. In 1876 he went to Nevada, where he remained five years, having all the varied experiences of pioneer life. In 1881 he again went to work for Bancroft & Co., spending several years as their representative in Old Mexico. In 1886 he came to Southern California, the country of his choice.

Mr. Oak is an apt illustration of the ability of the American to adapt himself to any phase of life that presents itself. His firm has, in him, a very efficient business man, and they enjoy the trade and confidence of a wide tract of country in their vicinity, which they appreciate. They are deserving of all their success.



**H**ERBERT L. EMERY, of San Diego County, was born in Rockland, Maine, June 30, 1843, son of William S. and Lucy (Spaulding) Emery, both descendants of Scotch-English parents, but natives of Maine. William S. followed the sea, being captain of the fine old bark Louisiana, making successful voyages to Europe, the West Indies, and other foreign ports. He made his first trip to California in 1849 by way of the Horn, bringing freight and



passengers. Like many New England people he was the father of a large family, having fourteen children, eight of whom are now living, four sons and four daughters, of whom the subject of this sketch is the fourth in order of birth, having a twin brother, Henry. He came to California in 1853, then being ten years of age, and with his parents settled in Sacramento. In 1864 he enlisted in the California Volunteers, who for eight months were stationed at the Wilmington barracks, and were then ordered to Fort Mojave, while the regulars at the fort were sent to the front. He remained at the fort two years, doing escort duty to the pioneer wagon trains in defending them against the Indians. In 1866 his company was discharged and he returned to Sacramento. In 1868, in company with his father and twin brother, he went on the Fort Yuma road, on the Colorado desert, and bought up staging stations, where they opened stores under the name of Emery Brothers, which name and connection has been continued through all their enterprises. Becoming familiar with the grazing grounds of the locality they entered the cattle business, through the purchase of their stock from the drivers and exchanging hay therefor. Their interests were extended to Pine valley, through the purchase of school lands then occupied by a Texan, who for \$50 gave up the possession and left the valley. Emery Brothers held possession until 1873 when the Government surveys were made and they took up and purchased 2,000 acres, which comprise the area of available land in the entire Pine valley, that lies at an elevation of 3,700 feet, but is shut out by the mountains from all sea breezes. The valley is subject to heavy frosts and much snow, but having a fine supply of running water it affords a fine valley for the grazing and rearing of stock. They have a herd of 600 head of cattle, which has been vastly improved through interbreeding with the Hereford stock, a small well-knit animal, adapted to grazing and beef rather than milk-forming qualities.

Henry, the twin brother, died in 1888, but

the firm name continues the same. The father and mother, at the ages of seventy-three and seventy respectively, are still living, upon a ranch owned by the subject, in what is called the Alpine district, which is the warm belt of Southern California and extremely healthy for invalids. Mr. Emery also owns a fruit ranch of 100 acres, near Santa Cruz, where he grows the French prune, which he cures on his ranch and markets under the firm name. He is a man filled with New England thrift and enterprise, whose younger days were fraught with great hardships in his pioneer experiences, but is enjoying the fruit of his labors and devotes his time to the management of his several estates.

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EDMOND NUGENT, M. D., F. R. C. S. I., San Diego, was born in County Dublin, Ireland, March 8, 1834, of parents who were natives of Ireland. His father, Edmond Nugent, was an Episcopal clergyman, and his grandfather, Sir Edmond Nugent, was for two terms Lord Mayor of the city of Dublin. The subject of this sketch was educated in Dublin, is a graduate of Trinity College, and in medicine a graduate of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, and in surgery Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, graduating with full diplomas at the age of twenty-one. He left at once for New York, in December, 1855, as surgeon on board the sailing vessel Ontario, a passenger ship, owned by Grinnell, Minturn & Co., of New York, carrying 365 passengers. After a passage of twenty-eight days, much of which was through rough seas which frequently swept the decks, carrying away all the upper saloons and life-boats, they landed in New York with no loss of life. After a short sojourn in New York, the Doctor went to Ontario, Canada, where he remained about three years, practicing his profession.

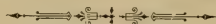
He there married Miss Jane Charlotte Branan, of Ontario, Canada; a native of Ireland, and re-



turned to Dublin with his wife in December, 1859, where he spent sixteen years in practice. He was honored with several Government and other appointments, among them that of Surgeon Agent to the British Admiralty, Examiner at the College of Surgeons, and several dispensary, coast guard and constabulary appointments. In 1875 he returned with his family to Ontario, Canada, where he practiced until 1885, when, on account of the illness of his son, his attention was drawn to the genial climate of Southern California. Arriving at San Diego city in October of that year, he at once began the practice of his profession in general medicine at his present location in the Bakesto block, Fifth street. Seeking a higher altitude for his son, he was attracted to the Alpine district, which is elevated 1,150 feet, called the middle or warm belt, a district most favorable to all classes of invalids requiring an even, dry atmosphere, particularly to those suffering from affections of the throat and lungs. There the Doctor bought a ranch of 320 acres, and he finds the climate particularly adapted to nearly all the fruits of Southern California. The peaches and pears of the Alpine district having a special reputation, he has about eighty acres in fruit, largely in grapes for raisins and wines; also peaches, pears, oranges, nectarines, prunes, olives and walnuts. There are numerous flowing springs in the district, one of which, on the Doctor's grounds, is seven feet deep and twelve feet in diameter, the admiration of all comers, never changing its flow or temperature in summer or winter, but continuous from year's end to year's end, and noted for its purity.

The Doctor has had six children, five of whom, one son and four daughters, are living. His son-in-law, Captain G. P. A. Beabazon, a native of Ireland, now resides on his ranch, but the Doctor now thinks of retiring from active practice, so that he may end his days in peace and quietness in that most delightful of climates, 'neath his own vine and fig-tree. The Doctor has an exceptional and most interesting family. Highly educated and most accomplished, yet

modest and retiring, their agreeable good sense and consistent lives commend them to the highest esteem and respect of those who know them, and to a rare appreciation in the higher spheres in which they move.



**JULIUS C. RIEGER**, one of the bright, intelligent young business men of Perris, and the assistant Postmaster, was born in Germany, March 11, 1861. His father, A. P. Rieger, and his mother, Pauline (Glathar) Rieger, were both natives of Germany. They had a family of ten children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fourth. He received his education in the public schools of Württemberg. When fourteen years of age he went to learn the cabinet-maker's trade, and served a two years' apprenticeship at that business. In 1876 he came to Bloomington, Illinois, where he opened a meat market. He remained here for a year, when he went to Havana, Illinois, where he clerked for five years for the firm of G. T. Meyer & Co. He came to Perris in 1884, and took up a Government ranch of 160 acres, on which he built a house and barn, and planted trees, shrubs, and made other improvements. He remained here one year, when he purchased the Perris *Valley Leader*, and formed a partnership with Mr. E. L. Peebles. He continued the publication of this paper for one year, when he sold it. The paper was the first one published in the place, and he was its publisher the second year of its existence. Mr. H. S. Ehrman was the original owner and publisher. Mr. Rieger then purchased an interest in the firm of Mapes & Coppel, and is now engaged with his partners in running the only exclusive family grocery and provision store in Perris. The postoffice occupies the first corner of their store, and they enjoy a trade that extends eight or nine miles in each direction.

Mr. Rieger was married to Miss Mary E. Theriault, at San Diego. She was born in New Brunswick, December 12, 1869. They have

two children, both born in Perris: Paul, born December 12, 1887, and Elmer, born February 25, 1889. Mr. Rieger is a temperance man, and a member of the Independent Order of Foresters. He is also chaplain of the lodge. He is a trustee of the German Methodist Church, and while the church was being built he was the secretary of the building committee, and both he and his wife are members of this church. He was assistant station agent for one year, and has been deputy Postmaster for four years. He is a quick and obliging business man, and is ever ready to help in all things that pertain to the advancement of Perris.

JUDGE CHARLES F. MONROE, a resident near Poway. To the early pioneers is California largely indebted for its present growth and prosperity, coming as they did when its soil was supposed to be unproductive and the resources of its valleys undreamed of, and here midst hardships unnumbered have they demonstrated to the world that California in soil, minerals and climate embrace the products of the Universe. Among the early pioneers we find the subject of this sketch, who was born in Salem, Massachusetts, February 28, 1842, being the youngest in a family of six children. His father, George Monroe, was by trade a tanner, carrying on business at Salem, and though in advanced life, he enlisted in the civil war, going as Captain of a company in Colonel Manning's regiment of artillery. They were sent to New Orleans, and while landing he was shot from ambush, in September, 1863, dying from the effects of the wounds. The mother of the subject of this sketch, Mary Elizabeth (Massey) Monroe, is a lineal descendant of the first white child, Goodman Massey, who was born at Salem, about 1635. Charles F. resided at Salem until fourteen years of age and was graduated from the old "Hacker" grammar-school. He came to California with his eldest brother, George, in 1856, by the old Nicaragua route. After

his arrival in San Francisco he continued his education at Dr. Durand's private school at Oakland. In 1857 he began his trade of mechanical engineer, serving an apprenticeship of four years with Thomas Ogg Shaw, of San Francisco. In 1861 he took a portable engine and thresher and traveled through Yolo County, threshing wheat, which created great excitement, being the first steam thresher in that country. In 1862 he went to the Coso, Inyo County mining district, which was his first introduction into mining. He was there about two years, but much of the time was passed in fighting the Piute Indians, being the year of the Owens River Indian war, when 900 warriors were held at bay with a mere handful of men. He then went to Placerville, and then to San Francisco, where in 1865 he was appointed deputy sheriff and served until 1868, and that being the year of the great Democratic victory all Republicans were turned out of office, Charles F. among the number.

Mr. Monroe was married in June, 1868, in San Francisco, to Miss Sarah A. Clark, a native of Illinois. He then acted as business manager of the *Golden Era*, a very valuable weekly newspaper with an able corps of writers. The first mine was struck at Julian, February 22, 1870, and on account of the great excitement, Mr. Monroe immediately visited the mining district, prospecting a little, but more particularly in the capacity of mining engineer, and he assisted in erecting every quartz mill in Julian up to 1882. In 1878 he was elected Justice of the Peace at Julian, and was re-elected in 1880 and 1882. December 13, 1882, he was shot in the leg by a disgruntled mining engineer. The ball shattered his leg very badly and amputation was necessary close to the hip. After regaining his health a more quiet life was necessary, and he moved to San Diego in June, 1884, and began the study of law. In November, 1884, he was elected Justice of the Peace of San Diego, and before the term was expired the city became incorporated under fifth class, and he was elected first city recorder. He was re-

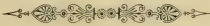
elected to both offices in 1886-'87, respectively, and in 1888 the city changed charter from fifth to fourth class, on account of increase of population. In November, 1888, Mr. Monroe was elected first police judge, holding the office until May, 1889, when he was legislated out of office by the new charter. During the year 1888, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, and since May has followed his profession. During his term of office not one of his decisions were ever reversed. He is now retiring from active practice in view of settling upon a fruit ranch near Poway, which he is improving. February 29, (?) 1889, Mr. Monroe was elected president of the San Diego Pioneers, and he is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men.

**J** H. CRAWFORD, one of the best farmers of Perris, was born near Norwich, Canada, January 27, 1860. His father, John B. Crawford, is a resident and orange grower of Riverside; his mother, Anna P. (Schooley) Crawford, was also born in Canada. They had six children. The subject of this sketch went to the public schools and finished at the Norman School in Dundass. In 1874 he came to California; he landed at Sacramento and went from there to San Francisco, where he staid two weeks and then bought a mule team and traveled all over Southern California for three months, finally arriving at San Diego, and from there he came to Riverside. His father bought there, in 1875, when it was only a little place, in Arington Settlement, a forty-acre ranch, and planted twenty acres to oranges and the balance to apricots and alfalfa. Since, it is all oranges. Mr. J. H. Crawford left there in 1883, and bought forty acres, at \$25 per acre, in Elsinore, planted twenty acres to apricots, ten to alfalfa, and the balance was reserved for nursery. When land advanced he sold the twenty acres of trees for \$750 per acre; for the remaining twenty acres he was offered \$12,000, but did not accept. He took the money he received for his land and

bought eighty acres of land three-quarters of a mile northeast of Perris. Mr. Crawford's regular business is that of fruit-growing. He moved to Perris in 1887, and built a good house and barns, planted grounds, and has one of the most home-like nice places in the whole valley. This is another of the many ranches on which there is no waste land. October 24, 1888, he was married to Miss Lucy A. Hume, a native of Carleton County, Province of Canada, daughter of John Hume, also a native of Canada. Mr. Crawford is a Presbyterian, and Mrs. Crawford belongs to the Congregational Church. They are both very worthy citizens of Perris.

**OLIVER NASON SANFORD**, a prominent citizen of San Diego, was born September 21, 1847, and has been a resident of San Diego since September, 1872. His father, Oliver S. Sanford, for many years interested in railroads, was a native of Newark, New Jersey. The family is of English and Scotch descent. He married Miss Nason, of Hallowell, Maine, daughter of Bartholomew Nason. They had a family of three children, of whom Oliver Nason was the oldest. He was a graduate of the Institute of Technology of Boston. After graduating he went into the New York & New England railroad office, where he remained about two years, and after this had charge of the general ticket office for the same corporation until he came to California, twenty years ago. He settled in Oakland, surveying in that vicinity; the last two years with the Southern Pacific Railroad. In September, 1872, he came to San Diego and was with the Texas Pacific until they gave up work in Southern California. Then for the next few years he spent a large share of his time at El Cajon, where he bought and improved what is now known as the Christian Place. He was with the California Southern during the time of their building. On leaving that road he was elected County Surveyor, which position he held for four years.

The first true graded county roads started under his administration. He has also, for six years held the office of City Engineer which position he resigned January 1, 1889. During his city administration the first graded streets were made, the first street paving and the first sewerage of the city. The first motors and street railroad were built during his administration. He was married in Oakland, California, October 21, 1876, to Miss Fannie Newell Egan, of Hyde Park, Massachusetts, daughter of William Egan. Their union was blessed with two children, both born in El Cajon: William Oliver, born May 30, 1878, and Helen Nason, born February 2, 1880. Mr. Sanford is a Good Templar, a member of the Congregational Church and a member of the Chamber of Commerce. They are a family of culture, refinement and integrity.

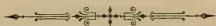


**J**OHAN FALKENSTEIN, of San Diego, was a native of Preston County, West Virginia, born near Brucetown Mills, April 12, 1834. His father, Samuel Falkenstein, was a native of Germany, and came to America with his father when he was eight years of age and settled at Philadelphia. His mother, Ann (Stuck) Falkenstein, was a native of New Jersey. They had a family of eleven children, seven boys and four girls, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fourth. When the war began Mr. Falkenstein lived in a part of Virginia where there was a strong rebel sentiment, and one Colonel Martin made an effort to organize a rebel regiment. At one of their rebel meetings Mr. Falkenstein was offered a first lieutenantcy if he would go with them. He, with others, got on their horses and went home. Later in the season there were such persistent efforts made to get him into the rebel service that he went to Morgantown and October 12, 1861, enlisted as a private in the service of his country in Company C, third Regiment of West Virginia Cavalry. They were mustered and equipped at Parkersburg, Virginia. He served three years and

three months, having been promoted meantime to the position of Quartermaster Sergeant. He enlisted as a private in the service of his country in preference to a commission in the ranks of its enemies. He was with the victorious Army of the Potomac through all its several marches and long and bloody struggles against a very desperate enemy, commanded by a most accomplished military chieftain, Robert E. Lee, excepting the first engagement at Bull Run and the battle of Antietam. While scouting near Monfield, at Sheets Mills, his horse fell and injured his hip and back, from which injury he has never fully recovered. This accident disabled him for about two months, but he staid with his command. Afterward near Culpeper Court House his horse jumped in a trench and fell on him, and he suffered for two months from that fall but did not leave his regiment. At Beverly Ford, Virginia, he was overcome with heat, so that he has ever since suffered with headache when the weather is hot. His first company of seventy-six men was decimated to eighteen able-bodied men, and his second company of ninety-six men had only thirty-six men when it was mustered out. After he was mustered out he enlisted in the Government service as a carpenter and was in that service six months. From there he traveled west through Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, seeking for a home. He settled in Wichita, Kansas, on 160 acres of Government land which he improved and held for about eighteen years. In 1884 he sold out, some of the land selling for \$150 per acre and some for \$200. He then went back to Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and was there two years. He then, in 1886, came to San Diego, where he bought property and built a home. He is now Public Administrator of San Diego County. He was married August 5, 1886, to Mrs. Shepherd, a native of West Virginia, daughter of J. C. and Ann Foreman, and widow of Dr. F. C. Shepherd, who was a most eminent and skilled physician and surgeon. Her ancestors were New England Quakers of English descent. She is a member of the



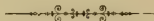
Christian Church. Mr. Falkenstein is a member of the G. A. R. and belongs to Heintzelman Post, No. 33.



**B**EARDSLEY BROTHERS are two enterprising and industrious young ranchers in the vicinity of Perris. Arthur, the oldest of these brothers, was born in Yolo, California, March 22, 1862; Nelson, the other brother and partner in all their farming transactions, was born in Solano County, California, January 21, 1866. Both of these brothers are Good Templars. Their father, E. A. Beardsley, was a native of the State of New York, but lived many years in Illinois and Iowa, and in 1860 he moved with his family to California, and now resides in Lodi, San Joaquin County. He was married in 1854 to Miss Maria Pitcher, and had eight children, six boys and two girls. Only one of the boys are dead. Their father and family removed to the San Jacinto valley in November, 1882, and took up 160 acres of land which is now owned by Nelson. In addition to this he bought a section of railroad land. May 29, 1885, Arthur took up 160 acres of land, on which he has built a house and made other improvements. Nelson is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters at Perris. In 1887 they sowed 260 acres of barley and eighty acres of wheat, and they are now (1889) getting the ground ready to sow 320 acres of barley. The soil of their ranches is a sandy loam and is easily plowed. They have excellent water; one well thirty feet deep and the other well fifty feet deep. These young men enjoy the esteem of their friends and the community in which they live, and will no doubt make capable factors in the growth of the new county in which they have settled.

C. A. Beardsley has been a resident of California nearly all his life, and is now one of the industrious farmers of the great San Jacinto valley. He was born in La Salle County, Illinois, April 4, 1859. His parents, E. A. and

Maria (Pitcher) Beardsley, came to California when he was two years old, in 1861. His school days were spent in the public schools at Main Prairie, Solano County, California. He was raised a farmer. The first four years of his residence in San Diego County was spent in Pleasant valley, and he located his present ranch November 13, 1884. He has built and made improvements on it and sows about 160 acres of grain yearly since he settled in the valley. He was married March 30, 1887, to Miss Hatty Fuster, born in Kansas, August 9, 1864. They have one son: Howard A., born in Pleasant valley, January 11, 1888. Mr. Beardsley is a temperance man, a Good Templar, and a member of the Independent Order of Foresters. He is a worthy citizen.



**W.** GUTHRIDGE, a rancher of Spring valley.—There lived in Jasper County, Indiana, an honest farmer, who in addition to his daily toil week days, preached the Gospel of the Son of God, without money and without price, to his neighbors and the country about him on Sundays. He was a Christian minister and a very strict temperance man at a time when the temperance cause was in its infancy. His name was Harrison P. Guthridge. He was born in Ohio in 1817, and married Emily Williamson, who was born in Pickaway, Ohio, in 1820. They had a family of six children. The father and mother and one child was taken sick with typhoid fever and died in one day, in 1857, and as the neighbors and friends bore them to the funeral it was the saddest day the country had ever seen. Five little orphan children were left. One of these orphans was W. W. Guthridge, who is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Jasper County, Indiana, September 30, 1846. For a time after the death of his parents he lived with his uncle, Albert J. Guthridge, at Urbana, Ohio. When older he returned to the old home, and he and an older brother kept house together. When the war began his



brother enlisted in Company K, Forty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and in one of the hard battles he was badly wounded, captured and was a prisoner in Libby prison. He was finally permitted to go home, and died May 16, 1866. In 1863, when the war had reached immense proportions, and when it had been discovered that to enlist meant hard fighting and great danger, the fires of patriotism and heroism fired the breast of young Guthridge, and when only seventeen years of age he enlisted in Company A, Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was afterward transferred to the Forty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He saw much hard service; was in the battle of Chattanooga, at Mission Ridge, and at the battle of Atlanta, and went with General Sherman from Atlanta to the sea. He went on foot with the army from Louisville to Nashville, to Chattanooga, to Atlanta, to Savannah, Georgia, to Raleigh, North Carolina, and to Goldsborough. Then peace was declared and he marched to Richmond, Virginia, and thence to Washington and participated in the grand review. He was on foot in that great parade all day, with nothing to eat but what the citizens handed them as they passed by. During the time he was a soldier at the front he was under fire a great deal, and was on the skirmish line for weeks at a time. When in one of the engagements near Atlanta, he received a ball across the stomach which gave him a slight wound but not deep, and his clothing was shot several times. At one time, in the panic and excitement of a battle, three of them took fifteen prisoners, including an officer, and carried the fourteen guns and officer's sword back with them to the Union lines. After the war was over he returned home, and in 1867 was married to Miss McCulloch. After five years of married life his wife died. He then went to Missouri and farmed in Daviess County one year. Next he went to Coffeetown, Kansas, and took up a ranch. He was on it four years, when he, leaving his wife with her father in Daviess County, Missouri, sold out and went to Prescott, Arizona, with

stock, and while there he learned of his wife's death; and from there he went to Los Angeles, California, with a team. He went to Carpenteria, Santa Barbara County, and bought land at \$60 per acre. In ten years he sold it for \$400 per acre. He was again married August 11, 1875, in Santa Barbara County, to Miss Emma M. Way. She was born April 25, 1857, in Blue Earth City, Minnesota. She was a daughter of Mr. W. A. Way, who was a native of Waterbury, Connecticut. They lived in Santa Barbara eight years; then on account of Mrs. Guthridge's health they removed to Los Angeles and were there two years. They then came to Spring valley and bought 1,000 acres of land, where they have a very cozy home and are farming it on a large scale. This year he intends to sow 900 acres of grain. They are doing some stock farming also. They have three children: William Alonzo, born in Santa Barbara County, October 7, 1876; Hallet G., born in Santa Barbara County, June 12, 1881, and Emma Pearl, born in Spring valley, February 13, 1886, and died April 12, 1890, of curvature of the spine and consequent brain trouble. Mr. and Mrs. Guthridge are people of refinement, and he is a very hard-working and capable farmer.



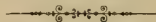
**W**N. HARVEY, a rancher of Menifee valley, was born in Geauga County, Ohio, March 10, 1847. His father, Mr. John Harvey, was born in England, December 25, 1812, and came to America in 1841; his mother, Anne (Short) Harvey, was a native of England, born in 1806. They had six children, of whom Mr. Harvey was the fifth. He attended the common schools of his native State, and when he became a man he took his father's farm to work and carried it on successfully for five years. December 10, 1882, he came to California and stopped at San Bernardino. He went into the mountains and engaged in lumbering and followed that business most of the time for three years. In December, 1885, he came

to Menifee valley, and bought 320 acres of land of the railroad company and built his present nice house and planted trees. He went back to San Bernardino, where he worked for nearly a year, and on March 14, 1886, was married to Miss Nellia Edkins, daughter of Mr. George Edkins. She was born in England, September, 1854. They moved to their present place November 1, 1886. He is sowing his farm to barley and wheat, and having honesty and industry to back him, he is destined to be a wealthy and influential citizen of the place of his choice—Menifee.



**R**OBERT H. LONG, rancher near Perris, was born ten miles south of Corydon (the former capital of the State, and now the capital of Harrison County), Indiana, July 13, 1841. His father was Thomas Long, and his grandfather, James Long, was a Baptist minister. Mr. Long was born in the house that was built by his grandfather. The family were originally from Tennessee. Mr. Long's mother was Anna (Allison) Long. Her parents were pioneers of Allison prairie, eastern Illinois, which was named after them. His parents had eleven children, the subject of this sketch being the youngest. He was educated in the public schools of his State, and when he was twenty-six years of age he removed to Kansas and purchased 160 acres of land in Coffee County. He remained on it three years and then sold it and removed to Indiana. While there he was married to Miss Sarah C. Rickard, February 21, 1871. She was a daughter of Noah and Jane Rickard, and was born May 23, 1851, near her husband's residence in Harrison County, Indiana. Her father, Noah Rickard, was a soldier in the great war of the Rebellion. He was a member of the Fifty-third Regiment, Indiana Infantry, and died at Vicksburg, where he was buried. Her brother, Fielden B. Rickard, also volunteered in defense of his country. He served in the Seventeenth Indiana and was

wounded, but lived through it, re-enlisted and served his country honorably until the close of the war. In 1871 Mr. Long returned to Kansas and bought eighty acres of prairie land and made a farm of it. He remained there until 1880, when he sold it. Here they lost their daughter, Laura C., by diphtheria, and they went to California to get relief from their sorrows. They traveled through the northern part of the State and Oregon. They remained in Lynn County, Oregon, about six weeks, afterward went back to Sacramento by team and returned by train to Iowa and from there to Indiana, where they spent the winter and then returned to Kansas, where they remained four years. In November, 1884, they came to Los Angeles and from there to Colton and then to Perris, where he took up 157 acres of Government land, and has made his home here since. It is a nice tract of land, east of the railroad track and three miles southwest of Perris, on which he raises stock and deals in all kinds of fruit. The births occurring in their family are as follows: The child that died, Laura C., was born February 10, 1872; Emma J., in Kansas, June 20, 1874; Ollie, October 2, 1878; Ida May, March 13, 1880; James A., January 27, 1883, and R. H., January 14, 1886, in Perris. While in Kansas Mr. Long was elected for two terms township trustee. They are very honest, nice people.



**M**AJOR WILLIAM H. BAILHACHE, of San Diego, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio. After leaving school he was trained in the newspaper business under his father's direction, with whom he became associated in 1850 in the publication of the Alton (Illinois) *Telegraph*. He removed to Springfield in 1855 to take the general management of the *Illinois State Journal*, and held that position about eighteen years, except while absent during the war. He was on the most intimate terms with Abraham Lincoln from 1856 until he became President, and the *State Jour-*

nal, published in his home city, was regarded as his mouthpiece. It was during this interval that the State of Illinois was the scene of the most intense political excitement in its history. Lincoln and Douglas were contesting for the position of United States Senator, and engaged in the famous joint debate which gave Mr. Lincoln a national reputation. In 1861 he was commissioned by the President as United States Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain. He served through the war, was brevetted Major, and received the highest testimonials from the Quartermaster-General, United States Army. The records of the War and Treasury Departments will reveal his standing as an officer in the army, and also in the civil service. Removed from Springfield in 1874, and a few years later settled in New Mexico. Was commissioned by President Arthur in 1881 as Receiver of Public Moneys at Santa Fe, which position he held four years. The desire to go West impelled him to proceed to California in 1886, and he has since been engaged in newspaper work. Resides in San Diego.

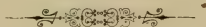
His wife, Adaline, is the eldest daughter of General Mason Brayman, of Illinois, whose history is a part of the history of his country. Her father's ancestors were English, and came to the United States at an early date. Her mother's maiden name was Mary Williams, whose ancestry were English and Welsh, but the American branch belonged to Revolutionary stock. Four children resulted from this union: John Mason, Arthur Lee, Adaline and Wilhelmina Mary. The sons are favorably known in the business circles of San Diego.

The Major's father, John Bailhache, was a native of the Island of Jersey. His paternal grandfather was a teacher; his name was also John. His grandmother's maiden name was Mary De La Perrelle, whose near relatives held high rank in the island. The family history is to the effect that two brothers, John and Nicholas, came from Normandy soon after the conquest of England by King William, and the public records of the island give the name Bail-

hache in the list of the first settlers. John Bailhache, the father of our subject, came to the United States in 1810 to visit relatives in Ohio, and being unable to return, on account of the blockade, he engaged in the newspaper business in Chillicothe, where he edited and published the *Scioto Gazette* many years. While thus occupied he was elected to represent Ross County in the Legislature, and was also chosen Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Upon the removal of the seat of Government to Columbus, he disposed of the *Gazette* and established the *Ohio State Journal*, which he conducted until his removal to Illinois. During his residence in Columbus he was elected State Printer, and also Mayor of the city. He filled a conspicuous place in the early history of Ohio, and exerted an influence second to none in molding a pure and correct public sentiment in the then almost unknown and inaccessible Northwest Territory, at a period when society was in its formative condition. He enjoyed the confidence and friendship of Henry Clay, General William Henry Harrison, and the leading minds of his party in Ohio, and took a very active part in the politics of that State. Few men of his time left a more lasting impression there. He removed to Illinois in 1837, and purchased the *Alton Telegraph*, which he conducted until a short time before his death, September 3, 1857. He represented Madison County in the Illinois Legislature in 1842-43.

The subject's mother, Elizabeth, was the daughter of Rev. Dr. William Heath, of Virginia, whose ancestors were English. Her mother's maiden name was Sarah A. Watson; she was a native Virginian of Revolutionary stock, a relative of the famous Lee family. Judge Bailhache left three sons, the youngest of whom, Arthur Lee, was a Lieutenant in the Thirty-eighth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, and perished during the war of the Rebellion. Our subject's remaining brother, Preston H. Bailhache, is the Surgeon-in-chief in charge of the United States Marine Hospital Service on the Pacific coast.

This history of the Bailhache family in the United States would be incomplete without reference to the sons of our subject's uncle, Nicholas, who came to the United States some years later than his father, and settled in Cambridge, Ohio. He left two sons; John Nicholas Bailhache, the eldest, resides on his ranch, which is a portion of the Sotoyome grant, near Healdsburg, California; and Morgan H. Bailhache, who is the Postmaster of Martinez, California. They are both old and popular citizens of California.




**J**OHAN H. SNYDER, one of the self-made men of San Deigo, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, August 29, 1843. His father, Solomon J. H. Snyder, was a native of Maryland, born near Harper's Ferry, February, 1812, and married Miss Susan Winklepleck. The family on both sides were of German descent. The union was blessed with seven children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the youngest living. His school opportunities were quite limited. The family moved to Kansas in 1854, when it was very thinly settled, and no school-house decked its plains anywhere in their vicinity, so that this young boy was deprived of the opportunities he would have been glad to enjoy. His young life was spent on the farm, having less than nine months of schooling, and that before he was nine years old. In 1860, when he was seventeen years of age, but so small he weighed only seventy-three pounds, he drove an ox team across the plains. In 1862 he enlisted in Company F, Thirteenth Kansas Volunteers infantry. He was mustered in September 20, and was all through to the close of the war. He served in the Army of the West under General Blunt, and was in many skirmishes. The most severe battle he was in was that of Prairie Grove, Arkansas. He had many close calls, but was never severely wounded or injured. He was sick several times but never gave out

bad enough to go to the hospital. After coming out of the service he clerked in a grocery store for awhile. In 1869 he went into the grocery business in Leavenworth, Kansas, on his own account, and in 1873 he sold out and came to California to look for a location. After visiting various localities on the coast, he concluded to locate permanently in San Diego. Believing in the future commercial importance of the city, he invested to some extent in city property, after which he returned to Leavenworth, Kansas, where in June, 1875, he was married to Miss Jennie Whiteley, daughter of Abner Whiteley, late of Springfield, Ohio, and a member of that well-known family of inventors and manufacturers of reapers and mowers. Then he came, with his wife, direct to San Diego and bought the place he now occupies. They have one child living, Minnie, born in San Diego, June 29, 1877. Mr. Snyder is a member of the G. A. R., and belongs to Heintzelman Post, No. 33. He was elected city trustee three times and served six years, and the last term was president of the board; during that term he was a member of the harbor commission and also its president. He built the block known as the Snyder block on 6th street, between E and F, and contemplates building a larger and finer block, in the near future. Mr. Snyder's father was a Lutheran, and one of the originators of the first Lutheran church organizations in Kansas (at Monrovia). He was a vigorous and fluent writer, and did much to make Kansas a free State. He represented his county (Atchison), both in the House of Representatives and the State Senate, and proved himself an able and influential legislator. The settlers in Kansas suffered greatly during the time that the effort was made to make it a slave state. Mr. Snyder, Sr., worked in the field many a day with his gun beside him, and the family lived on grated corn for several weeks. The people who lived in Kansas at that time saw trouble that tried their courage and endurance to the utmost, and such was the furnace through which Mr. Snyder's young life past.



It is not to be wondered at that he has made the tried, self-reliant and true man he is.

RS. MARY F. CHRISTIAN, of El Cajon valley, is a native of Virginia, being born in Jefferson County, near Harper's Ferry, in January, 1832, her parents being Colonel Brockenbrough McCormick and Nancy (Timberlake) McCormick. The former was a native of Virginia. Her grandfather was also a native of Virginia, owned a plantation and was wealthy. He had four daughters and two sons, to each of whom he left 200 acres of land when he died in 1830. The mother was the daughter of Harfield Timberlake, a native of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. McCormick had three children: Mary Francis, Anna B. and Harfield T. Mrs. Mary F. Christian, the subject of this sketch, was the oldest. When six years old she went to live with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Carter, at Fayetteville, Kentucky. Her early education was received in Pleasant Hill Seminary. When fifteen years of age she went to St. Catherine's Academy at Lexington, where she remained two years and graduated with honor; soon after that she traveled with her father, spent a year in Mason, Missouri, then went to Bolivar, Mississippi, where he remained during the winter; then went to New Orleans, thence to Hamilton, Missouri, where her father bought property, and she remained with him until the following fall, then returned to her old home in Kentucky. There was a great freshet in the South in 1849, and the Mississippi river was swollen thirty miles wide. With other young people she made a descent of twenty miles on the river on a raft; the voyage was so hazardous that it made a lasting impression on her mind.

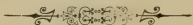
She was married, November 11, 1852, to D. G. Christian, a native of Athens, Fayette County, Kentucky, born August 16, 1824. His father, Thomas Christian, was also a Virginian, and was one of the largest land-owners in that

part of the country, owning 1,000 acres of that beautiful blue-grass land for which that part of Kentucky is famous. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was in General Dudley's defeat. Mr. Christian had received a liberal education, and in 1849, when the gold excitement of California broke out, he was studying law with Judge Robertson at Lexington. He came overland to California with four or five others. He rode a mule and was six months on the journey. They arrived in Los Angeles and found only adobe houses; he and a friend went into the redwoods and sawed out lumber by hand until they had made, in a short time, \$7,000. Then a company of them engaged in turning a fork of the Feather river, expecting to find gold, but were disappointed after having expended nearly all they had made. He then commenced gardening, and returned East, via the Isthmus, to get seeds; and his friends persuaded him not to come again. After being married they resided on a farm that his father gave him, consisting of 100 acres, to which he added 100 more. In 1860 they went to her uncle's who had a large plantation and kept a number of negroes. Soon after the war broke out her husband enlisted; later he was taken prisoner, imprisoned at Louisville, Kentucky, was forced to take the oath of allegiance, and, on giving a bond of \$25,000, was permitted to return to his home. In 1871, being in poor health, Mr. Christian came to California, remaining three months at the San Diego Hotel. Thinking the climate beneficial he wrote to his wife, asking her if she would come to a desert, and, womanlike, she consented. He erected the first house on Florence Heights, which cost him \$3,500. It commanded a fine view of the ocean and at that time was far out of the town, but now the city has grown past it. They remained six years, then went back to Missouri and lived there five years, then came once more to California and settled in Los Angeles County, having bought a home in Artesia. They lived there about two years. Their son, H. T. Christian, seeing El Cajon valley, bought the place



on which they now reside. It contains seventy-three acres, thirty of which are in fruit trees of various kinds and seventeen acres in vineyard, a portion of which is five years old.


Mr. and Mrs. Christian had four children, only four of whom survive, namely: Hartfield T., Dodridge G., Jennie and Mary F. Hartfield is now in the abstract business at San Diego. The father and husband, only two weeks after having settled here, fell from his own windmill and was instantly killed; he was an ardent lover of California. Three of the children now reside at home with their mother, who is a most interesting and amiable lady. She is a member of the Christian Church at Downey, Los Angeles County, California.



**D**R. CHARLES M. JOHNSON, of El Cajon valley, was born in Jefferson County New York, his parents being Stephen and Mary (Pierce) Johnson; the former was a native of Connecticut, and was engaged the larger part of his life in the mercantile business in Jefferson County, New York, and had, in connection with his other business, large lumbering interests. He died at the age of seventy-five years, in 1860. He and his wife were second cousins and descendants of the Pierces and Paynes, who were the founders of the Madison University, New York. They had eleven children, six girls and five boys, one of whom died in infancy. C. M. Johnson, the youngest of the family, was educated in New York and is a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. From college he went into the army as associate surgeon in the Ninety-ninth New York Volunteers. In 1865 he practiced one year in Watertown, then six years at Camp Vincent, New York, then returned to Watertown, where he remained until 1885. During his residence there he was United States Pension Surgeon thirteen years. He was one of the founders of the New York Medical Association, and was sent in 1884 to see a

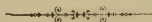
patient in California, remaining three months. The following year he came over to look into the El Cajon and invested there, buying an undivided fourth interest in the Bliss tract, consisting of nearly 2,400 acres. In the spring of 1886 they broke up and planted 500 acres of Muscat vines and the following year 300 acres more, making 800 in all. It is claimed to be the largest raisin vineyard in California or in the world. It is situated on the west side of El Cajon valley, and has several wide avenues through it bordered with cypress, Grevillea and Eucalyptus trees. They have built a packing house and several ranch houses, and have a town site of 150 acres. The principal depot is on it, and several residences. They have upon the mesa 800 or 1,000 acres in ten-acre tracts, considered to be the choicest orange land in the valley. There is also 300 acres of hillside land, partly adapted to olive culture. And they have 150 acres of granite land, containing large quantities of granite rock, suitable for monumental and building purposes; it takes a high polish, and as it is near the railroad tract, will make a valuable industry. The average number of horses used on the ranch is forty. There are about twenty-five men steadily employed, and during the picking season, about two months, there are as high as 200. The railroad runs through three miles of the ranch, and in addition to the town depot they have a mesa station. The principal owners are Dr. Charles Johnson, who is president of the company, and M. S. Marshall, who is superintendent and secretary; each of these has selected a home site of about sixty acres, and Mr. Marshall has built an elegant house and improved the grounds. Dr. Johnson has not yet built, but has reserved a most delightful site for his residence. He is still practicing his profession in San Diego, and is a member of the County and State Medical Associations. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for twenty-five years, and he and his wife are both members of the Baptist Church of San Diego. The Doctor was married in 1867 to Miss Helen

Davis, a native of Adams, Watertown County, New York, born December 30, 1841. They have one daughter now living, born August 12, 1879. They have lost two children. The Doctor is still in life's prime, and has a most promising future.

 **THOMAS HENRY BUSH.**—One of the most prominent of the San Diego pioneers is Judge Bush, who earned his title by honest service upon the bench. His father, Henry Bush, emigrated to America from London, England, where he had been engaged in the mercantile pursuits. He settled at Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, where he lived until the time of his death, which occurred in 1836, in his fortieth year. His wife, Margaret Crowe Bush, was born in county Monaghan, Ireland, in the year 1793, and died at the age of ninety years. This union was blessed with six children, but three of whom survive: Eliza, who married Jacob Fellnagle, and lives in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, has one child; Thomas Henry and Margaret Jane were born June 8, 1831. She lives in Pottsville, and is unmarried. On his father's death the family moved to New York city, where Thomas learned the bookbinder's trade, in the meantime having received a common-school education. He worked for George F. Coolidge & Bro., on Pearl Street, next to Harpers', until he was twenty-one years of age. The gold excitement in California decided him to go to that State. Accordingly he left New York city, January 5, 1853, on the steamer Empire, and came via Colon and Panama with a party of five, consisting of Alexander Buswell, a bookbinder, who died in San Francisco, February, 1889; Addison Wilson, a tailor, who went East in 1885; Peter Finnegan, a livery-man in San Francisco County; Richard Parr, of Albany, New York, who returned home and died there about 1885, and Samuel Eastman, whose whereabouts are unknown to Judge Bush. The fare from New York to San Fran-

cisco was \$125, but they bought tickets to Panama for \$35, hoping to take the opposition steamer from Panama to San Francisco, but on arriving at Panama they were disappointed to find the opposition withdrawn. They were compelled to wait three weeks in Panama, where a fever was raging, which killed about 1,000 persons. They purchased tickets from Panama to San Francisco for \$50. They left Panama February, 1853, and arrived in San Francisco on the steam propeller Columbus, March 1 of the same year. Here Judge Bush first worked for a man named Perkins, putting on a patent fire-proof roof at \$5 per day. He then went to the Campo Seco mines, where he remained for about two months, when he returned to San Francisco. He again went to the mines, being successively at Minnesota Flats, Downieville, Chipp's Diggings, Forest City and Smith's Diggings. After three years spent at the mines he returned to San Francisco and worked at his trade. March 4, 1858, he was married to Ellen Augusta Porter, daughter of Rufus Porter, who was for thirty years in the patent office at Washington. Captain Rufus K. Porter, of Cholla Valley, is her brother. The family were from Massachusetts originally. After his marriage, Judge Bush went to Sausal, Lower California, to run a store at the San Antonio copper mine, but not liking frontier life he with his wife returned to San Francisco. From 1859 to 1865 he worked at his trade in San Francisco, at the end of which time he removed to San Diego, where he has since resided. He first lived on the ranch of R. K. Porter, his brother-in-law, and then removed to Old Town, where he started a general merchandise store. Here he was appointed Postmaster. In 1866 he was appointed County Judge, by Governor F. F. Lowe, to fill the unexpired term of Julio Osuna, which office he held for eight years, being twice elected. He has also held the offices of school and city trustee. He was in the latter office at the time of the Horton purchase. From 1878 to 1883 he spent the most of his time prospecting at Florence and Dripping Springs. In 1883

he returned to Pottsville, where he remained three years, and returned to San Diego October, 1887. He has one child, Bertha, who was born in San Francisco County, in 1863. Judge Bush is now a Notary Public, deals in real estate, and is secretary of the Society of San Diego Pioneers.



**GENERAL S. CADWALLADER** springs from a line of Welsh ancestry dating back for 200 years on American soil. Some of the names, in each generation, have been distinguished in the civil and military history of the country, from its first settlement to the present time. His father, Dr. Joseph Cadwallader, was born in Grayson County, Virginia, in 1801; moved to southern Ohio in 1818; studied medicine under Dr. Samuel P. and Joseph Anthony, eminent physicians and surgeons of Clinton and Highland counties, Ohio; took his degree of M. D. at Cincinnati, Ohio; practiced medicine a year at Portland, Indiana, and moved to Marion, afterward the county seat of Grant County, Indiana, and followed his profession there until his death in 1833. Dr. Cadwallader was the first regular physician who settled there; was the first Postmaster of Marion when the post-route was established from Richmond to Logansport; rode on horseback to Indianapolis to meet the assembled Legislature, and had Marion established as the county seat; and was an active, public-spirited man who contributed largely in developing what was then a trackless wilderness. Dr. Cadwallader married Catharine Cox, who was born at Cox's Mills, Randolph County, North Carolina, in 1802.

Sylvanus Cadwallader, the subject of this sketch, was born near New Vienna, Clinton County, Ohio, November 17, 1825. His father and mother both died the first week in December, 1833. His home was thereafter with his maternal grandparents till 1840. He received a common-school education near the place of his birth, and took a partial academic course at

South Salem, Ross County, Ohio. He was first married at La Porte, Indiana, March 16, 1851, to Katherine Rosamond Paul, born at Danville, Vermont, and lived mainly at Walnut Hills, Ohio, till after her death, in 1856. During part of his residence there he was Postmaster of the suburb. His second marriage, in October, 1867, was to Mary Isabella Paul, still living. His only surviving child is a son by the second marriage, at present professor of mathematics in the San Diego College of Letters, and named Rawlins, after General John A. Rawlins, General Grant's first Adjutant General, Chief of Staff and Secretary of War.

General Cadwallader moved to Kenosha, Wisconsin, in the summer of 1859, and published the Kenosha *Democrat* and the Racine *Press*, until March, 1862. He was city editor of the Milwaukee *News* for about six months after leaving Racine, and was then employed by Messrs. Story & Worden, owners of the Chicago *Times*, to go to General Grant's headquarters, then at Jackson, Tennessee, and procure, if possible, the release of Mr. Isham (a former correspondent of the *Times* and brother-in-law of Mr. Story), from the Alton military prison, where he had been confined several months by General Grant for sending "contraband" news from the army. He was also an accredited correspondent of the *Times*. He secured Mr. Isham's release as soon as he presented the case, and in doing so made the favorable acquaintance of General Grant and staff and was invited to remain at headquarters and witness the pending operations against Holly Springs, Mississippi.

He accompanied the army on what is known as the Tallahatchie expedition, in November and December, 1862; returned to Memphis about January 1, 1863; proceeded down the Mississippi river to Young's Point in company with Captain Prime and Lieutenant (afterward the distinguished General of Cavalry) J. H. Wilson, engineers on the staff, to inspect the canal or "cut-off" in front of Vicksburg, and thereafter remained at headquarters by the special invita-

tion of General Grant, and was in constant and daily intercourse with him, except when absent on short leave, from Vicksburg to Appomattox, from Appomattox to Raleigh, and for two years in Washington city after the close of the war. He was the only war correspondent ever allowed to remain at General Grant's headquarters.

He witnessed the battle of Raymond, May 12; the battle of Jackson, May 14; the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16; the fighting at Big Black, May 17; the investiture of Vicksburg May 18, and all the subsequent siege operations ending in the memorable surrender of that world-renowned stronghold, July 4, 1863.

Some time previous to this he had been employed by Frederick Hudson, managing editor of the New York *Herald*, to write private letters to James Gordon Bennett, Sr., to be used only in shaping, governing and outlining the policy of that paper, concerning military commanders and military operations in the southwest. These letters were an important factor in securing for General Grant the steadfast support of that influential journal—a support which never relaxed for a single day until Grant became President. His private correspondence ended in his leaving the *Times* and devoting himself exclusively to the *Herald*. He gave the name of "Champion's Hill" to the battle fought May 16, because it was on a long timbered ridge on Mr. Champion's plantation. His dispatches were published all over the North, and the name became so fixed in the public mind that General Grant's official name for it—"Baker's Creek"—is scarcely known outside the records of the war department.

At a critical period in General Grant's career during the siege of Vicksburg, General Cadwallader (then holding no commission) rendered him signal military and personal service of a nature which cannot properly be stated here, but the obligation was never forgotten by General Grant and his intimate friends. For this service he was tendered a place on the staff with the rank of Captain, but could not accept it. Until this time his standing at headquarters had

only been that of a favored war correspondent, but thereafter he was accorded extraordinary privileges, which continued until the Union armies were disbanded. General John A. Rawlins, Chief of Staff, Colonel William L. Duff, Chief of Artillery, and General Cadwallader messed together most of the time until they arrived at City Point, in June, 1864. At the latter place he kept open house on New York *Herald* account and ran a private mess of his own.

Speaking of the service rendered General Grant during the siege of Vicksburg, one of the most distinguished Generals on his staff said in a recent letter to General Cadwallader: "You did an excellent day's work, not only for General Grant, but for the country. It gives me great pleasure to add, that to my personal knowledge you were always held by both Grant and Rawlins in the highest personal and official esteem. You were regarded personally as a member of the staff, as you were in fact and deed. I am sure no secrets were ever concealed from you; and in view of your relations with the press, I am confident no higher compliment could have been paid you, then or now."

General Cadwallader rode with the staff; messed with them; had his tents pitched and struck, as for a staff officer; was introduced as a staff officer; often performed important and confidential staff duty; and has in his possession General Grant's written orders, to be used wherever and whenever necessary, directing "all guards and all picket guards, in all the armies of the United States, to pass him at any hour of the day or night, with horses or vehicles; ordering all quartermasters of transportation to furnish him transportation on demand, for himself, servants and horses; and ordering all commissaries of subsistence to furnish him subsistence on demand for himself, horses and servants." In addition to this he has some unused passes, properly written and signed by order of General Grant, having blank spaces in which to write names, by which (when away from headquarters and unknown) he could send whomsoever he



pleased over all the military lines of transportation within General Grant's command.

He was offered many military appointments and commissions, ranging from Second Lieutenant, Second Infantry, United States Army, to a full Colonelcy on General Hancock's staff; but as his pay already exceeded that of a Brigadier General, and his opportunities for serving his country were quite as good in the newspaper field as in the military service, he declined them all, and was never mustered under any commission. As correspondent-in-chief of the *New York Herald*, he had from twenty to forty trained men subject to his instant and absolute orders, and was responsible to the *New York Herald* for all the war news east of the Alleghany mountains.

After reaching City Point there were many reasons, public and private, why General Grant was never allowed to leave his headquarters without some one with him, whose authority to act for him temporarily would be recognized in case of accidents or emergencies. Rawlins, Bowers and Cadwallader came to be the only members of General Grant's first military family in the West, who still remained with him. Rawlins, as chief of staff, was compelled to remain in charge of the army in Grant's absence. The result was that Bowers or Cadwallader almost invariably accompanied him (no matter who else might be along) on all trips to Fortress Monroe, Baltimore, Washington city or elsewhere. General Cadwallader was in the room when General Lee surrendered, and was introduced to him among such of the regular staff as were present, by General Grant. He also accompanied General Grant to North Carolina, and witnessed the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston's army.

He saw the three principal mine explosions of the war—the Fort Hill mine at Vicksburg; the Burnside mine at Petersburg; and the Dutch Gap mine on James River. He was captured twice, but escaped in less than twenty-four hours each time, and before he could be committed to a rebel prison. His first capture was by a

detachment of Van Dorn's cavalry between Collierville and Germantown, Tennessee, immediately after the Holly Springs affair. His second capture was by a company of the Seventh Virginia Cavalry, the Saturday night after the battle of the Wilderness. The dispatches found upon him were of such importance that the Richmond newspapers consoled themselves for the loss of a battle by publishing them in full, to show, as they expressed it, "how Lee was plowing the Yankees under" on the Rapidan. He was in thirty-four battles and engagements of varying magnitude; an orderly was killed at his heels in front of Fort Hill, Vicksburg; one horse was disabled at Cold Harbor, and another killed by a shell at Hatcher's Run; and he escaped from all with a slight flesh wound in the knee from a minie ball while riding across the field under fire, in front of Petersburg, April 2, 1865.

On his return to Washington city at the end of the war, he was chief of the *New York Herald* bureau till October, 1866. General Rawlins and himself brought their families to the capital; rented a large house in Georgetown, and lived together as one family, sharing the expense jointly. He was one of the editors and proprietors of the *Milwaukee Daily News*, and secretary of the Milwaukee News Company from January 1, 1867 to June 1, 1874; was Assistant Secretary of the State of Wisconsin from January 1, 1874 to January 1, 1878; was Quartermaster General of the State of Wisconsin, with the rank of Brigadier General, from January 1, 1874 to January 1, 1876; was financial agent for Drury College, Springfield, Missouri, from 1879 to 1883 inclusive; was on the editorial staff of the *Globe-Democrat*, St. Louis, Missouri, till June, 1884; was superintendent of the Springfield Water Company, Missouri, till January, 1887; arrived in San Diego March 14, 1887; was secretary of the Oceanside Brick and Lumber Company, and of the San Diego Bituminous Paving Company, from April 1, 1887, to September 1, 1889.

By birth and parentage General Cadwallader



belonged to the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, but has of late years been a member of the First Presbyterian Church, Madison, Wisconsin; Summit Presbyterian Church, Barton County, Missouri; the First and Second Presbyterian Churches, Springfield, Missouri; and the First Presbyterian Church, San Diego, California; and was ruling elder in all of these except the First Church of Springfield; was Commissioner from Ozark Presbytery to the General Assembly in 1882, and from Los Angeles Presbytery in 1890; was made a Mason in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1849; was junior and senior warden of Science Lodge, No. 50, F. & A. M., Sandusky, Ohio; was twice Master of Cynthia Lodge, No. 155, F. & A. M., Cincinnati, Ohio; was ex-officio, a member of the Grand Lodge of Ohio for a number of years, ending with 1859; has been dubbed a Knight Templar and Knight of Malta; and in politics is classed as an independent Democrat, or free-trade Republican.



**ANDREW CASSIDY.**—One of the pioneer residents of San Diego is Andrew Cassidy, a native of county Cavan, Ireland. When seventeen years of age he emigrated to the United States, landing at Boston. Having had the advantage of an excellent education in his native land, he was well prepared to accept of a position which was offered him in the Engineer Corps at West Point, under the immediate direction of George B. McClellan. He remained at this point for three years, and from there went to Washington, where he was employed in the Coast Survey office, under Professor Bache. He remained in that position about a year, when he was ordered out to the Pacific coast with a party of five others, under Captain W. B. Trowbridge, of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A. The party came by way of the Isthmus, and landed at San Francisco in July, 1853. They were there engaged for about two months in putting up a self-registering gauge

at Fort Point. Leaving one man in charge, the others started for San Diego. They chartered a schooner and made a series of observations on the way down the coast. They entered the harbor of San Diego, and landed at Point La Plaza, where they put up another gauge, and Cassidy was left in charge. He was stationed here in charge of meteorological and tide observations for seventeen years. During this period he made Old San Diego his headquarters the greater part of the time. In 1864 he saw an excellent opportunity to engage in stock-raising, and availed himself of it; he employed a man to take charge of the details, and only exercised a general supervision until he resigned his position in the coast survey. His ranch, which was then known as Soledad, situated twelve miles from Old Town, contained 1,000 acres of exceedingly rich land. He had on this place at times 1,000 head of cattle. The present town of Sorrento is upon this ranch.

Mr. Cassidy continued in the stock business from 1864 to the beginning of the year 1887. He then sold out all his stock interests and subdivided his ranch, realizing a handsome sum from the proceeds of his land sales. Besides his interests at Sorrento he owns considerable city and suburban property. He served one term as City Trustee in 1865, and again in 1871 was elected County Supervisor for two terms (four years).

In 1853 Mr. Cassidy began a collection in natural history, composed of birds, fishes, reptiles, moths, and all live animals of the smaller species. The collection of fish was particularly valuable, coming as it did from the Pacific ocean, the Colorado river and the Gulf of California. This collection was forwarded to the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, District of Columbia, where his friend, Professor Henry, then held a position.

Mr. Cassidy has been twice married, but is now a widower. He has one daughter, born to his second wife. Besides conducting his large farm interests Mr. Cassidy has been a true friend of San Diego, contributing his share toward the

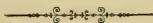
city's material advancement. Personally he is very courteous, and his address marks him as one who has mingled much with men of the world. He is extremely popular among his acquaintances, and everywhere regarded as at once a progressive and substantial citizen.


**D**R. J. R. DOIG, of San Diego.—About the middle of the last century, Mr. Robert Doig came from Scotland to America and settled in Washington County, New York. In 1810 there was born to him in Washington County a son, whom he named James R. He gave this boy a most liberal education, and for many years he held the professorship of languages in Mound College, Illinois. In 1843, he was united in marriage with Miss Grace Rankin, who was also of Scotch descent. Their union was blessed with a family of nine children. He died in 1883, at the age of 73. The eldest of their family was John Rankin Doig, born in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1846; he obtained his literary education at Washington College, Iowa. In 1862, when only sixteen years of age, he enlisted in Company C, Nineteenth Iowa Regiment. At the end of his year's service, in 1863, he was discharged and immediately re-enlisted in the Second Iowa Cavalry, and was with the Army of the Tennessee, in General A. J. Smith's command. General Coon was in this department. The Doctor participated in the battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas, at the siege of Vicksburg, and at the battle of Nashville. He was mustered out in October, 1865, at Selma, Alabama. When he returned home he began the study of medicine and graduated in 1867, at Iowa University, and later graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago. He practiced for some time at Williamsburg, Iowa, and at Des Moines. Then he practiced at Newton, and in 1879 removed to Ellsworth, Kansas, and practiced there until 1886, when he came to San Diego. He has invested here, has a nice home near Florence Heights, and a

good office on the corner of Fourth and C streets. He is very nicely situated and has come to San Diego to stay. He is a member of the San Diego Medical Society, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity in both Temple and Shrine. In 1881 he was united in marriage with Miss Nellie Seaver, born in Canada in 1857. The Doctor is well versed in his profession, has a good practice and enjoys the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens.

**J**OHAN H. GAY, JR., is a native of the parish of Iberville, Louisiana, born March 21, 1853. His father, Edward J. Gay, was born in Liberty, Virginia, but moved to St. Louis, Missouri, in 1821, and was among the first settlers of that town. His grandfather was a native of Stanton, Virginia, and was a pioneer merchant in St. Clair County, Illinois. His son, Edward J. Gay, succeeded him in the business, and was there as merchant all his life, but had business in St. Louis, Missouri, and in New Orleans, Louisiana. They were of English and French descent, and a branch of the family are descended from Pocahontas. Mr. Gay's great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution, under General Washington. Mr. Gay's grandmother was Sophia Mitchell. She was a member of a family whose male members were Methodist preachers for many years. His mother, Lovina (Hynes) Gay, was the daughter of Colonel Andrew Hynes, who was on the staff of General Jackson in his wars with the Indians and at the battle of New Orleans. Mr. Gay's father and mother were married in Tennessee. He received his early education at home, and in 1871 was sent to Washington and Lee College, and was there three years. General R. E. Lee was president of the college. After leaving college he engaged on the sugar plantation in Louisiana, and was there from 1874 to 1885, and then on account of his health came to California, landed in San Francisco, and visited nearly every county in the State, and settled


in San Diego County in 1886. He bought a ranch at Linda Vista, fourteen miles north of San Diego. He has a section of land and is spending considerable money in developing water. His water storage is a success and when generally adopted will revolutionize the agricultural condition of the county. Mr. Gay was married December 20, 1877, to Miss Rebecca P. Connell, a native of Mississippi, born September 6, 1854. She was a daughter of Mr. Lemuel P. Connell, a native of Mississippi; he was a planter and a lawyer, and is now at Natchez, Mississippi. Her mother was Fanny E. Turner, a daughter of Judge Edward Turner. The family were of English descent. Mr. Gay is a member of the Methodist Church, South.



 **H. JULIAN**, a tried business man and pioneer of San Diego, was born in Alabama, October 7, 1834. His father, George Julian, was a native of South Carolina, and was married to Miss Lavina Reice. The subject of this sketch was their youngest child. He received his education at a private school, and at eighteen years of age went to learn the tinners' trade, at which he has worked for thirty years. He enlisted in 1847 in Company A, First Battalion, Alabama Volunteers, under General Scott's command, and served to the close of the Mexican war. After being mustered out of the service he again went to work at his trade in Tuscaloosa, where he remained for two years and nine months. He then went to Tusculumbia, Alabama, and with his brother, William R. Julian, opened a shop and remained there until 1852, when he removed to Sacramento and worked at his trade. After a year he went to Sierra County, and Yuba and Plumas counties, until 1863, when he removed to Marysville and opened business there. In 1864 he removed to Brown's valley and continued business there. From there he went to Dutch Flat, Placer County, and was in business there three years. He then removed to San Francisco and engaged

in the manufacture of pipe for the Spring Valley Water Works. He was there four months, and then came to San Diego in 1868 and opened his present business on the ground where it now is. He has carried on the tin, hardware and plumbing business in San Diego for twenty-one years, and has seen the ups and downs of the growth of this place. Twice his stock and building has been burned to the ground, and each time with the most commendable energy and pluck there has risen out of the ashes a better building than before. In 1862 he was married to Miss Mary M. Swain, daughter of William H. Swain, born in Cincinnati. Mrs. Julian's maternal ancestors were German. They have had seven children, six of whom still survive: Mary B., born in Marysville, Yuba County, California, May 5, 1864; William A., born near Brown's valley, September 10, 1865; George F., born in Dutch Flat, Placer County, December 28, 1868; Charles, born in San Diego, and Arthur Roy, born in San Diego. His oldest son, William A. Julian, is now in business with his father in San Diego, and is a modest and industrious young man, who merits the patronage of his fellow-citizens. Mrs. Julian is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Julian joined the Odd Fellows in 1856, and the Masons in 1870. He is now a member of the board of city delegates for the third term, which consists of two years each. Mr. Julian has also held the office of superintendent of sewers.



 **EDWARD DOUGHERTY**.—Among the pioneers of California we find many who were natives of other lands, who came here to take advantage of its broader resources, and the freedom of thought and speech, and among that number we must class Mr. Dougherty. He was born in Ireland, in September, 1834, being the oldest of a family of seven children. His father was a farmer. Edward came to the United States in 1850, alone, spending the first four years in a lumber camp on the

Susquehanna river, in Pennsylvania, Clearfield County. They scored and hewed timber for market by the old method, using axes and broad-axes. In 1854 he came to California by the Isthmus of Panama. He then went to Calaveras County, where he mined for a time; then started a grocery store at Angel's Camp, and meeting with good success he continued for a number of years. In 1863 he moved to Copperopolis, continuing in the same business for five years. He then went to San Francisco, but on account of his health sought the milder climate of the south and came to San Diego, June 15, 1869, where for fifteen years he was engaged in the liquor trade. He then went into the hay and grain business, and in 1886 entered into the real estate, having made many purchases of land prior to that date.

Mr. Dougherty was married in San Francisco in 1868, to Miss Kate Mullon, a native of county Tyrone, Ireland. They reside in their residence on the corner of Cedar and Columbus streets, San Diego.

**CHARLES M. FENN, A. M., M. D.,** of San Diego, eminent for his culture and skill in his profession, was born June 18, 1835, in Hamilton, Ohio; a son of William and Anna Maria Merwin, who were married December 24, 1833; the father was born June 23, 1807, in Connecticut. He followed the mercantile business all his life. During the thirties he removed to Lacon, Illinois; he died in 1873, at Bloomington, same State; his father, Gamaliel Fenn, was born February 16, 1775. The Doctor's mother was born January 3, 1814. They had three children, of whom Charles M. was the oldest and the only son. The daughters were Francis and Mary Lincoln Fenn. The Doctor's early education was had at Lacon, later in Amherst, Massachusetts. His classical education began at the Illinois College in Jackson and was finished at Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut. He then studied medi-

cine and was graduated at the medical department, University of California, in 1865. He had come to California in 1860. He commenced the practice of his profession in San Francisco, where he remained eight years, and then came to San Diego in the early part of 1869.

He was married June 21, 1872, to Miss Callie D. Archambeau. She was born August 26, 1841, in Los Angeles. They remained in Los Angeles about a year, then came to San Diego, bought twenty acres of land near the city, which they still own. It has been subdivided into town lots. He has served one year as County Coroner and Administrator, and has also been County Physician for several years, and health officer of the city. The Doctor had the degree of Master of Arts conferred on him by the State College of Illinois.

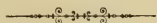
**JOSEPH COYNE.**—The peace and good order of the city of San Diego is chiefly due to the experience of Joseph Coyne, who is now Chief of Police. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 18th of December, 1837. His father died when he was but three years old. He spent the first fourteen years of his life at Cleveland and attended the public schools there. When he was fifteen years of age he went to the mines in Calaveras County, and spent sixteen years in Nevada County. He made a few thousand dollars often and as often lost it. He came to San Diego and went to the Julian mines, where he remained four years. He, with four others, located the Chariot mines, which he worked for about a year, then sold his interest for \$50,000 to Wit Whitney. Mr. Whitney also purchased all the other shares.

Mr. Coyne was nominated by the Republican party for Sheriff, and was elected by 260 majority over Hon. James M. McCoy. He was elected three terms in succession and held the office for seven years. For four years he held the office of under-Sheriff under Mr. Bushyhead. Since



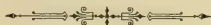
then he has been elected City Marshal three terms of eight months each. He was then elected Chief of Police, and held the office sixteen months. Under the new city charter he was appointed to the same office, which he now holds.

He is a native of Ireland and emigrated to the United States when quite young. Mr. Coyne's parents were also natives of County West Mayo, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Coyne's family consists of four girls, of whom one, Jennie May, is dead; the others are: Irene, eight years old; Belinda Anna, six years old, and Josephine Stephens, two years old.



**L**A FAYETTE FLOOD, of Perris, one of the men who came to California with a baby in his mother's arms, and next to a Son of the Golden West is entitled to the honor of being a pioneer, not only of the State, but of Perris. He was born August 7, 1851, in Farmington, Iowa. His father, J. A. Flood, removed from Iowa to California with his family in 1851, and settled upon 160 acres of Government land in San Joaquin County, which he improved. He married Miss Elizabeth Goslin, and had thirteen children, eight of whom are still living. Mr. Flood, the subject of this sketch, was the seventh child, and was educated and raised in San Joaquin and Santa Cruz counties. At the age of eighteen he went to Nevada, where he engaged in mining, and had good success for three years, when he returned to San Benito and married Miss Amanda Metz, daughter of Israel Metz. She was born in 1854. After his marriage he lived a portion of the time in the counties of Los Angeles, San Benito, Sonoma, Santa Barbara and Shasta, where he followed the business of farming and stock-raising. In 1884 he came to Perris before Perris was started, and took up a Government homestead of 160 acres, a little over a mile north of the town of Perris. Here he built a house, barns and shop, planted grapevines, trees

and shrubs, and has helped greatly to make the town of Perris. His farming has been principally grain-raising, which he has carried on quite extensively. The first year he raised 1,600 bags of barley, which he sold for 85 cents; the second year he put in 200 acres, and raised 150 tons of barley hay, and 1,000 sacks of barley; in 1889 he had 300 acres sown, and harvested 2,100 sacks of barley and 400 sacks of wheat, which he sold at from \$1.10 to \$1.25 per hundred. He is now preparing to sow 700 acres. When he came to Perris he had nothing (in fact, he was a little behind); now, in six years, he owns this fine ranch of 160 acres, with all its improvements and stock. He has his own blacksmith shop on the premises, and does his own repairing and sharpening. He is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, and is a most reliable citizen in every particular.



**C**HARLES H. FISK, station agent at Perris, was born in Linsey, Victoria County, Ontario, November 16, 1861. His father, a native of New Hampshire, was born in 1827. His grandfather, Ephraim Fisk, was also a native of New Hampshire, and was the first man to be drafted in his State for the war of 1812. His ancestors came from England before the Revolution, and settled in New Hampshire. Mr. Fisk's mother, Maria (Jewett) Fisk, was born at Duffin's Creek, Ontario, in 1834. Her father, Mr. James Jewett, was a descendant of the Pennsylvania Dutch, and was a hotel-keeper and owner of a stage line in the early days when travel was performed in that way. Mr. Fisk's parents were married in 1857, and had a family of seven children, of which he was the second. He attended school in Canada until he was fifteen years of age. At the age of nineteen he was a telegraph operator at Loneville Junction, under his father's instructions. He remained here three years and a half. In February, 1884, he came to Los Angeles, where he remained six weeks, when he went to National City, and was



ordered to Temecula as station agent of the Southern California Railroad Company. He was operator and station agent for fifteen months, when he engaged in the engineering department of the company, where he remained two years. He was then sent to Perris as assistant agent, and acted in that capacity for seven months. He was then promoted to station agent, having charge of the whole business, which position he now holds. The railroad business runs in the family, his father having been a station agent since 1873, and his grandfather held that position until he was eighty years of age. Mr. Fisk's great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution, and the musket taken by him from a British soldier is still in the family. Mr. Fisk is recording secretary of the Independent Order of Foresters at Perris, and is a man of high moral character.



**ISRAEL METZ.**—Just to the east of the railroad, one mile north of Perris, is a 160-acre ranch without a stump or stone on the whole property. This is the ranch and home of Mr. Israel Metz. He settled on the then wild Government land September 29, 1884, and made the adobe brick and built a very comfortable home, and planted his grounds to trees, shrubs and flowers. Mr. Metz is a native of Chester County, Pennsylvania, and was born November 12, 1831. His grandfather, John Metz, was a native of Germany, but settled in Pennsylvania, where his son, Israel Metz's father, was born, raised and married to Miss Anna Doan in 1830. They had a family of eleven, of which Mr. Metz was the eldest. When quite young his parents removed to Iowa, where he received his education. He learned the cooper's trade before he became of age, and worked at it about three years, and has worked at it, more or less, all his life. He farmed in Iowa for five years, and came to California in 1855. He has resided in Santa Clara and San Joaquin counties, and lived within seven miles of Stockton for twelve


years, on a farm which he owned. He was in San Benito County four years. Then he went to Sonoma County, then to Tehama, and then to Shasta. While at the latter place he got the chills and fever, and came south to San Diego County in 1884, and settled in his present home. He has been a resident of California for thirty-four years, and has seen much of pioneer life when there were but few settlers, no railroads, and few of the privileges or enjoyments of civilization. He was married March 15, 1853, to Miss Margaret Wiley, who was born in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, November 24, 1832. She was a daughter of Mr. James Wiley, a native of Virginia, born April 11, 1802. They have had five children: Amanda Elizabeth, born in Santa Clara County, November 28, 1855; she is married to Mr. La Fayette Flood, and their land adjoins her father's. Albert W., born in San Joaquin County, December 17, 1857, and married to Miss Trulover; their home is on the same section. Teressa El-nora, born in San Joaquin County, September 16, 1859; Joseph Orlando, born in Los Angeles County, February 8, 1870. Mrs. Metz is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Metz is a pleasant and sociable man and an excellent neighbor.



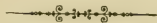
**D. R. W. F. PERRY**, of Perris, was born in Binghamton, New York, March 20, 1852. His great-grandfather, Anson Perry, was a full cousin of Commodore Perry. The Doctor's grandfather, also Anson Perry, was a soldier in the service of his country in the war of 1812. Dr. Perry's father, David B. Perry, was born September 25, 1811, and in 1835 was married to Miss Lucy B. Chaffee. They celebrated their golden wedding, February 2, 1885. Mrs. Perry died in 1887, and Mr. Perry in 1889, at the age of 78. They were the parents of ten children, seven of whom are living. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of Binghamton,


his native town. In 1882 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Chicago, and graduated at the Kentucky School of Medicine in June, 1885, and commenced the practice of his profession in Chicago, where he remained for two years, then having serious throat trouble he came to California December 1, 1887, and located at Perris, December 17, 1887. He bought a home and made great improvement in the growth of trees, shrubs and flowers. He has trees planted only six months that are now fourteen feet high. The whole property and grounds have an air of taste and culture and will soon be a place of great beauty under the Doctor's skillful treatment. He was married, February 18, 1887, to Miss Matilda Schoonever, born in 1851, near Hornsdale, Wayne County, Pennsylvania, daughter of William and Margaret (Darling) Schoonever. The Doctor is now clerk and director of the Perris School District, and is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, and is the examining physician of the order. He is the only physician in Perris, and is a man in every way qualified for the successful practice of his profession. He reports great improvement in his own health since coming to Perris and recommends it as a most healthy place,—only four deaths in the place, and they from natural causes, and forty-four births, since his arrival here two years ago.



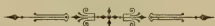
 E. COLBY is another good citizen who has located on a fine Government ranch near Perris. Was born in Jefferson County, Wisconsin, October 21, 1852. His his mother, Colby, was a native of Vermont; father L. A. Caroline (Hicock) Colby, was also a native of Vermont. They had six children, all of whom are living. A. E. Colby was educated in the Albion Academy, Rock County, Wisconsin. In December, 1869, when he was only eighteen years of age, he came to California and settled, first in Sonoma County

and then in Santa Barbara County. He then went back to Wisconsin, and froze out in one winter, and came back to Santa Barbara County, where he remained about twelve years. December 25, 1884, he located his present valuable ranch, 320 acres of splendid plow land, built a house and is making improvements as fast as possible. Last year he sowed 250 acres, nearly all to barley; this year (1889) he is sowing eighty acres to wheat and the balance to barley. He was united in marriage September 4, 1880, to Miss Mary Pierce, daughter of Mr. E. H. Pierce, who now lives near them. She was born in Santa Barbara County. They have had five children, four of whom are still living. Their eldest son, Ralph Colby, born December 11, 1881, met his death May 18, 1889, when only eight years of age, by drowning in the river near his home. The children now living are: Jessie, born in Shasta County, California, April 20, 1882; Rubie, born in Ventura County, March 15, 1884; Percy, born in Perris December 17, 1886, and Harry, born in Perris, February 4, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Colby are highly esteemed by their neighbors and friends.



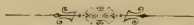
 S. FREY, a rancher of Perris, is a native of Delaware County, Ohio, born July 22, 1841. His father, Jesse Frey, was born in Pennsylvania, and his ancestors were originally Germans. His mother, Ora (Nettleton) Frey, was born in Vermont. Their son, E. S. Frey, was educated in the country schools of Ohio. At fourteen years of age he began to do for himself, and at eighteen years of age he went to learn the carpenters' trade, at which he worked for one year. In January, 1865, he enlisted in the Union ranks in Company C, Fifteenth Iowa. He participated in several of the most sanguinary battles of the war, and made the memorable march with Sherman from Atlanta to the sea, and was a participant in all the skirmishes and fights of this gallant and victorious army until the close of

the war, and was mustered out of the service without having received so much as a scratch. He was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, and received his discharge at Davenport, Iowa. When he returned home he resumed the peaceful avocation of the hammer and the saw, and is now running a gang plow with six horses, putting in barley on his fine ranch of 160 acres, which he located in September, 1885. He has built a good house and barn, and has put a wire fence completely around his property. He is a worker, and is this year sowing 540 acres of barley and 160 acres of wheat, in all 700 acres. His land is level and every inch plow land, and it is fast making a nice home. He was married in September, 1887, to Miss Frances McCarty, born in Platte County, Missouri, in September, 1885. He became an Odd Fellow in 1869, and is also a member of the G. A. R., Rowlands Post, No. 23, Stockton.



**E**LISHA H. PIERCE is one of California's pioneers and a representative farmer and citizen of Perris. He was born in Onandaga County, New York, July 11, 1831. His parents were Jonathan Pierce and Mary (Pettyrove) Pierce. The subject of this sketch was the second child of a family of six children. He received his early education in Wisconsin, and when only nineteen years of age he crossed the plains to California and dug for the precious metal in El Dorado County. He dug there with fair success for more than a year and got out about \$2,000, and in the spring of 1851 he went to Feather river and tried his luck. He remained there until he voted for General Scott for President of the United States. In 1861 Mr. Pierce was elected Sheriff of Plumas County, and held that office for four years. He then removed to Santa Barbara County, where he bought a farm and engaged in farming it until 1885. While here he was elected Supervisor for three years. He then came to Perris, where he took up 160 acres of Government land, and has

since bought railroad land until he now farms 800 acres. He sows about 500 acres each year of wheat and barley. He has built a good home and his ranch has the appearance of peace and plenty. His horses and cattle are fat and look as though it were a good thing to be owned by such a man. Mr. Pierce was united in wedlock in 1858 to Mrs. Elizabeth Sharp, widow of Mr. George W. Sharp, and daughter of Mr. William Shield. Their family consists of four children: Alice, born in Quincy, Plumas County, in 1859, married Mr. M. M. Groshone, and resides in Santa Barbara; William, born in Quincy, Plumas County, in 1871, married Miss Skillinger, and is living in Mountain Glenn, near Perris; Mary, born in Quincy, Plumas County, in 1872, married A. E. Colby, and lives near her father's place on a nice ranch of their own. Harry was born in Carpenteria, in 1869, and his death occurred in San Bernardino County, July 18, 1887. He was oiling a steam thrasher while it was running and it broke through with him. His injuries were so severe that he only lived three hours. Mr. Pierce's last marriage occurred in 1871, when he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Colby, daughter of Mr. Levi Colby. Their family consists of three children: Florence, born in Santa Barbara County, 1874; Archie, born in Carpenteria, Santa Barbara County, in 1876, and Mattie, born in Perris, January 20, 1887. Mr. Pierce is a man of high moral worth, and is a credit to the community in which he lives.



**K**IMBALL BROTHERS' ranch is situated seven and one-half miles southeast of Perris, and contains 480 acres of rich land, every inch of which is under the plow, and is without a stump or stone to prevent them from sitting on their gang plows and plowing and sowing (with two plows) fifteen acres per day. This year they are sowing 200 acres to wheat, and the balance of the ranch to barley. They are also breeding and raising several fine Hamilton

horses, and intend to go to more largely into fine blooded stock-raising. There are three of these brothers: the oldest, William T., was born in Henderson County, Texas, October 1, 1847; Edward G. was born in San Francisco, December 26, 1860, and Eugene H. was born in San Francisco, January 1, 1863. Their sister, Mary E. Harrington, who is the widow of Mr. William C. Harrington, born in Texas, in 1864, is now their housekeeper. Their father, Albert G. Kimball, was born in Nashville, Tennessee, October 20, 1817, and their mother, Sarah C. (Gleeves) Kimball was also a native of Tennessee, born in 1820. Her death occurred in 1880. There were nine children in the family. The brothers have followed farming most of the time for thirteen years. They resided in San Francisco for fourteen years, in Contra Costa County and in Los Angeles County several years. In December, 1886, they removed to Spring valley, and in the short space of three years have made the valuable ranch on which they now live. They are all temperance men in every sense of the word, using neither tobacco nor strong drink. It is needless to add that this family are worthy, enterprising members of the community in which they reside.



**G**EORGE COPE, a rancher near Perris, was born in Jerseyville, Illinois, June 12, 1861. His father, Walter Cope, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1825, and his father, John Cope, was a native of Germany, who settled in South Carolina. Mr. Cope's father married Miss Elinda Day in 1852. She was a native of Buffalo, New York, born in 1831, and was a daughter of Mr. Ira Day, who was an Illinois land-owner and farmer. They had eight children, three boys and five girls. The subject of this sketch was the youngest but one of this family. He was sent to the country schools of Jersey County, Illinois, and remained at home with his father until twenty-two years of age. He was united in marriage

to Miss Nellie Sanderhouse, who was born in Jersey County, Illinois, in 1865. They have one interesting little daughter, Laura, born in Jerseyville, Illinois, June 9, 1885. Their ranch consists of 160 acres, situated four miles north of Perris. Ten acres of the ranch is devoted to the house and ranch building, and shrubbery and fruit. The house and barns have the stamp of affluence and comfort second to none in the valley. Mr. Cope is a good farmer. He is sowing this year 100 acres to White Russia wheat and 200 acres to barley. Mr. Cope and wife stand high in their community as enterprising citizens.



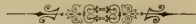
**J**H. McCANNA, of Perris, is one of the solid, active business men and ranchmen of Perris. He was born in Clinton County, New York, July 16, 1833. His father, John McCanna, a native of Ireland, came to the United States when quite young, and married Ann Young. They had a family of nine children, but two of whom are now living. Mr. McCanna, the subject of this sketch, went to the then new State of Iowa in 1843, when but eleven years of age. His educational advantages were limited. He began his business career as a peddler, which he followed for two years. In 1862 he enlisted in the Union army and served three years. While in the service he was two years forage master, and was engaged in the hazardous business of making raids into the enemy's country for supplies. While on one of these expeditions he was made prisoner by the enemy, who took from him his arms and valuables, and threatened to shoot him for being a spy. He saw three mules near him and sprang upon one of them and made his escape amid a shower of bullets. He reached the Union forces about midnight with the three mules. He was in the battle of White river, at the siege of Vicksburg, at Cherokee Station and at the battle of Suffield Station. At this latter



battle he received a slight wound in the head from a ball; another ball went through his coat, and a third one killed his horse and wounded him slightly in the leg. He did efficient duty in gathering supplies for the army while with Sherman on his march from Atlanta to the sea. When the war was over he engaged with his brother in the business of buying bankrupt stocks of goods and selling them again at auction and at private sale. He continued in this business eight years, when he came to California and traveled all over the country for four years. He went to Los Angeles in 1883 and opened a grocery store, but, after a year, sold out and came to Perris, where he took a Government claim of 160 acres of land, a short distance east of the town, on which he built a good brick house and made other improvements. He built the first store in Perris, and now owns four store buildings. He is engaged in several kinds of business in addition to carrying on his ranch; he has a brick and lumber yard, a livery and feed stable, buys and sells stock, and rents his buildings. He was married to Miss Almira Carpenter, and by her had one son, James Harrison, born September 20, 1864, who is now married, owns property and resides in Perris. His wife and mother died in 1872. Mr. McCanna was again married in 1882 to Mrs. Bennett.

**R**. M. THOMASON, whose well appointed establishment for all sheet-iron roofing and cornice work, is located at 1331 C street, San Diego, was born at Sheridan, Lucas County, Iowa, in August, 1855, his father being a native of North Carolina and his mother, of Indiana. There were six children, five of whom are still living, his father was a farmer, and owned a highly improved farm of 320 acres, near Sheridan, where the subject of this sketch received his early education, residing at home and attending the common schools. He came to California in 1883, spending one year in and

near San Francisco, then in 1884 he entered the employ of P. S. Lawson, who had a well established tinning and roofing business in Sacramento, remaining with him until 1887, when he came to San Diego and worked with Edward Harris until March, 1889, when Thomason bought out the business, and is meeting with very flattering success. He does a general business in roofing, cornice and jobbing work, preferring the wielding of heavy sheet-iron, as his establishment is fitted with such machinery as is particularly adapted to that line of business. If honest thought and straightforward actions win success, Mr. Thomason is sure to "get there."



**T**HOMAS LARSON.—It is with interest that we take up the history of the early pioneers who came to this State in 1850, and paved the way for the greater influx in the years to come. Thomas Larson is a native of Norway, who came to the United States in boyhood with an uncle and aunt, first settling in Wisconsin, but coming to California in 1853, paying \$100 for transportation, and arriving with \$14 in his pocket. He first went to Placerville and then to the mines on Russell's creek, where he followed mining for ten years, visiting the principal mining districts of California and Idaho. In 1868 he settled up all mining interests and came to San Francisco; he then traveled quite extensively through the State but finally decided to settle permanently in San Diego, arriving in December of the same year. He then started trucking and also ran a passenger wagon to and from Oldtown, which was then the center of business interests, the present city being covered with sage bush and a cover for quail and jack rabbits. Mr. Larson also started the coal business, being the pioneer dealer. He began with a very small business, but built up a large trade, continuing twelve years and then selling to the San Diego Coal

Company. In 1873 he consolidated his trucking interests with those of Mr. Wescott, continuing under the firm name of Wescott & Larson, selling his interest in 1886. Mr. Larson is now in the coke business, getting his supply from the San Diego Gas Company. He owns several small ranches in the San Jacinto artesian well belt, where a steady flow of water can be secured at a depth of 75 to 200 feet. His land is especially adapted to alfalfa. He also owns one-half block between G and H on Fourteenth street, and has a handsome residence on the corner of G and Fourteenth streets, the balance of the block being also improved.

Mr. Larson was married in San Diego, in 1870, to Miss Sarah Kelly, a native of Rochester, New York.

**A. GOODBODY**, one of the early pioneers of California, is of Irish descent, and was born in the western part of Canada, December 29, 1829, but his father soon emigrated to Illinois, and there carried on farming on a very extensive scale. The subject of this sketch started for California in 1850, by the southern route, going by water from New York to Galveston, Texas, and there purchased mules and followed the trail to Fort Franklin, now El Paso, where the trail ended. They then marched on westward, going to the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, and through inefficient guides they got lost and had to retrace their steps amid great suffering from hunger and thirst. They finally came to Mazatlan, on the coast of Mexico, and there took steamer for San Francisco. He then went to the mines on the Yuba river and Sierra County. In June, 1852, he located the Whisky Diggings, and to punish and stop crime lynch law was observed, and Mr. Goodbody assisted at the hanging of three murderers. In 1853 he returned to Illinois, remaining about two years. He has been largely connected with mining interests all his life, mainly in Sierra County. In 1855 he crossed from Old Town to

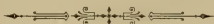
Yuma, prospecting, and has also been connected with mining interests in Texas, Mexico and Lower California. He is largely connected with railroad work, in grading and building bridges, working quite extensively for the Santa Fe company. He is about to develop a mine six miles south of Stonewall, which he located in July, 1889.

Mr. Goodbody was married at Waukegan, Illinois, in September, 1861, to Miss Jane De Lanty. They have nine children, seven of whom survive and reside at home.

**H. WOODWORTH.**—An industry connected with the direct amelioration of thirst, is carried on by Mr. E. H. Woodworth in the manufacture of soda water and the bottling of all summer drinks. He was born in Syracuse, New York, August 1, 1859. His parents were natives of that State, his father had a bottling establishment, and therein the subject of this sketch learned his profession. He came to California in 1875, and after four years of business at San Francisco, he went to the Sandwich Islands, and at Honolulu opened an establishment and manufactured mineral water, remaining eight years. He then placed a responsible representative in charge of his business, and Mr. Woodworth returned to the United States in 1887, and settled in San Diego, buying out the Excelsior Bottling Establishment, then situated at H and Seventh streets, and on July 5, 1889, moved to the present site at No. 1143 Third street, where he owns the building, 45 x 18 feet, being two stories in height, and leases the ground. His plant is valued at about \$9,000. Mr. Woodworth has just secured the lease of a valuable mineral well at Otay, which is six feet in diameter and forty feet deep. This is called the Otay Wauksham Water, composed by analysis of silica, sodium chloride, calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate and calcium sulphate in large proportions, making a pure, healthful water.

He is about putting up a bottling establishment 20 x 20 near the well, and will make a specialty of the water and of a Wauksam Ginger Ale.

Mr. Woodworth was married at Honolulu in October, 1881, to Miss Annie Barton, a native of Utica, New York. They have four children, all living.



**F**RANK C. THOMPSON, one of the industrious business men of San Diego, and a member of the Board of Delegates, was born at Camden, New Jersey, March 9, 1854. He was the second son in a family of nine children, all of whom are living. His grandfather and father were both professional millers, but the subject of this sketch inclined to the profession of wielding iron, and after a slight education in the public schools and Notre Dame Seminary of Canada, at the early age of thirteen years he entered a five years' apprenticeship with Collins & Sons, of Philadelphia, coach builders, and learned the trade of coach iron workman. During this term of service he received twenty-five cents per day, six cents of which was consumed in ferriage, and to save this fare walked about five miles each day to and from his business, which shows the youthful ambitions of the man. In 1873 he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and with Ed. Forest started a chain factory for John S. Lee & Co., of Philadelphia. After six months he gave up his position, and for two and one-half years visited the principal cities of the Middle States.

Mr. Thompson was married at Council Bluffs, Iowa, February 3, 1876, to Miss Permelia C. Graves, a native of Iowa. They have two children: Wilbur, born November 18, 1876, and Myrtle E., born December 16, 1886. His family then resided at Council Bluffs, but Mr. Thompson was necessarily absent much of the time, as he had charge of the Harvey Carriage Manufactory at Freeport, Illinois, and later was foreman of a blacksmith department for Bennet

& Frantz, of Burlington, Iowa. In the fall of 1882, he returned to Council Bluffs, and for sixteen months was in the livery business. He first arrived in San Diego March 4, 1884, bringing his family the following May. He immediately entered into the employ of J. W. Wescott, as foreman of his carriage establishment, and entered into partnership in May, 1889, under the firm name of Wescott & Thompson.

Mr. Thompson is a member of Centennial Encampment, No. 58, I. O. O. F., also of the Red Men, the American Mechanics, and is Sitting Past Chief of the Knights of the Golden Eagle. He was elected a member of the Board of Delegates from the Seventh Ward of San Diego, in the election of April, 1888, the first public office he has ever held, but has made himself popular, both in and out of office, and will no doubt be a candidate for future honors.



**S**LADE, of San Diego, occupies a large and commodious residence on the corner of Front and S streets. He was born at Alden, Erie County, New York, October 12, 1817; his parents were natives of New Hampshire. His father was a farmer of moderate resources, and the son, appreciating the advantages of an education, toiled hard in summer to acquire means to enable him to pursue his educational advantages in winter, and in this way he completed an academic course in Buffalo, New York. He then dispensed his knowledge as instructor, and taught for many years in the public schools of Buffalo, and was also superintendent of schools for two years. He served two terms as member of the Common Council of Buffalo. Owing to the severity of that climate, as years increased his health decreased, and in 1878, at the age of sixty-one years, he sought a more genial climate 'neath the clear skies and bright sunshine of Southern California; and having a daughter then residing in San Diego, he established himself in that city. As evi-

dence of his popularity and sterling worth, he has served two terms as member of the Board of Aldermen of San Diego, and at neither election was a single vote cast against him.

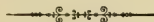
Mr. Slade was married in Buffalo, to Miss Mary Jane Kerr. They have three children, two of whom still survive; one the wife of Dr. Stockton, and the other the wife of Mr. Nealy, all residents of San Diego.



**HENRY MACLAGAN** was born August 23, and died at the age of ninety years. He was a physician in the English army, and was at the battle of Waterloo. His wife, Mary McGregor, was a descendent of Robert Ross McGregor. The subject of this sketch was born of the above parents, August 13, 1813, and was with his mother in Brussels when the battle of Waterloo was fought. He had four sisters and one brother, J. W. D. MacLagan, who now resides at Lindsey, Ontario. Henry first left home as a cabin boy on a whaling ship for Greenland, sailing from Leith. On his return he went to Spain with the Spanish legation, serving eight years in the Carlist war. He was then at Algiers two years in the Foreign Legion. He then came to the United States, in 1843, visiting his brother in Canada. He then enlisted for the American war in Company B, Third Regiment United States Cavalry, and was made First Sergeant, February 26, 1848, at the city of Mexico. He served through the war and was discharged at Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Maine, July 16, 1851. In the same year he came to California, leaving New York by the steamer Brother Jonathan, for Chagres, and then across to Panama on a burro, and took steamer for San Francisco, the old steamer McKim. Off Cape St. Lucas the sails were blown away and they were obliged to run into the bay of San Diego. There was much sickness on board, and many deaths. He went into the employ of the Government, in the Quartermaster's department, under Captain Mc-

Gruder, who was then stationed at San Diego, the subject of this sketch taking charge of wagon-trains. He then went to Arizona with Major Heintzelman, carrying the mail. He remained in the service about twenty years, variously employed, and traveling in any direction from the Mexican line to the northern forts. He was a bold, fearless man, and had received many wounds, in wars both in Europe and with the Indians. He is now suffering from a bad arrow wound in the head, which he received in the Tonto Basin about 1874.

On March 31, 1853, he bought property of E. W. Morse, fifty by one hundred feet, on the corner of F and Atlantic streets, which he rented until 1879, when he returned, and has since occupied, formerly as a saloon but later as a residence, being too feeble to attend to business. Mr. MacLagan is a man of seventy-six years, who has experienced the hardships and dangers of life, but never formed the more domestic relations of wife, always having lived a bachelor.



**NESTOR A. YOUNG**, Harbor-Master and Chief Wharfinger of the Bay of San Diego, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1845, having descended from New England ancestry. John Virgil Young came over to the Colonies on the receipt of a handsome land grant from King George III., in the colony of Massachusetts. Royalty could not, however, hold the young family to the English crown, for their lot was soon cast among the true friends and staunch supporters of the American cause. Virgil Young, the great-grandfather of Nestor A., joined Washington, fighting under the "Father of our Country" through the tedious and bitter struggle for national existence and perpetual independence. Not only did he thus contribute to the fullest extent his personal service and energy, but sacrificed largely his lands and contributed financially to the cause so near and dear to his heart. His



grandfather, the Rev. Nestor Young, was a clergyman of unusual prominence and ability. He was one of the most eloquent of pulpit orators, and assisted largely in the spread of Methodism from the Ohio to the Mississippi, and came within a few votes of being made a Bishop. J. B. Young, the father of Nestor A., had no taste for public life or the honors which attach to professional pursuits. Mechanic arts had the strongest attraction for him, and for more than forty years he was a silversmith and jeweler, and was esteemed by all who knew him as an honest, upright citizen.

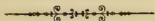
Nestor A. Young, the subject of this sketch, received a classical education in the Wesleyan University of Iowa. As well as having both before and since passed through those scenes of exterior hardship and interior refinement which go toward the make-up of a symmetrical life, he is well qualified to meet the requirements of this living age, discriminating between right and wrong with a keen discernment not always found among the characteristics with which the average public is endowed; and yet, while his record as a legislator in this State is too well known to be for a moment assailed, it may not be amiss to give a few of the varied experiences of life which have had a bearing toward that thorough equipment of mental faculty and heart so essential in public or political life. Hence the same motives which impelled the great-grandfather to cast his lot with Washington and his coadjutors in those early days, caused the subject of this sketch, in the dark, dark days of civil strife, to enlist at the outbreak of the Rebellion, though at that time a mere boy. The survivors of the Thirtieth and Forty-fifth Iowa Infantry, to which regiments he belonged, are best able to judge of his course in field and in camp, in those times of danger and endurance. A steady aim of purpose, courageous bearing, and a persistent energy, characterized him as an uncompromising and aggressive defender of his country's flag. Tireless and unflinching in military duty throughout his entire term of enlistment, he was, in 1864, honor-


ably discharged. His whole soul was in full accord with the support of the Union cause throughout that bitter struggle. Three years of honorable service and distinction were, however, contributed with cheerful alacrity, and the flag so dearly loved in years of strife and conquest has no less a place in the affections of his heart to day, as years of peace glide swiftly by.

In 1868 he married Miss Mattie Dawson, of Washington, Iowa, coming soon after to California. As an educator his qualifications quickly became manifest to the California public, as they had previously been well known to the people of Iowa, and he was for some time an honored member of the faculty of Alexander Academy at Healdsburg, then a leading institution of that State. Mr. Young, in 1875, engaged in the newspaper business as publisher of the *Sonoma County Journal*, turning his attention to the building up of the interests and developing the resources of that county. His services in the promotion of public prosperity being discovered by the leading men of the northern part of the State, he was offered a position as superintendent and manager of the Pioneer Immigrant Bureau of San Francisco, in which position he became an adept, and for several years ably conducted its affairs, much to the satisfaction of all concerned in the welfare of that part of the State. Mrs. Young's health becoming impaired, and desiring to make a change, Mr. Young removed to Southern California, locating in Santa Ana, and engaged in the publication of a spirited journal called *Homes and Lands in Semi-Tropic California*, which became so popular that the circulation increased 10,000 copies per month.

Mr. Young has served two terms as Representative from San Diego County to the General Assembly of this State, being first elected in 1884, and re-elected in 1886, and, though passing through two campaigns, incurred no political abuse. Fearless in matters of duty, and consistent in public acts and private demeanor, and always sincere in every undertaking, his opinion as a law-framer has fre-

quently been sought, and therefore it is not strange that his service as chairman of the Committee on Claims, and as a member of other important committees, were so often sought for and universally approved. On July 1, 1889, he was appointed Harbor-Master and Chief Wharfinger of the Bay of San Diego, which position he is filling with universal approval and commendation.



 **B. HARTZELL**, a son of a pioneer, was born in Iowa, which was at that time a Territory, at a little settlement called Keosauqua, January 18, 1842, his father being of Pennsylvania Dutch descent and his mother from the Dutch Carolina Quakers. There were seven children, six of whom survive. Mr. Hartzell was left fatherless at the early age of five years, and since the age of nine has earned his own living, being first employcd at \$7 per month. Between the ages of nine and fourteen years his educational opportunities were extremely limited, having had but fifteen months schooling through the five years, as what were then called free schools were only in session during the three winter months of each year. From 1856 to 1860 he worked at farming and herding stock as opportunities afforded. He went to Pilot Knob, Missouri, to learn the trade of carpenter, but in 1861, hearing his country's cry "to arms," he returned to Iowa and in August, 1861, enlisted for three years in Company G, Third Iowa Cavalry, in command of Colonel Cyrus Bussy (now Assistant Secretary of Interior), Adjutant of the regiment being John W. Noble (now Secretary of Interior). From 1861 to 1863 the regiment was in Arkansas and Missouri and was engaged in all the important battles, Pea Ridge, Kirksville, Moode's Mills, Hartsville and many skirmishes. In 1863 they led the advance at Little Rock under command of Lieutenant Colonel N. C. Colwell. During the winter of 1863 and 1864 they were in the battles of Pine Bluff, Arkadelphia, Princetown

and Brownsville. On January 1, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted "for the war," and went home on a thirty-days furlough, Colonel Bussy being promoted to Brigadier General and Lieutenant Colonel Colwell promoted to command of the regiment, who after three months was appointed District Judge of Arkansas by President Lincoln, and Colonel John W. Bussy was then promoted to command of the regiment. About May 1, 1864, they arrived at Memphis, Tennessee, and reported to General Grierson, who was known as the "Great Raider," and was in all his raids up to January, 1865, being in Guntown battle and at Tupelo. January, 1865, they were ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, and joined Wilson's Cavalry Corps on its march through Alabama, Georgia and into Florida. They were at the battle of Selma, where the loss was very heavy but the fight was won; then at Columbus, Georgia, where was fought the last general engagement of the war, on the 19th of April, 1865, an evening engagement, and at twelve o'clock midnight they crossed the only remaining bridge and took possession of the city. They marched to Macon, Georgia, and surrounded the city and prepared for battle, when General Cobb of the C. S. A. came forward with a flag of truce and said that President Lincoln had been assassinated and armistice of peace had been declared. General Wilson then ordered General Upton to take charge of the city. The fourth division of the cavalry corps was then sent to Atlanta on the lookout for Jeff Davis between Tallahassee, Florida, and Atlanta, Georgia, but Jeff was captured by a Michigan regiment and was brought to Atlanta in company with Alexander H. Stephens. Mr. Hartzell was then in command of an ambulance corps and was ordered by General Upton to carry the prisoners from the railroad station to headquarters. The subject of this sketch remained at Atlanta during the summer of 1865, and had charge of an ambulance corps which carried mail from the city over the line of road which had been torn up by Sherman in his great march, until the road was relaid. On Sep-

tember 21 the regiment was ordered to Iowa and mustered out.

During the next ten years Mr. Hartzell was variously employed at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory; he then went to Nebraska and was among the pioneers of Lincoln and Kearney. In 1875 he returned to Iowa, remaining three years, when he received the appointment of superintendent of the Indian reservation in Idaho, and in 1880 was transferred by Carl Schurtz to the Round valley reservation in Mendocino, California, where he remained until 1882, when he resigned and came to San Diego, arriving June 20, going at once to Poway, where he bought a ranch. Since that time he has been interested in ranching and real estate in San Diego city. He is now a member of the Pamo Water Company, who own a fine section of country and control a water supply second to none in California.

Mr. Hartzell was married September 19, 1869, to Miss L. E. Culver, of Cleveland, Ohio, then living at Lincoln, Nebraska. They have four children, all of whom are living. Like all good soldiers Mr. Hartzell believes in perpetuating the memories of the past, and in maintaining loyalty in the present, and is a Past Commander of Hentzleman Post, No. 33, of the department of California.

**J.** McDONALD was born at Barre, Ontario, Canada, August 13, 1861; his parents were natives of Canada, but his father was of Irish descent, of the McDonald family of County Antrim. The subject of this sketch was the youngest in a family of eight children, seven of whom still survive. His education was received in the town of Barre, at the Collegiate Institute. He was an undergraduate of the Toronto University. He commenced his medical course in 1881, at Toronto, and graduated in medicine and surgery in 1885. During the Louis Riel rebellion in 1885, in the northwestern part of Canada, Dr. McDonald

filled the position of military surgeon. He then went abroad, remaining one year, and taking a post-graduate course at Edinburgh, London and Dublin.

In Dublin, October 5, 1886, Dr. McDonald was married to Miss Mary Grace Healey, the eldest daughter of Major George Healey, J. P. D. L., of county Kilkenny, Foulkscourt Domain, Ireland. He then brought his bride to the United States and after visiting his friends in Canada came to San Diego, arriving in November, 1886. He then began practice, opening an office on Fifth street near H street, in general medicine, and special attention given to surgery, and is now enjoying a very satisfactory practice, and is resolved to stand by the town through its dull times, and thus acquire name and fame as the town improves.

**B.** BENNETT, of Alamo, was born in McLean County, Kentucky, January 7, 1859. His parents were natives of Kentucky. There were six children, all of whom are living, the subject of this sketch being the oldest of the family. His parents are still living on the old homestead in Kentucky, his father being a farmer. L. B. Bennett lived at home until he was about twenty-one years of age; he received a preliminary course of training at the common schools, then finished a three years' course at the Southwest Institute, situated at South Carrollton, Kentucky. He then entered the law office of Judge J. C. Johnson, remaining two years, at the end of which time he was admitted to the bar. He was then elected county attorney for McLean County and held office one term of two years. In 1882 he went to Nevada, and for one year practiced law at Belmont, county seat of Nye County. In October, 1883, he went to Washington Territory, at Seattle and Whatson, on Bellingham Bay, remaining one year. In July, 1884, he came to San Diego, and being financially "broke" accepted a position as bar-keeper in the retail liquor

business, remaining until 1887, when he went to Ensenada and started in the same business, under the firm name of Blanden & Bennett. In the spring of 1889 he went to Alamo, Santa Clara mining district, and opened a saloon, billiard and club rooms. He now thinks of closing up business and returning to the practice of his profession. The town of Alamo was laid out by the International Company, June, 1889. It was a level mesa, covered with a growth of juniper and manzanita. The company cleared the streets July, 1889, and in August building and occupancy began. The town was opened by the company giving twenty lots to twenty representative men who would immediately improve, the lots being located about the plaza. The subject of this sketch received one lot, and has built a house valued at \$2,000, adobe walls and shingle roof, buying shingles and lumber in San Diego and freighting down, the freight alone costing \$250.

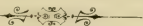


**E**LON G. HAIGHT, a liberal citizen of San Diego, was born June 6, 1839, in Rochester, New York. His father, Daniel C., was also a native of that State, and married Catharine Gallman, a native of Dutchess County, New York. He was a farmer and also a surveyor. In that family were fourteen children, of whom only five are now living. Elon G., next to the youngest, went to Buffalo at the age of eighteen years, and became book-keeper for Van Stock & Notten, boat-builders, remaining with them three years; then, in March, 1861, he came to California, landing at San Francisco on April 10. He was employed at Redwood until the spring of 1864; then, until the fall of 1869, he was clerk at Virginia City, Nevada. November 10 he arrived at San Diego, and for the first few years clerked for Culverwell & Jorus, forwarding and commission merchants.

In May, 1872, he was elected City Trustee and City Clerk; afterward he was appointed

Deputy County Clerk by Captain A. S. Grant, and held the office until March, 1878; in 1879 he was appointed again by S. Statler, and served until January 1, 1883. During the previous autumn he had been elected Auditor and Recorder, and he entered upon the duties of this office the first Monday in January, 1883, and held the office for two years. In 1886 he was re-elected for another term, and in the fall of 1888 for still another. Among the societies of which Mr. Haight is a member are the F. & A. M., A. O. U. W., O. C. F., and I. O. R. M.; and also of the "Matrimonial Society."

He was married February 22, 1871, to Miss Addie M. Turpin, who was born in Rochester, New York, in 1864. And last, but not least, he is a member of the Society of San Diego Pioneers. The official and other relations which our subject sustains attests his liberal spirit and popularity.



**D**R. GEO. W. BARNES, San Diego, is of Scotch ancestry; he was born in Frederick County, Virginia, December 9, 1825, son of Stephen, a native of Frederick County, Virginia, and Eleanor (Scarf) Barnes, also a native of Frederick County. Dr. Barnes' father's mother was from the north of Ireland, and his ancestors were Scotch. When ten years of age the Doctor moved with his parents to Newark, Ohio. Having decided to follow the profession of medicine he became a student of Dr. A. O. Blair, then one of the most prominent homeopathic physicians of Ohio. After attending a course of instructions at the Medical College of Ohio, the Eclectic Institute of Cincinnati, and the Cleveland Homeopathic College, he graduated in the latter institution in 1851. He then located at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, where he enjoyed an extensive practice for over fourteen years. In 1865, having been elected a professor in the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College, he removed to that city. In 1869 his health failed by reason of excessive labor, and compelled him to resign his position and



seek a milder climate. He came to California and spent nearly a year in the study of its climate. At the end of that time he gave San Diego the preference and settled there. Several years since the Doctor received a spinal injury from the rearing and bucking of his horse, from which he has never recovered, but, notwithstanding this, he continues his professional work far beyond his apparent ability. Dr. Barnes had associated with him in practice from 1881 to 1884, Dr. E. A. Clark, now of Los Angeles, and from the latter date to the first of November last, he had as his associate Dr. A. Morgan. He now has associated with him Dr. P. F. Gamber, late of Cleveland, Ohio.

Dr. Barnes was largely instrumental in organizing the San Diego Society of Natural History. He has been its president since its organization and has faithfully labored to promote its prosperity. Since 1853 he has been a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and since 1878, in consequence of a membership of over twenty-five years, he has belonged to the association of seniors of that body. He aided in the establishment of the first medical dispensary of Cleveland and the Homeopathic Hospital, still in operation there, and was one of its consulting physicians. He was physician to the Cleveland Protestant Orphan Asylum, was secretary of the Cuyahoga County Medical Society and treasurer of the Western Institute of Homeopathy. He was associated in the establishment of the *Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter*, and its editorial management during its first volume. Ever since his resignation as professor in the Cleveland College, he has had the honorary title of Emeritus Professor of Materia Medica in that institution. He is now a member of the California State Homeopathic Medical Society, and an honorary member of the Los Angeles Homeopathic Medical Society. He is also a corresponding member of the St. Louis Academy of Science, and of the Wisconsin State Historical Society. He has contributed to many medical journals, and is the author of a

seventy-page pamphlet, entitled "The Hillocks and Mound Formations of the Pacific Coast."

After what has been above stated we need not add that the Doctor stands eminent in his profession. His is a most enviable position. He invested considerably in city property during his early residence here, and this having increased in value, he is now independent. The Doctor's physical disability has been such that he has many times been carried up stairs to see a patient. He now does an office business, and goes out only to engage in consultation.



**R** S. FLOURNOY, a native of Missouri, was born at Independence, June 28, 1830. His parents were natives of Kentucky. They had two children, both sons, of which R. S. was the oldest, and the other is since deceased. His father was a farmer and miller. The subject of this sketch remained at home until he was nineteen years of age, receiving a common-school education. In 1849 he left home for California by the Missouri and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, then took a sailing vessel for Chagres, small boats up the Chagres river to Cruces, and there walked twenty-five miles to Panama, hiring the natives to carry his baggage across on their backs. He remained at Panama about two weeks, and then paid \$160 for passage by sailing vessel to San Francisco. There was great speculation for steamer tickets, some selling as high as \$500. He embarked January 8, 1850, on board the brig *Corbia*, with a very full list of passengers. The *Corbia* was an old English tub, and from unwholesome food and bad water they experienced great discomforts. Panama fever broke out on board and many deaths resulted therefrom. After a passage of ninety days they arrived in San Francisco, April 8, 1850. He then passed eight years on the Yuba, American and Feather rivers, prospecting and speculating in mining interests, but with no satisfactory results. In 1853 he bought a farm of 250 acres in Indian valley, Plumas County,

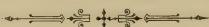
which he managed until 1864, when he sold out and went to Taylorsville, same valley. In 1864 he bought a pack train of forty-four mules, and took a general line of groceries and supplies to Silver City, Idaho, but the market being overstocked, he stored his supplies with a trusted friend, and returned; but later, his friend sold his supplies and defaulted, whereby Mr. Flournoy lost \$20,000. He continued packing for two years, then sold his mules and in 1866 bought a farm of 200 acres, with stock and tools, in Genesee valley, and later pre-empted 200 acres, which land he resides upon and farms. He has a large fruit orchard of apples and such fruits as are adapted to a temperate climate, and has built a large brick house, three large barns and outbuildings. His principal crops are wheat and oats, and the land is also a fine grass country. Farming is similar to that of the East, except that irrigating is necessary, but they have water in great abundance. He was married at Elizabethtown, Plumas County, November, 1855, to Miss A. A. Varna. They have been blessed with seven children, three only surviving, the eldest being Harley C., then a daughter, Tinney, and the youngest a son, Robert W. All are living on the farm, his wife being deceased. His success is due to wise management in farming and stock-raising. He came to San Diego November, 1886, and invested in real estate, improved and unimproved, and has since devoted himself to that line of business.



**WILLIAM PERIGO**, a retail liquor dealer of San Diego, was born in Brooklyn, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, July 25, 1829, his parents being natives of New England. At the age of eighteen he was apprenticed for three years to learn the cabinet-makers' trade at Kingston, where he remained, working at his trade until September, 1862. He then enlisted in the army, Company A, Captain George A. Stone, One Hundred and Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel

Warren in command. The regiment went forward to Washington, then to Arlington Heights, and then to the old Bull Run battleground, where they passed the winter on picket duty; in the spring of 1863 to Fredericksburg, where, under the command of General Joe Hooker, they took part in the battle of Chancellorsville, and there they remained until they went forward to the battle of Gettysburg, General Meade being commander-in-chief, and General Reynolds in command of the First Army Corp, in the third division of which they were placed. They met General Early's corps of the Confederate army and were badly cut up, the subject being wounded and taken prisoner, but, being able to walk, was paroled and remained in Gettysburg until July 13, when he was sent to Jarvis Hospital, at Baltimore, and on August 13, 1863, was discharged from his regiment and returned to his home in Brooklyn, Pennsylvania, where he remained until December, 1863, when he again went to the front as sutler's clerk, under A. G. Plume, of New York, sutler for the New York Zouaves, which was composed of the re-enlisted of the Fifth New York Zouaves, and the Fourteenth, of Brooklyn, New York, under General Winslow, of the Fifth Corps, General Warren in command. They were in the battle of Weldon Railroad, which the corps took and held. The subject remained with the sutler until December, 1864, when he again returned to his home, remaining till the spring of 1865, when he joined a corps of engineers and went to the Black Hills, making the preliminary survey of the Union Pacific Railroad, corps in charge of J. A. Evans, remaining until November, 1865, when, on account of cold weather, they returned to Brooklyn and there passed the winter. About May 15, 1866, he went to Omaha, then to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he joined a party of miners and went to Pinas Altas (tall pines), New Mexico, arriving about the middle of October, and remaining about two years engaged in quartz and placer mining, with but little success. He next went to Fort Cummings, New

Mexico, where he spent one year as clerk in the Quartermaster's department, leaving July 1, 1869, for San Diego; coming through Arizona by freight wagon to Tucson, and then taking the stage at \$100 per ticket, and arriving at San Diego September 13, 1869. For about ten years he worked as a carpenter and day laborer, but in 1872 opened a saloon on Fifth street, between E and D. In October, 1883, he went to Los Angeles, but, preferring the locality and climate of San Diego, returned in June, 1884, continuing in the business of retail liquor dealer.



**C**HARLES A. TREANOR, a twenty years' resident of San Diego, was born February 17, 1861, near Sacramento, California, his father being a farmer and owning a farm near that city. There the subject passed the first eight years of his life. May 3, 1869, his family moved to this city, where they have since resided. The following years he passed as attendant of the city schools, and out of school hours he was employed in delivering papers for the *Old San Diego News*. In 1881 he entered the employ of the California Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and was engaged in various capacities until the fall of 1884, when he became book-keeper and cashier for the Russ Lumber & Mill Company, a position which he still holds, September, 1889.

The subject is still unmarried, being one of the class of dutiful sons, who considers the care of mother his first pleasure. His father is deceased. He is a member of the Sons of the Golden West, a society composed entirely of native-born sons of citizens.

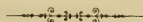


**J**OHAN HEERANDUER, a native of Oberberg, Austria, was born in 1825. He left Austria in 1848, by the good ship Baltimore, from Rotterdam, and after a quiet passage of forty days arrived safely in New York. He

went at once to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, thence to Burlington, for a few months, and to Rochester, where he passed about a year working at his trade, that of machinist, which he acquired in Austria. In 1850 he joined a train at Racine, Wisconsin, managed by David Barton, to cross the plains to California. They came via St. Joseph, Fort Leavenworth, North Platte and Greene rivers, crossed the Rocky mountains by the Great South Pass in June, and, after a pleasant journey, devoid of unusual experiences, arrived at Hangtown, now called Placerville. Although their own trip was a pleasant one they were witnesses of the sufferings of others, as on the latter part of their journey the trail was lined with the carcasses of dead horses and cattle, which the early pioneers had left behind them. At Hangtown Mr. Heeranduer worked at mining for a while, then went to Gold Spring, taking up a claim, and, with a partner, struck it very rich; but, owing to a disagreement with his partner, he sold out and went to Walmouth, where he opened a saloon, hauling supplies from Stockton; but the miners encroached upon his land, so he sold out and went to Yankee Jim, where he opened a wagon shop; but, work being scarce and food expensive,—flour being from 75 cents to \$1 a pound,—he gave up his shop and went to chopping wood. In the spring of 1852 he went to Michigan Bluff and opened a car shop and foundry, with great success; there being no coin there gold dust and nuggets were weighed out in exchange for supplies. In 1856 the town was destroyed by fire, but he rebuilt and remained until 1859, when he went to Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, California, and worked at house-moving in summer and ran a ferry-boat across the river in winter. He secured a charter from the State and built a toll bridge across the river, which proved very profitable; finally sold out his toll bridge to a toll company, and was employed by them in building roads and bridges across the low lands and rivers. He then converted his ferry-boat into a freight boat and carried freight to the several dealers.

In 1870 he came to San Diego city with about \$2,500, bought a corner lot at Sixth and K streets, started a planing mill and began the business of house-moving, being the pioneer establishment, and having a monopoly in that line of business for fifteen years. During the boom of 1886 he sold his property for \$12,000, and then built a large bath-house at the foot of Sixth street, with hot and cold baths, which he has carried on until the present summer, 1889.

In 1871 Mr. Heeranduer was married, in San Diego, to Miss Caroline Nordk, who died in 1885, leaving no children. Though sixty-four years of age, Mr. Heeranduer is still active and quite a musician. He has now rented his bath house, and, from the income of his possessions, anticipates a less active and laborious life.

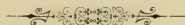


**P**EDRO J. AGUIRRE, member of the firm of Aguirre & Dowell, Mexican and American custom-house brokers and commissioners, was born in Westport, Jackson County, Missouri, June 25, 1864, his parents being Ephraim and Mary E. (Bernard) Aguirre; the former was born in the city of Mexico, and when thirty years of age was killed by the Indians on the Mexican border. His grandfather, Pedro Aguirre, was a native of Spain and was a large land-holder and farmer in Mexico, and became a citizen of America by reason of the Gadsden treaty. The mother of the subject of this sketch was born June 23, 1844, in Saint Louis, Missouri, daughter of Jacob Bernard, a native of Richmond, Virginia, born in 1800. Mr. and Mrs. Aguirre were married on the 26th of August, 1862. They had four children, namely: Pedro J., Ephraim B., born May 12, 1865, in Los Cruces, New Mexico, and Stephen N., born in Westport, Missouri, February 4, 1867.

Pedro Aguirre crossed the plains from Kansas City to Los Cruces, New Mexico, when only three years of age. They returned in March, 18—, and in 1867 came back again. Mr. Aguirre

received his education in Lawrence, Kansas, and in Arizona. While at the latter place he had charge of his uncle Pedro Aguirre's stage-coach line. Afterward he was elected treasurer of the city of Tucson and held the office from 1866 to 1867, when he came to San Diego and became connected with the International Company of Mexico; he acting as their translator. He then formed a partnership with Mr. Dowell, which now exists, and has since been interested in promoting trade with Mexico. He made an extensive trip through Mexico last spring in connection with this business. The result has been a large amount of trade attracted to San Diego.

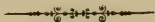
Mr. Aguirre is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Knights of Pythias, and belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a gentlemanly young man of good business qualities.



**T**HOMAS J. DOWELL, one of San Diego's promising young business men, was born in Calaveras County, December 21, 1855. His father, John A. Dowell, was a native of Virginia, born in 1828; most of his life was spent in Missouri. He came to California in 1851, and was foreman of the Meadow Valley Mining Company. He had charge of the first train loaded with machinery, taken to Pioche, Nevada. Mr. Dowell's mother was Calista Palacio, born in El Rosario, State of Sinaloa, Mexico. They had but one child, Thomas. His early education was entirely Spanish; later he attended Santa Clara College. In 1874 his father gave him money to start in the mercantile business in Pioche. The firm name was A. D. Reccabarren & Co. At the end of a year he sold out and engaged in mining with his father. Five months later his father was killed by falling down a shaft in the mine. Mr. Dowell went from there to Silver Reef, Utah, and opened a book store, which he sold out two years later and went to Tomb-



stone. He was there engaged in mining for four years, one year of which time he was in the service of the Mexican government in the Palomina custom-house. After this he was in the store of Max Marks & Co. In 1886 he came to San Diego and was engaged in book-keeping four months. He afterward entered the service of the International Company of Mexico. Finally he formed a partnership with Pedro Aguirre, in Mexican and American custom-house brokerage and commission. They are opening and developing a trade with Mexico, which will no doubt result in an increase of business between San Diego and Mexico. Mr. Dowell is an Odd Fellow and a Chancellor Commander of the Knights of Pythias, and a member of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce.



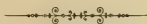
**J** H. GROVESTEEN, a native of Albany, New York, he was raised in New York city. His father, J. H. Grovesteen, was a native of New York city, and one of the oldest piano forte manufacturers in the United States, as well as one of the most extensive, having made 40,000; they were justly celebrated instruments. Jennie Lind used one on her musical tour through this country. Mr. Grovesteen's mother was a native of New Jersey. She was for a long time a leading soprano singer in New York; she sang in the old Broadway Tabernacle and in other churches of note. His sister is now singing in Dr. Paxter's church, at a salary of \$1,800 per year. His brother is a member of the Stock Exchange, and is a noted pianist. The whole family have partaken of the father's and mother's talent for music. Mr. Grovesteen, the subject of this sketch, was born May 29, 1844. During the war he went out with the New York Militia, Company H., served three months, and again enlisted in the spring of 1862, served three months on the Peninsula, and re-enlisted again in the fall of 1862, in the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth New York,

and was promoted to Second Sergeant; he was sent to the Department of the Gulf, and was all through the Port Hudson campaign. On several occasions, by reason of the absence of his superior officer, he had command of his company. There were no promotions in that company on account of the Colonel's sickness and absence; he was taken sick at Baton Rouge, left for New York and never returned to the battalion. In his absence the Lieutenant Colonel had no power to make promotions. Mr. Grovesteen was made First Sergeant of his company by reason of a general order from the War Department. The Lieutenant Colonel had charge until the consolidation of the regiment with the One Hundred and Sixty-second New York at Shreveport, Louisiana. Mr. Grovesteen had charge of that office at Fordwood, Bedlow's Island, now called Liberty Island. He had charge there while they were distributing weekly about 500 men, sending them to different departments, where their regiments were located. He remained there until mustered out of service at the close of the war, after having served his country from the first to the last of the great struggle.

He entered business with his father at New York city in the manufacture of piano-fortes, and remained there twenty years, until they closed out their business. In 1886 he came to San Diego to look after the piano business, but entered the assessor's office and became assistant in apportioning and placing taxes on the roll with Charles Shepherd. As soon as Varnum was appointed, Mr. Grovesteen took charge of the office until his election the following year; then he entered the office of the recorder and remained until the following spring (1889), when he entered the office of the county clerk as deputy.

He was married in 1868 to Miss Amelia H. Gale. They had two children: Hetty M., born August 12, 1869, and Charles E., born October 26, 1872. Mrs. Grovesteen died in 1884. Mr. Grovesteen is Adjutant of Heintzelman Post, No. 33, and is a member of the Improved Order of

Red Men, also belongs to the Royal Arcanum. He is a bright, active and obliging officer and a thorough business man.



**GIDEON JACKSON OVERSHINER** came to California in 1850, from Galena, Illinois, arriving August 3, 1850. He was born at Fort London, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, February 4, 1825, son of Philip Overshiner, who was born in Virginia, moved to Franklin and passed the greater portion of his life there. Gideon Jackson was the ninth child in a family of eleven. The family emigrated to Hopkinsville, Kentucky, in 1846.

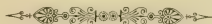
Mr. Overshiner was married in Galena, Illinois, September 13, 1848, to Miss Minerva Dunphy. In 1850 he came to California; he went to St. Louis first to purchase supplies, then joined the train a St. Joseph, Missouri. There were sixty-four members in the train and sixteen wagons. The hardships of the journey were such that the horses gave out and wagons were left from time to time along the trail, so that not one was left in which to cross the mountains. The overflowing of the Humboldt river had made the trail of '49 impassable, and new roads had to be broken over wild, rough country. They crossed the mountains by the Carson route, often making their own trail and suffering much. Mrs. Overshiner left Galena in 1851, taking the steamer from New York to the Isthmus, which she crossed on mules, and taking the steamer McKim, on the Pacific side, for San Francisco. The ship proved to be unseaworthy and put into San Diego at the town now called Roseville, where the passengers, 375 in number, were discharged; those having no money struck inland. Mrs. Overshiner, after two weeks' delay, took the Seabird for San Francisco, where she met her husband, who took her to Sacramento, where he was carrying on the carriage business. At the end of six years they moved to the western part of

Yolo County, to Cottonwood, where he bought land and began to raise grain and stock.

In 1861 he was elected County Assessor, and moved to Washington, the county seat, on the Sacramento river; that same year the county seat was moved to Woodland, of which town Mr. Overshiner, in conjunction with the other county officials, were the first settlers, and gave the town the name. In 1863 his term expired, and he took up his carriage business at Woodland, which he followed until January, 1870, when he moved to San Diego. He continued his carriage trade there, but the town being quiet and business slow, he sold his position after four years and moved to San Jose, continuing the same business, but not permanently locating, as he had been so pleased with the climate of San Diego that he intended eventually to return, which he did in 1885, and resumed the old vocation.

In politics he has been an active Republican; he was one of the vice-presidents of the last Whig meeting held in this State. He voted for the constitution and admission of the Territory as a State, September 9, 1850. During his experience as a pioneer he has considerably advanced the Republican form of government.

Mr. Overshiner has had ten children, eight of whom, five boys and three girls, are living.



**DANVILLE F. JONES** was born in Solon, Somerset County, Maine, June 10, 1846.

His parents died when he was six years old and he lived with his uncle, Samuel Jones, for two years. From there he went to reside with John Weston, of Bloomfield, with whom he remained until fourteen years of age. He then went to Augusta, to his brother James Jones; they removed to Wakefield, Massachusetts, in 1861, where he attended school and helped on the farm. In the fall, his brother having enlisted in the navy, he returned to Maine, and after being there a month enlisted in Company I, Fourteenth Maine; he reported

at camp and was rejected because too young. He went back and carried with him the measles, which he distributed gratuitously throughout his native town. After his recovery he worked at Cornville until July 29, 1862, when he again enlisted in the Twentieth Maine, by stretching the truth a little as to his age. He succeeded in getting mustered in at Portland, Maine, August 29, 1862; he left Portland September 2, 1862. They went to Washington, where they received their rifles, then marched to Arlington Heights, joining the Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps. They were ordered to Antietam, passed through Fredericksburg, Maryland, and over South Mountain, and participated in the battle of Antietam, also in other engagements. After this battle they encamped on Antietam creek, and were there until November, when they went with the rest of the army to the battle of Fredericksburg. They were in Hooker's division. After the battle they encamped at Stone Mason's Station, from which place they were ordered to head off Stewart's cavalry, also taking part in Burnside's famous stick-in-the mud march. At the time of the battle of Chancellorsville, the small-pox prevailed in his regiment, and they were detached to guard the telegraph; after the battle they were removed to a camp a few miles from Falmouth. At this time Mr. Jones was on the brigade guard. From this camp they went to Germania Ford and guarded it for two weeks. They participated in the cavalry fight at Upper-ville; from there they crossed the Potomac at Goose Creek and marched through Maryland and Pennsylvania. At Gettysburg their brigade was stationed at Little Round Top, at the extreme left of the army. After that battle he and half of his regiment were detailed to build corduroy roads and bridges. He was hurt by a stick of timber crushing him to the ground, from which he has never fully recovered. He joined his regiment at Beverly Ford, and was sent from there to Emery Hospital, transferred to the Veteran Reserve corps and served in Washington until the fall of 1864,


when he was sent to Johnson Island, Ohio, and had charge of the rebel prisoners at that camp. From there they were sent to Cincinnati, Ohio, doing duty in that city until the 6th of July, 1865, when he was mustered out. He returned to Bath, Maine, where he and his brother owned a farm, and where he remained until November, when he went to Boston and followed the express business for about two years, then went to Brooklyn, New York, and became a painter. In 1868 he returned to Boston and engaged in making picture frames. In 1872 he became a photographer, and traveled through New York, New Jersey and Illinois, until 1874, when he came to San Diego. He afterward went into the mines in 1878 at Forest City, Sierra County, where he remained for three years, meeting with moderate success. Meeting with an accident he returned to San Diego and engaged in house painting, in which he has continued until the present time. He joined the G. A. R. on the 8th of October, 1881, being one of the charter members of Heintzelman Post, No. 33. He was Commander of the post during the year 1886. He joined the A. O. U. W., by transfer, in 1862, and is now the Master Workman. He was married December 13, 1871, to Miss Sadie M. Hovey, in Hallowell, Maine. They have two children: Daniel Paul, born November 21, 1875, and Newell James, born August 27, 1882. All honor should be given to the men who had the bravery to stand up and fight in such a deadly struggle to maintain the Union.



**J**OHAN B. BOYD was born in Northumberland, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1846, son of William and Catherine S. (Slater) Boyd. When seven years of age he came with his father to Illinois, living with his aunt, Sarah B. Smith, attended the public schools there and graduated at the high school in 1864. He had his regimentals, and there were two other boys also clad in "blue." They had just enlisted. His regiment was the One Hundred and Thirty-

ninth Illinois, Colonel Davidson. They were three months at Cairo, on guard duty. His time expiring, he enlisted in the Fourteenth Illinois. It had been greatly depleted, and he with others went to fill up the ranks that had been vacated by the men who had fallen in battle. They were ordered to North Carolina, and were Sherman's rear guard. The nearest Mr. Boyd came to a fight was the night General Johnston surrendered. After the grand review they were ordered West, and went as far as Flat river, and there received orders to return and be mustered out. The war being over, he returned home and engaged as assistant book-keeper with the Second National Bank, Peoria, where he remained four years, then came to San Diego, September 17, 1869. He engaged in publishing the *San Diego Union*, and also in law business, and is now a member of the firm of H. T. Christian & Co., in the abstract and title business. He is a member of the G. A. R., and belongs to Heintzelman Post, No. 33, San Diego. He has served seven years in the National Guards of California, Company B, San Diego city, that being the length of a term of service.

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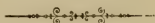
APTAIN WILLIAM S. HINKLE was born near Terre Haute, Indiana, June 30, 1830. His grandfather, Wendle Hinkle, was a Lutheran. His father, Nathan Hinkle, was born in the Shenandoah valley, Virginia, and raised in Jefferson County, Kentucky, and was for forty years a Methodist minister. In 1820 he was married to Elizabeth Reed, a native of Kentucky; the result of the union was eleven children, nine of whom survive. Mr. William S. was raised in Indiana, where he attended the public schools, and college at Asbury University, Indiana. After he left college he became a civil engineer, which business he followed for five years. In 1861 he went into the army as Quartermaster. He remained on staff duty the first year, when he became Captain of an

artillery company, Battery D, First Indiana, in which position he remained until the close of the war. In the spring of 1862 he was in the Gulf Department, under General Butler. They were engaged in many small fights, but the first general action was when General Breckenridge undertook to take Baton Rouge. He commanded his battery of four guns for forty-seven days and nights, in which they fired three shots every five minutes. Their guns commanded the entrance of the railroad into Port Hudson, and were of 30-pound weight. The next was Banks' Red River expedition, but his command was not in the general fight. It was his battery that dislodged the enemy's guns on the bluffs on Cane river. His three years' term of service expired, and he was mustered out on the September following, 1864. He had only received one slight wound, in the wrist. When he left the army, at the age of twenty-two, he went to Mattoon, Illinois, where he engaged in the general merchandise business. In 1887 he moved to San Diego, where he has since been engaged in the real-estate and money-lending business. His son, E. C. Hinkle, is now associated with him in the business.

Captain Hinkle was married in the fall of 1866, to Mrs. Monroe, widow of Colonel James Monroe, of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois, who was killed at Farmington, Tennessee. Her father, Mr. J. T. Cunningham, of Illinois, was the first Republican candidate for Congress in his district. He was an intimate friend of Mr. Lincoln. Mrs. Hinkle was born in 1836. They had two children, and raised Colonel Monroe's two children. The eldest son, Edgar C., cast his first vote in San Diego; Madge was married to Mr. Noble Gordon, who is a merchant in Metanora, Indiana; Ruth married Dr. C. J. Decker, who is Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy, and Bessie is now in San Diego with her parents. Mr. Hinkle belongs to the Methodist Church, and Mrs. Hinkle to the Christian. She is a faithful worker in both churches, however, and will no doubt receive a double reward. Mr. Hinkle is a Royal



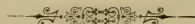
Templar, being thus a member of an insurance society that receives only strictly temperate people. He is also a member of Heintzelman Post, No. 33, G. A. R. San Diego can boast of many good citizens, but Captain Hinkle, in real worth, is the peer of any of them.



**L**EROY W. ALLUM, San Diego's first assistant Postmaster, is a veteran. He and his father, Mr. Thomas Allum, both enlisted at the beginning of the war. His father enlisted in Company C, Twenty-second Iowa Infantry, but was discharged at Vicksburg on account of sickness. He recovered and recruited a company of 100-day men, Company D, Forty-eighth Iowa, August, 1864. He was promoted to First Lieutenant, and served until the close of the war. He married Miss Matilda A. Allum, a distant relative, of Scotch-English descent, and had a family of ten children, of which the subject of this sketch was the third. The family came to Iowa in 1853, and settled in Davenport. In 1856 Leroy went to Hazel Dell Academy, which he left October 2, 1862, at the age of eighteen, to enlist in Company C, Twenty-second Iowa, the same company in which his father first enlisted. He went all through the war, and came back without a wound, although in many places of great danger. He was in the following battles: Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Black River, and at the siege of Vicksburg. It was his regiment, under Colonel William M. Stone (afterward Governor of Iowa), that planted the flag upon the works, when twenty-eight men were killed in a few minutes, and some captured. They were obliged to withdraw, but they brought the colors back with them. Vicksburg was taken the 4th of July following. After this the regiment was in the battle of Jackson, Mississippi, and was in New Orleans and Texas, and on the Red River campaign. They were also in the Shenandoah valley, Fish Hill, Cedar Creek and Winchester. In 1866, he, with his bunk and messmate,

Thomas M. Rogers, started the *Republican*, a newspaper, at Newton, Iowa, which he continued until 1878, when he moved to Oakland, California, where he published the *Vidette*, a Republican paper (daily and weekly), and continued there nine years.

He was married to Miss Alice G. Israel, daughter of Mr. M. C. Israel, a merchant of Monroe, Iowa, and has three children, all boys: Leroy M., born November 6, 1875; Ralph L., born September 11, 1878, and Fred M., born August 11, 1883. He is a Knight Templar in the York rite, and thirty-second degree in the Scottish rite Masonry, and is a member of the G. A. R. He belongs to Heintzelman Post, No. 33, of San Diego.



**G**EORGE M. WETHERBEE was born in Westminister, Massachusetts, December 7, 1837. His father having died when he was quite young he made his own way in the world and earned his own living from the time he was nine years of age. There was a family of four boys and one girl, and notwithstanding the fact that they were all thrown upon their own resources young, not one of them ever used tobacco or tasted whisky. In his mother's family there were twelve brothers and sisters, and only one girl weighed less than 200 pounds. The baby of the family now living weighs 300 pounds! Mr. Wetherbee himself now weighs 270 pounds. His weight when a young man at the time of entering the army was 211 pounds. Notwithstanding his weight he now works hard in his mills every day. He has a son, Allen H., who at seventeen years of age weighed 207 pounds. In 1852 Mr. Wetherbee went to work for the Hayward Chair Company of Gardner, Massachusetts, and in 1854 he went to Boston and entered upon what has ever since been his principal business, the planing-mill business. In 1861 he went to Boston and enlisted for three years in the First Massachusetts Infantry, Colonel Robert Cowden,

commander, and served as a musician during the entire war. He commenced playing in a brass band when thirteen years of age, and has followed it as a partial business until within the last four years. During the last year of the war he was the leader of a brigade band, and was with Sherman on his march; played at Richmond, and at the close played in the grand review at Washington. Brigadier General Knife was Mr. Wetherbee's commander, and Mr. Weatherbee recruited the band for this brigade. When he came out of the army he located in business in Boston until 1869. He then went to San Francisco and carried on a general mill business and bee-hive manufactory until October, 1884. He then came to San Diego and built the first planing-mill in the city, which was burned by an incendiary on December 12, 1884, the day after its completion. He lost everything in this, to him most disastrous, fire, but the courage of a brave and true American stood by him. He borrowed capital and rebuilt at once, and has added to the mill and machinery until he has the largest and most complete mill of its kind on the coast, having 26,000 square feet of work room. His mill is a complete one, capable of manufacturing all kinds of work in the planing, molding and scroll sawing line, including all sorts of work usually done in a first-class establishment. Mr. Wetherbee is a practical workman and can run and keep in order any machine in the mill. He has a reputation for honorable and upright dealing; that in itself alone is a fortune; he has employed as high as eighty men at once in this establishment. In addition to the wood-working part of the mill they have a barley rolling mill, and roll large quantities of barley. Mr. Wetherbee was married to Miss Angelina Barney, born April 26, 1837, a daughter of Captain Reuben Barney, who sailed in a whaling ship. They were descendants of Benjamin Franklin. Their ancestors were Quakers and were among the first settlers of Nantucket. Mr. Wetherbee had a family of four children, namely: George A., born June 12, 1858, and is now foreman in

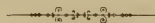
his father's mill; Angie L., born July 12, 1866; she is married to Mr. George H. Hebrank, a native of Pittsburgh, who is in the glass-blowing business; Allen H., born February 24, 1871, now a civil engineer in Utah with the Bun River Cavell Company. Mr. George M. Wetherbee is a member of Heintzelman Post, No 33, of San Diego, G. A. R., is president of its board of trustees, a member of Occidental Lodge, No. 179, I. O. O. F., and Past Grand. He is a member of Encampment No. 57, I. O. O. F., and Past Chief Patriarch; also a member of Franklin Lodge, A. O. U. W., and a member of the board of delegates of San Diego County, representing the Fifth ward.



**D**R. I. L. PALMER.—In 1829 Jabez Palmer landed in America from England, and settled at Stonington, Connecticut. He had three sons, one of whom settled in New York, one in Virginia, and one remained in Connecticut. Mr. I. L. Palmer's grandfather removed from the latter State to Ohio in 1797, and settled in Washington County, which was then a wilderness. They came with teams to Pittsburg, and then in boats down the Ohio to Marietta. This family consisted of Joseph, Jabez, Isaac and Betsey. The township in which they settled was given their name—"Palmer." Mr. I. L. Palmer's grandfather was married in 1820 to Mrs. Persis Tilton. They had a family of ten children: Oscar, Joseph, Charles, George, Andrew, Jabez, Ann, Jane, Hannah and Mary. Oscar was Mr. I. L. Palmer's father, and he was married to Miss Anna Chamberlain in 1841. Mr. Palmer's grandfather lived until he was ninety-three years of age, and his grandfather on his mother's side, John D. Chamberlain, was in the war of 1812, also in the Seminole war. He was a teacher and a surveyor, and lived to the great age of 102 years and died in 1885. Dr. Palmer's parents had four children, two girls and two boys. Mr. I. L. Palmer was the second son and was born at Marietta, Ohio, June

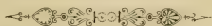
21, 1845. He attended the common school at his home, and finished his education at the University at Athens, Ohio, after coming out of the army, in which he enlisted April 19, 1861, at the age of sixteen. He was five feet ten inches high, and weighed 156 pounds. He enlisted for three months in Company F, Eighteenth Ohio, and when his term had expired he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-sixth Ohio, for three years. April 14, 1864, the then veteran enlisted for the third time in the same company with which he had been for three years and with which he had helped to fight so many severe engagements. He was in thirty-one hard-fought battles, 200 skirmishes with bushwhackers, never missed a battle, a march or a guard, and only received one slight wound, in the hand by a piece of exploded shell. At the time of his last enlistment he weighed 230 pounds, while he now weighs 270. His father's brother and himself at one time weighed 775 pounds. He is a well proportioned, large man, young-looking and very active in his movements for one so heavy. To show how active he has been we will state that he has run a good many foot-races, and was hard to beat. At the close of the war, in 1865, he went to the common school one winter, to the academy, and then to the university. In 1867 he was married to Miss Maria Woodruff, who was born at Watertown, Ohio, July, 1842. Her father, Mr. Silas Woodruff, was of English descent, while her mother was of German. Their union has been blessed with five children, three of whom survive. Their oldest son, Oscar, was born in Jackson, Missouri, December 24, 1867; Anson and Ormstead, twins, were born February 16, 1870; Della May, June 5, 1873, in Clay County, Missouri, and Ova Mable, January 5, 1876, in Cloud County, Kansas. Mrs. Palmer and the children are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Palmer is an Odd Fellow and a member of the Heintzelman Post, G. A. R. He has also been a member of the National Guard for seven years. He came to San Diego from Kansas, where he taught school, and conducted a store part of the

time, May 23, 1878, and set the first stake for the California Southern Railroad. He took the United States census in 1880, held the office of constable and deputy sheriff in 1883, which office he held until August, 1884. He then took charge of the rebuilding of the wash-out in Temecula Cañon, after which he located the line from there to Barstow, and built twenty-four miles of the road. He came back to San Diego in 1885. In September of the same year he was appointed deputy marshal, which position he held until 1887, when he was appointed city assessor. In the fall of 1887 he was elected tax collector and street commissioner, and served until May, 1889. He has bought property and built a home, and has a ninety-five-acre ranch at Murrietta. While in Kansas he was township trustee, Justice of the Peace, and a school director for five years.



**C**APTAIN EDWARD B. SPILEMAN is a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and was born July, 1844. His father, Bartholomew Spileman, was born in Scotland, and was a merchant the greater portion of his life. He came to the United States when a young man, made two voyages across the ocean to Europe and died in 1858. Captain Spileman's mother, Mary (Cameron) Spileman, was born in Scotland, and died in Boston in 1860. They were Scotch Presbyterians. They had a family of four children, of whom Captain Spileman is the only survivor. He received his education in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. In 1862 he enlisted in Company D, Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers, and re-enlisted in 1864. He served in the Army of the Potomac, and was in three very hot engagements, viz.: Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He was wounded in the latter battle, receiving a gun-shot through his left thigh, and was laid up for nearly a year. While in the army he had the measles, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. His lungs were badly affected, and his weight re-

duced from 142 pounds to 115. In 1865 he was mustered out of the army and engaged in the lumber business at Tawas City, Michigan, from 1867 until 1887. He is a Republican, and always means to be one. While at Tawas City he was chairman of the Republican district committee. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He has declined many offers of offices. He is interested in Minnesota mineral lands to the extent of 2,000 acres, from which he is receiving very encouraging reports. He came to San Diego in 1887 to die, but after getting here changed his mind, bought property and built himself a home. He was united in 1864 to Miss Mary Fogarty, a native of New Jersey, who was born in 1847. She was the daughter of John Fogarty, who was born in Connecticut, but a resident of New Jersey for many years. They had a family of six children, three of whom are still living: Edward E., born in Tawas City, Michigan, April 16, 1869; Hiram, also born in Tawas City, January 21, 1871, and Lilly May, born March 27, 1880. The Captain is a Presbyterian, a Knight of Pythias and a Thirty-second degree Mason, and has been Master of Lodges for six years. He has organized the San Diego Rifles, and is now their Captain.



**COLONEL JOHN A. HELPHINGSTINE**, a prominent business man of San Diego, although not an old-time resident, is highly appreciated for his enterprise and public spirit. He was born in Crawford County, Illinois, October 12, 1844. His father, Washington Helphingstine, was also a native of that State, born in 1819; and his grandfather, Jacob Helphingstine, was born on the Atlantic ocean when his parents were coming to America from Prussia. Colonel Helphingstine's mother was Amy Allison, a daughter of John Allison, of Scotch descent, but born in Illinois. Colonel Helphingstine passed his boyhood on the farm until he was seventeen years of age. Then came the war of the Rebellion, Sumter was fired upon

and the North rising like a giant in his might flew to arms. The loyal citizens of the country responded with alacrity to President Lincoln's call for volunteers, but from no section was the response more general than from the broad prairies of his own State. Men past the prime of life took their places in the ranks, and school-boys dropped their books to enlist in the service of the Union. Young Helphingstine bade his his parents farewell, left the farm and enlisted as a private in the Sixty-second Illinois Volunteers; he served through the war, in the army of the Cumberland for two years, and was then transferred to the West, and was mustered out as Quartermaster of his regiment. During his spare moments while in the army, young Helphingstine had studied law, and at the close of the war he attended the high school in Crawford County. Having graduated he resumed his law studies under Judge Harrison, of Independence, Kansas. In 1870 he was admitted to the Kansas bar, and successfully practiced his profession for ten years in Independence; he served one term as Police Judge of the town, and for five years was County Clerk of Montgomery County.

In 1880, he went to New Mexico, where he engaged in mining, continuing in that calling for three years. He then turned his attention to journalism and established a daily newspaper, the *Chieftain*, at Socorro; he conducted this paper for three years with ability and energy, and in that time made it a power in the community. He was largely instrumental in securing the appointment of E. G. Ross as Governor of the Territory. The circumstances attending his connection with this appointment are so strongly characteristic of the man—of his loyalty to friends, and his indomitable perseverance—that it is worth recounting. Ross was an old Kansas man, and at one time, during Andy Johnson's administration, had represented the State in the United States Senate. His candid views, openly expressed, and his independent conduct, during those stirring times, injured him with his party (the Republican), and upon his return home from the Senate he was polit-



ically ostracized. Disappointed at the treatment he had received at the hands of his party and reduced in means, he left Kansas and went to New Mexico. There Helphingstine found him working at a case in a newspaper office. The two men had formed a friendship in other days, and Helphingstine came to his assistance now. Knowing his thorough executive ability and his stubborn honesty, he boldly advocated Ross' appointment as Territorial Governor in the columns of the *Chieftain*. This indorsement proved of eminent service, and Ross was made Governor. During his administration Helphingstine served as Inspector-general on his staff with the rank of Colonel.

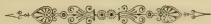
On October 20, 1886, Colonel Helphingstine came to San Diego; he had intended resuming his law practice here, but was wooed from his profession by the brighter opening he found in real estate; he took charge of the lands of the Coronado Beach Company as their general agent, February 1, 1887, and remained in that position until September 1, 1889. During this time his sales of real estate amounted to about \$1,000,000. While connected with the Coronado Company he formed a syndicate and purchased a large tract of land within the city limits, which he placed on the market, under the name of Helphingstine's Addition; he also has the agency of El Cajon Valley Company. Colonel Helphingstine, some months since, secured the premises formerly occupied by the Commercial Bank of San Diego, and has there fitted up the finest set of offices to be found in San Diego. On October 10, last, he was presented by Mr. E. S. Babcock, Jr., on behalf of the Coronado Beach Company, with an elegant gold watch, as a token of their appreciation of his efforts in their behalf when general agent of the company. Colonel Helphingstine is interested quite largely in city real estate, and besides, has a valuable ranch property.

Colonel Helphingstine was married in Fredonia, Kansas, in February, 1872, to Miss L. E. Lowe, daughter of Rev. Boyd Lowe. She was

born in Mendota, Illinois, July 13, 1853, of English ancestry. By this marriage there has been one son, Edgar Boyd, who was born in Independence, Kansas, October 24, 1875. At their beautiful residence at Florence Heights, Colonel and Mrs. Helphingstine have an ideal home, and San Diego has no citizen more devoted to her interests than the Colonel.

**HANS P. WHITNEY**, of San Diego, is a native of Spaitansburg, Crawford County, Pennsylvania. He was born May 5, 1832. His father, Joshua Whitney, and his mother, Melissa (Patten) Whitney, were natives of Maine. His ancestors were of Welsh descent. His parents had four children: Olivia, born November, 1827, was married to Mr. H. S. Snapp and resides in Pennsylvania; Alonzo F., born August 29, 1834. The subject of this sketch was the third of the family and was educated in the common schools of Pennsylvania at an early day, near the present oil region, and has pulled porcupine quills out of his bare feet many a time on his way to school. His father died when he was fifteen years of age, and he had to take the care and responsibility of the family, which prohibited much schooling. He left them in April, 1854, and landed in San Francisco May 19, 1854. He kept hotel and worked at other things but made his first start cutting and hauling logs at Puget Sound. He mined some but didn't make much out of it. When he arrived at San Francisco he weighed only ninety pounds, but while at Puget Sound he got strong. When his brother died in the East of quick consumption, a consultation of five physicians privately expressed the opinion that not one of the children was likely to live until twenty-one years of age. In 1869 he made a visit to Pennsylvania, then returned to Coos County, Oregon, and engaged in the butchery business, which he followed for seventeen years, but being badly injured by a fall from a carriage, and not expecting to be able to work

again, he sold out and moved to Los Angeles, California, and from there in 1885 to San Diego, where he purchased eighty acres. He has invested \$40,000 in San Diego, and his investments have been unusually successful. He has built himself a fine house on the corner of Thirty-first street and National avenue, and enjoys it. He was married June 29, 1886, to Miss Louise Carl, a daughter of John Carl, a native of Greenwich, Ohio. She was born September 28, 1859. They have one child, a beautiful and interesting little girl, Alice Ruth, who was born in San Diego, April 4, 1887. Mr. H. P. Whitney has been treasurer of the Masonic Lodge at Empire City, Coos County, Oregon, also an honorable member of the council of the city of San Diego.

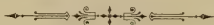


**J**OSEPH V. COLLINS is a native of Cortland, New York, born May 9, 1829. His father, Jabez Collins, was born in Connecticut in 1806. He was a farmer. His grandfather was a native of Connecticut and was a Presbyterian minister. Mr. Collins' mother, Adeline (Doud) Collins, daughter of Truman Doud, was born in Cortland, New York, in 1810. Her ancestors settled in Connecticut in 1737. Mr. Collins was the second in a family of five children. He spent his childhood and young days in Cortland, New York, where he finished his education and learned the painters' trade. He went to Rhode Island and remained there two years and then returned to Cortland and carried on painting, brick-making and building. He continued there until 1855 and then went to Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the lumber business with his brother, T. D. Collins, and they have continued that business ever since. Their lumber output amounts to 10,000,000 feet annually. They own in the vicinity of 30,000 acres of land in Pennsylvania. Mr. Collins has also been in the oil business in Pennsylvania. He was a pioneer in that business, as he commenced putting down wells when there were

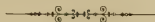
only three producing wells in the State. He was also an oil refiner. In 1865 he sold out, but afterward started the petroleum business again and has been interested in it ever since. In 1873 he built the Collins House at Oil City, Pennsylvania, which was one of the largest hotels in the city, covering an acre of ground. It had a capacity for 150 guests, was furnished with all modern conveniences, and under Mr. Collins' management was crowded with guests. It cost, furnished, \$140,000. In 1887 he sold it and came to California. He had been here eight months before and had made investments. He is now engaged in the completion of the Bay View Hotel, situated in San Diego, corner of Twelfth and I streets. It is built of brick, three stories high, and has a frontage on Twelfth and I streets of 300 feet. Each story has a balcony on each street. It has two fine observatories from which you get a grand view of the bay and ocean and the distant mountains. The office of the hotel is partially under a large skylight and from every floor in the upper stories of the house you can see the office and speak with the clerk. The rooms are large and airy and are fitted with most modern improvements for the health and comfort of the guests. This house will be opened by Mr. Collins about December 1, 1889, and will be second to no house of its size in the State.

Mr. Collins was married in 1850 to Miss Mary C. Medes, daughter of Mr. Ira Medes, born in Cortland, New York, in 1833. They had four children, two of whom survive: Edward, born in Cortland, New York, in 1852, and Ohio Theresa, born in Cortland, New York, in 1854. She is now the wife of Mr. William F. Clark and resides in Cortland, New York. Mrs. Collins died in 1857, and Mr. Collins was afterward married to Miss Happy M. Medes, a sister of his former wife, and the result of this union has been thirteen children, nine of whom are still living. They were all born in Pennsylvania, and their names are as follows: Carrie M., Mary C., Ann Leverne, Gustin, Maud, Joseph E., Jr., Jabez, Truman and Earl. Mr.

Collins has been a hard worker, working nearly eighteen hours per day for a great part of his life and has given very little attention to either politics or office. He is still, to all appearances, a hale man and is trying to take life easy.



**H**ARRY L. TITUS, an attorney at San Diego, was born in Vevay, Switzerland County, Indiana, December 3, 1858. He studied law under the preceptorship of Hon. John B. Works, in that town. He removed to San Diego in April, 1883, and entered upon the practice of his profession as a partner of Judge Works. He has been appointed city attorney of San Diego twice by the city council, and elected once to the same office by the people. Since his term in that office expired he has built up a good, growing practice. He married Miss Mary Horton, a niece of Hon. A. E. Horton, in May, 1887.



**J**C. SPRIGG, JR., a leading young business man of San Diego, California, is a descendant of the prominent Sprigg family, of Maryland, that owned large land grants in Maryland, part of which was Northampton, in Prince George County, which Governor Sprigg's widow sold in 1885. The original patent for this property was granted to Colonel Thomas Sprigg, Jr., in 1667. "Black Oak Level," in Prince George County, Maryland, was granted to Thomas Sprigg, Jr., in 1703, and that addition to Eden's Paradise Regained was surveyed for patent by Richard Sprigg, May 17, 1774. It was then Frederick County, but is now Allegheny. Osborn Sprigg, second, who was a half brother of Governor Samuel Sprigg, lived on the Potomac river, about fifteen miles below Cumberland, in Hampshire County, Virginia. He married Sarah, youngest daughter of Captain Michael Cresap, of Revolutionary fame,

who led his famous company of 100 riflemen on foot from western Maryland to the siege of Boston in 1775. Osborn Sprigg's death occurred in 1813. He left four sons; one of these sons, Michael Cresap Sprigg, was born in 1799, and married Mary, daughter of Colonel William Lamar. Michael Cresap Sprigg was a member of Congress from the Sixth Maryland District; was president of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company, and served many sessions in the Maryland Legislature. He died in 1845, leaving three sons. One of these sons, James Cresap Sprigg, was born in Allegheny County, in 1827, and was chief engineer and manager of the Petersburg Railroad. His whole life was spent in building railroads through the South. It was his energy that built the road through Dismal Swamp. He married Miss Lucy B. Addison, of Georgetown, District of Columbia, and has six surviving children. The second of these children, James Cresap Sprigg, Jr., is the subject of this biography. He was born in Petersburg, Virginia, March 16, 1868, and was educated at the University at Petersburg; then in the Glenwood Institute, of Maryland, and finished in the University of West Virginia. The last year he was junior member of the faculty and was an observer of the Signal Corps of the army at the university, having charge of that station, and he studied law there and graduated. His health failing, he went to Washington, where he remained for one year; but, his health not improving, his physician advised him to come to California, and in 1884 he accordingly arrived in San Diego. For the first two years here he was an officer of the Signal Corps, and then he organized the firm of Woolwine, Sprigg & Co., engaging in the real-estate and general brokerage business; he is now carrying on the business himself as successor to the firm. He is a capitalist and stockholder in the First National Bank.

He was united in marriage with Miss Gertrude Whitney, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Whitney, formerly of Toledo, Ohio, now residing in San Diego. She was born April 16, 1867.

Mr. Sprigg is a member of the Episcopal Church and also of the I. O. O. F. Governor Sprigg, of Virginia, was his grand-uncle. Their ancestry were of the nobility in England, the first emigration to America settling in Maryland.

**D**ANIEL BROWN KURTZ, an attorney of San Diego, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1819, a son of John and Barbara Kurtz. In June, 1850, he moved to San Diego, coming around by way of Cape Horn, and immediately began the study of law under J. R. Mitchell, and was admitted to practice in 1852. He was elected Mayor of Old Town in 1851, succeeding General Beam. In 1852, however, the city charter was repealed, and the city no longer had a mayor. Mr. Kurtz was elected to the State Senate in the fall of 1852, and served two years in that body. In 1855 he was elected County Judge, and a year later resigned. In 1861 he was again elected to the State Legislature, this time to the Assembly; and in 1865 was re-elected. Since 1866 he has lived quietly at his home in San Luis Rey, San Diego County, not seeking public office, but living with his family in quiet retirement.

**J.** W. NANCE.—In the very front rank of the pioneers and business men of Perris stands the name of J. W. Nance. He was born in Charles County, Tennessee, May 26, 1852. His father, J. W. Nance, Sr., was also a native of Tennessee, but the ancestors were Virginians. He was a Southern gentleman but not in the Southern army, although his sympathies were with his own people. He took the oath of amnesty to the United States and was therefore neutral. When the war began he was worth \$200,000. His fine mills were burned and his property destroyed, and at the close of the war he had nothing but his

land—320 acres, and assigned with other parties for \$40,000. He told his creditors that he didn't like bankruptcy, and if they would give him ten years he would pay the entire debt and interest. The arrangement was made, and Mr. Nance, his father and three brothers engaged in the manufacture of cotton gins, for which there was a large demand. In nine years the debt was paid in full. Mr. Nance saw his father make the last payment in full, and he says he never saw a happier man than his father was when that burden was lifted. Mr. Nance's mother, Mary (Hunt) Nance, was born in Murray County, Tennessee, a daughter of Dr. J. J. Hunt. They had a family of four children, of whom our subject was the third child. He received his education in Nashville, Tennessee. When he came to manhood his business was that of a cotton planter and dealer in general merchandise. After living six years in the Mississippi valley he lost his health on account of malaria, and he went to the mountains of his native state for relief; but, finding no relief, he came to San Diego, California, in June, 1882, and stopped for three months without any improvement. He then removed to Los Angeles and there found himself much worse. He then traveled all over California, seeking a place that would benefit his lungs, and, receiving no benefit, he went to Dr. Worthington of Los Angeles, who informed him that he was beyond the reach of medicine and that he needed a very dry climate and high altitude. Acting on this advice he went to Riverside, and in talking with a merchant there, Mr. J. R. Newberry, he was told that the place he was looking for was the San Jacinto plains, but he didn't think he could live there, for nothing but a jack-rabbit could. He came and saw the fair valley and liked it so well that he bought 200 acres, paying one dollar and giving a mortgage back for \$1,999, and went to farming. He sowed the ranch to barley and harvested two and one-fourth tons of hay to the acre and sold it for twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per ton, making \$4,000 from his first crop! He paid for




the place and bought more land; with his surplus money he bought more land each year. In 1878 he sold 700 acres and has 1,120 left. He bought the Perris Hotel before it was finished, doubled its size and furnished it, and is now its owner and landlord. He is in partnership with Mr. Knight in the warehouse and the steam barley rolling mill. They are engaged in buying and shipping grain, and are the largest shippers in San Diego County. They also deal in lumber and real estate. Mr. Nance was married in 1874, to Miss Laura C. Rogers, a native of Memphis, Tennessee, born February 15, 1855. She is a daughter of Mr. John B. Rogers, who was a Tennessean and of a family of Virginians. They have one lovely little daughter, Evelyn, born in Giles County, Tennessee, January 21, 1882. Mr. Nance is a charter member of the Independent Order of Foresters and is one of its officers. He has been Deputy County Clerk for two years, and is a man of very bright business talent. He has regained his health and is an enthusiast on the subject of California. He has been forward in every enterprise for the upbuilding of Perris; he has helped most liberally with his time and money in building the fine brick school-house and both of the new church buildings. He is one of those laudably proud men, who are too proud to stoop to a mean act, and many of the best people in his community appreciate Mr. and Mrs. Nance as very liberal, public-spirited people.



**V.** STEVISON was a native of Mount Vernon, Ohio, born March 5, 1842. His father, D. D. Stevison, was born in Wheeling, Virginia, in 1798, and was grain inspector for the board of trade of Peoria, Illinois. His grandfather was a Hollander, and came from Holland before the Revolution and settled in Virginia. His mother, Charity (Hill) Stevison, was a native of New York, born in 1805. She was the daughter of Mr. Lewis


Hill. The family were New England people. His parents had eleven children, eight of whom survive. The subject of this sketch was the tenth child. When he was three years of age the family removed to Portsmouth, Ohio, and in 1848 removed to Peoria, Illinois. It was a small village then and has since grown to be a town of 45,000 inhabitants. Mr. Stevison remained there until he was thirty years of age. At sixteen years of age he became a clerk in a grocery store and was there two years. He then enlisted in the Union army, Company D, Seventieth Illinois Infantry, and while in the army saw a good deal of hard service. While following Price in Missouri, exposure and other causes brought on a severe attack of jaundice, and being unfit for service was mustered out. He returned to Peoria, Illinois, and as soon as he regained his health he was engaged in the Peoria postoffice and served there for five years. After that he clerked in a furniture store, and after that he engaged in market gardening. In 1869 he was married to Miss Hattie Ford, of Peoria, Illinois, born November 16, 1847. Her father, Mr. James Ford, was a wholesale saddle and harness dealer at Peoria. They had one child, Jessie N., born in Peoria, Illinois, July 4, 1871. Mrs. Stevison's death occurred April 14, 1882. In 1871 he removed to Colorado and engaged in market gardening for two years. He then took charge of a dairy at Colorado Springs. Then he spent a year in prospecting for gold in San Joaquin County. He then took charge of a large dairy ranch for two years, and after that took charge of the stage station and hotel at Villa Grove. He next went to Leadville, where he ran a meat market and grocery store. This was just before the great strike at Leadville; when it began, he was worth \$15,000, and at its close he had lost it, but in a very short time he had paid all his bills. He then went to work in a stamp mill and while there lost one of his fingers. He then left that business and worked in a timber mill until September, 1887, when he came to Perris and located forty acres of land, and is now the man-

ager of 320 acres more. He is now sowing (1889) one hundred acres of wheat and 240 acres of barley. Mr. Stevenson is a member of the Patriotic Order of Sons of America, and a member of the G. A. R., James A. Garfield Post, No. 9, Leadville, Colorado, and is an upright man.

 C. TRIPP, a cattle dealer of San Jacinto, is a son of the golden West, born in Los Angeles, March 21, 1859. His father, Mr. S. V. Tripp, was born in New York State, was raised in Ohio, and came to California in 1850. He was a pioneer brick-mason, and spent a good deal of his time in the mines of Shasta County. Mr. Tripp's mother, Rosa (Rumsey) Tripp, was born in Pennsylvania, and raised in Ohio. She was married to Mr. Tripp in 1856, and had six children, four of whom are still living. The family moved to San Bernardino when the subject of this sketch was but two years of age, and he attended school at that place until he was fifteen years of age. His mother died in San Bernardino when thirty-two years of age, and in 1871 his father and the rest of the family removed to San Jacinto. His father and Colonel Hamne took up the two first Government claims at the head of the San Jacinto valley, near the Florida town site. His father now lives in the Cottonwood district of San Diego, where he is Postmaster. When Mr. Tripp first started in business for himself, he had but a few head of cattle. His brother William and himself now own 400 head of cattle and horses on their Caluila ranch in the mountains. Mr. Tripp buys and sells, while his brother cares for the stock. They furnish the San Jacinto market with cattle, and also one of the San Bernardino markets.

In 1884 he was married to Miss Mattie Logsdon, who was born in San Bernardino in 1865. Her father, Mr. J. M. Logsdon, was a native of Illinois. He now resides in San Jacinto, and is an owner and renter of buildings. They have

one child, Joe W., born in San Jacinto, September 28, 1889. Mr. Tripp was elected constable five years ago, and has been all over the county. They are well spoken of by their neighbors, and have many friends.

 H. THOMAS is one of the most noted pioneers of San Jacinto. He was born in Sherburne, Chenango County, New York, October 1, 1836. His father, John M. Clark, was a native of New York. His mother, Silvera (Beeby) Thomas, was a daughter of Major Beeby, first Sheriff of Madison County, New York. The subject's parents had six children, he being the next to the youngest. His parents both died while he was quite young, and he was raised on a farm by Mr. Daniel Newton. When fourteen years of age he came around the Horn to California, and landed in San Francisco in 1849. He went from there to San Jose in 1850, and into the Mariposa mines, where he remained six months, when he returned and lived at San Jose until 1852. He then went to Half Moon Bay, and was there at the time the ship Carrier Pigeon, from Boston, was wrecked and came ashore. Mr. Thomas took the news of that disaster to San Francisco, and Captain B. Waterman was sent out with him to take charge of the wreck. In 1853 Mr. Thomas accompanied William Walker on his filibustering expedition. They landed at La Paz and took the Governor prisoner. They then came up to Cape St. Lucas, where they went ashore. There the mate of the vessel was bribed, and ran away from them with the prisoner, and they were left without food or ammunition. They started to make their way through to Sonora, but came back and surrendered themselves to Captain Burton at San Diego, and he sent them home to San Francisco. Mr. Thomas then went to Shasta, where he engaged in mining until 1858, when he came to Los Angeles, and was one of the discoverers of the tin mines. In 1860 he sold out and took

a quantity of cattle in part payment, and took up his ranch in Hemet valley. He then secured 40,000 acres of choice pasture land, and with his family is now engaged in raising stock—full-blooded Durham cattle and blooded trotting and running horses.

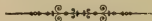
He was married in 1861 to Miss Genevieve Bordie, who was born in Santa Barbara in 1840, and they had a family of twelve children, eleven of whom survive, five boys and six girls. Their eldest daughter, Mrs. A. J. Stice, is twenty-seven years of age, while the youngest is but nine years of age. His second daughter, Fanny, is now in Brussels, Belgium. Mr. Thomas was with Lieutenant Wheeler when he made the geographical survey of Mount San Jacinto. He was Supervisor in 1857-'58. Mrs. Thomas and the children are members of the Catholic Church. The Estudillo ranch house was the only house here when Mr. Thomas came into the country. He made a trip of 600 miles alone, on horseback, in California, and was in San Francisco in 1850 when it was burned, and saw the first American horse race in California. He has seen a great deal of frontier life, but is still a young-looking man.



**JOHN WESLEY WESCOTT.**—One of the oldest carriage manufacturing establishments in San Diego is now conducted by Wescott & Thompson, Mr. Wescott being senior partner. He was born in Knox, Waldo County, Maine, July 16, 1838, the third of six sons, four of whom are now living. He learned the trade of wagon-making in his native town. In 1858 he left home for California, by the Isthmus of Panama. The steamer from Panama to San Francisco was the John L. Stephens, with a passenger list of 2,250 people, but they arrived safely, with no serious accident, October 18, 1858. He then went to Calaveras County, and later to Placer County, where he followed the lumber business about two years; then, returning to Calaveras County, in 1862, he opened a

carriage shop and continued it until 1869, when he sold out and came to San Diego, opening carriage and blacksmith shops in 1871, at the corner of K and Eighth streets, called "Old Big Shoe Shop," and continuing until 1877. Then he sold out and went to Arizona and conducted a carriage shop at Yuma for about two years, then returned to San Diego, and in 1880 opened business at the corner of Eighth and I streets. In 1882 he moved to the present location on Sixth street, between H and F, with an establishment fronting 100 feet on Sixth street and fifty feet on Seventh street. Here he carries on a general business,—carriage building, painting, repairing, horse-shoeing and all grades of iron work, with a large line of wagon supplies. Is also agent for several Eastern wagons and carriages. He is a member of the Royal Arch Masons, and also a member of the Blue Lodge, No. 35; also of I. O. O. F., No. 153; Centennial Encampment, No. 58, and of the Canton.

Mr. Wescott was married in Calaveras County, in January, 1863, to Miss Martha Jane Gillam, a native of Arkansas, whose parents were natives of Indiana. This union has been blessed by five children, three of whom only survive: Frank A., the oldest; Minnie May, now married and living in Texas, and Maud, the youngest and pet of the household.



**J. BRINTON** is one of San Jacinto's business men and a member of the G. A. R., J. A. Addison Post, No. 121. He was born in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, near the old battle-ground of Chaff's Ford, April 12, 1844. His father, Thomas Brinton, and his mother, Jane Brinton, were both natives of Pennsylvania, her maiden name being the same as his. They were the parents of ten children, our Mr. Brinton being the youngest. He got his education at the common schools, and at a boarding school in Concord, Pennsylvania. In 1861 the country was convulsed with excitement over the Rebellion. At that time T. J.

Brinton was only seventeen years of age, small and slender, but he wanted to enlist. The following year he was accepted, and, enlisted August 16, 1862, in Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battles of Antietam, Gettysburg and Fredericksburg, but after being in the service nine months his delicate constitution succumbed to the exposure and the hardships of the soldiers, marches and camp that his life was despaired of, and he was honorably discharged on account of disability, June 23, 1862. He returned home and after a few months' careful nursing at home he partially recovered his health, and with his brother, Joseph, bought a farm. Soon after this he went to Cleveland and Chicago visiting and seeing the country. After six months' absence he returned to his farm. He then went West again, and was in St. Louis one year and a half, when he went back East and sold his farm. In 1868 he bought wild land near Des Moines, Iowa, and in a short time sold it again. He stopped in Des Moines nine months, during the winter, and in March traveled again. He went to Illinois, Vermont, and then to St. Louis, and from there to Chicago, where he studied telegraphy. In the spring he went back to Des Moines, and, the party that purchased his farm not fulfilling his contract, he was obliged to take his farm back. He then went to Polk, where he engaged in the drug business, and after a year he sold this business and went to Des Moines, where he clerked in the hotel where he was boarding. He then went to Omaha, where he bought a hotel, which he ran eight months, when he sold it, having dropped \$2,500, and went back to Des Moines a wiser man. He then engaged in the insurance business, in which business he continued until January, 1876, when he came to California. He opened a drug store at Orlando and remained in that business until August, 1885, when he sold and in November, 1885, he came to San Jacinto. The boom had just started, and he drifted into it. He purchased twenty acres of land, now in the city

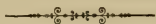
limits, for \$3,000. He has since sold a portion of it for \$6,000, and has still some on his hands, for which he was offered a big price. He bought a drug business of Mr. Beeman, and has a nice stock of drugs and fancy goods, and is a competent and obliging druggist. He was married, in 1881, to Miss Bernard, a native of Iowa. They have one son: George T., born in Colusa County, California, October 25, 1883. Mr. Brinton is a Master Mason, and was master of his lodge at Orlando, California. He is a No. 1 citizen, and is interested in the welfare and growth of San Jacinto.



**M. WARNER.**—In Acworth, one of the old New Hampshire towns settled before the Revolution, was the home of the Warners and Sladers. Far back in the early history of the town we find the names of members of these two families frequently occurring as town clerks, justices of the peace, selectmen, and representatives to the State Legislature. They came mostly from Massachusetts, and among the list of names we find that of Nathaniel Warner, settled in Acworth in 1805, and married to Miss Lucy Slader. These were the parents of the subject of this sketch, Mr. M. M. Warner. He was born in Acworth, October 30, 1830. His parents had a family of three children, of whom he is the only survivor. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and when old enough engaged in business with his father, who was a merchant of that place. Twenty-five years of his life was spent in that place in the general merchandise business, when he removed to Chapel Hill, Texas, where he engaged in business. His health giving out, and the war coming on, he sold out and returned to his old home, and continued in business there until 1867, when he removed to Fremont, Nebraska, where he continued his mercantile business for ten years. His health giving out, he retired and engaged in the propagation of small fruits



and trees. His health not improving, and being physically a perfect wreck, in September, 1884, he came to San Jacinto, California, and purchased forty acres of land on the mesa, two and one-half miles west of the city. The land is well located, rich soil, and is easily worked. Here he built his brick house and a good barn, and went to work planting trees. The first year he planted fifteen acres of deciduous trees, and they are now fine, large, bearing trees. There are about 2,000 trees—pears, peaches and apricots—and they have yielded large quantities of choice fruit without any irrigation whatever. The second year he planted twenty-five acres more in trees and vines, and he now has a very valuable fruit farm. His health has returned, and he has accomplished all this himself, as he does his own work. Like a good son, he followed in the footsteps of his father, and he, too, married a Slader, a daughter of one of the pioneers of Acworth, her given name being Carrie D., born December 31, 1834. She is an amiable lady. Mr. Warner's close attention to his business during his long life has retarded him from holding places of public trust. He is, nevertheless, a competent and agreeable gentleman, and with his energy and skill is showing younger men how to raise tons of grapes and dried fruit. Such a man is a blessing to any country.



**D**AVID HARROD, San Jacinto, another of the men deserving of note for having jeopardized his life in the defense of his country and to perpetuate its free institutions, was born in Monroe County, Ohio, February 19, 1832. His father, John Harrod, was born in Knox County, Ohio. His mother's maiden name was Matilda Harris. They had five children living, of whom our subject was the second child. He was raised on a farm, worked in the summer and attended school in the winter. When he was fourteen years of age he lost his parents, and at nineteen he went to learn

the carpenter's trade, and has been a builder and contractor most of his life. June 12, 1861, he enlisted for three years in Company E, Twenty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He went to the front, and was in the battle of Stone river. After this he was taken sick, and exposure and poor treatment nearly served him as it did many another poor fellow. From this sickness he was long in recovering, and has never fully recovered from the effects of it. In March, 1863, he was honorably discharged on account of disability. When out of the service and with better care he recovered slowly, and began to do what work he could.

The following April he was married to Miss Frances Wood, a native of Holmes County, Ohio, born in 1833. They removed to and settled in Cass County, Michigan, and he conducted his business there for a year, when he lost his wife, March 27, 1864. He then went back to Ohio, and in 1866 was married to Mrs. Keziah Means, widow of John Means, who had been a farmer there. She was a native of Ohio. They continued to reside there until 1884, when they came to California and settled at Los Angeles, and in October, 1885, they came to San Jacinto and bought and built a home when the town was first laid out. He was made a Master Mason in 1864, and belongs to the G. A. R., J. A. Addison Post, No. 121, of which he is Chaplain. He and his wife are Protestant Methodists. Mr. Harrod was Justice of the Peace three terms in Ohio, and was elected one of the first trustees in San Jacinto. He is in every way a good citizen of the country for which he has all his life suffered so much.



**W**B. WEBSTER, of San Jacinto, was born in Otter Creek, Indiana, in 1818. His father, George Webster, was a native of Mad River, Ohio; his mother, Rachel (Shelby) Webster, was also a native of Ohio, and her father, David Shelby, a farmer, was one of the pioneers of Circleville. In January,

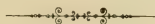
1842, Mr. W. B. Webster was united in marriage to Miss Mary Neville, born in 1824, and daughter of Judge Neville, a prominent citizen there for many years. After his marriage he took up a Government claim of 160 acres of land in Edgar County, Illinois, and added to this property by purchase until he had 700 acres. Here he lived and prospered for thirty-five years, and here their large family of nine children were born. The oldest son, George H., was born May 1, 1844, is married and resides in Oregon; Charity M., born May 14, 1849, is married to Mr. Rood, and lives with her husband in Illinois; Mary E., born August 30, 1851, married Mr. H. O. Morris, and they now live neighbors to the Webster family, in Webster Cañon; James M., born September 26, 1855; William B., born January 6, 1857, is married and lives on a large ranch about four miles north of San Jacinto; David Grant, born August 3, 1861, who was named in honor of General Grant's victory at Vicksburg, which occurred on that date. This son is now at home with his mother in charge of the home ranch. Rachel S., born April 10, 1863; Corey T., born October 18, 1865, is married to Mr. Frank Ryan and resides in San Jacinto; and Frederick A., born November 18, 1869. The unmarried children are still at home with their mother. In 1875 they sold their fine farm in Illinois, and that winter Mr. Webster came to California and bought 500 acres of land at auction in the Centmello Ranch. When he came to see it it was so dry that he got them to take it back, and the family spent three months in Compton. He then bought an undivided interest in a Mexican grant, his interest calling for 1,640 acres of land, and they moved upon it. The title to the larger portion of this property was found to be fraudulent, and after a lawsuit they were beaten out of it all except 185 acres. They have since bought back 2,000 acres of land, covering the same property.

In 1877 they took a homestead of 160 acres of land in what is now called Webster's Cañon. They moved upon it and here Mr. Webster

made improvements and planted fruit trees of nearly all kinds,—prunes, pears, apricots, peaches, apples and oranges. All of these trees are now large and in full bearing. The orange trees are loaded with fruit, at an altitude of 1,700 feet above the sea, not only showing the capability of the country, but is a permanent monument to the industry and faith of the man who planted them.


In the years 1884 and 1885 Mr. Webster was ill for about five months. The doctors pronounced his disease to be a tumor. He was able to be around most of the time until five days before his death, which occurred June 11, 1885. He was an excellent citizen, a good husband and father, a most excellent provider, and his loss was most deeply felt by his family and the county in which he lived. His son, William, took charge of the place the first year, but since that David G. has had charge of it. They have added to this homestead 160 acres more adjoining it, and they are sowing barley and wheat and raising alfalfa. On the other ranch they are engaged quite extensively in raising horses and cattle.

Mrs. Webster is now sixty-five years of age, and, notwithstanding her very busy life, is still able to do her own work, and is a capable and intelligent lady. She is a Presbyterian in religious belief. She has raised a large family carefully and lovingly, and has lived to see them settled, many of them near her. They are all people of integrity, and are among the first citizens of the community in which they live.





J. T. MORGAN, a son of the golden West and a business man of San Jacinto, was born in San Bernardino, California, July 12, 1863. His father, J. T. Morgan, Sr., was a native of Illinois, and his grandfather, Thomas Morgan, was a pioneer of that State. Mr. Morgan's father married Miss Elizabeth Mee, by whom he had two children, but one of whom

the subject of this sketch, survives. The other, a daughter, died when quite young. Mr. Morgan was educated in San Bernardino, and spent a year in Arizona, where he learned his trade— butchering and the meat-market business, which he has followed ever since. He came to San Jacinto in 1887, and owns the only two markets in the place—one in Old, or South, Jacinto. His market occupies a fine brick store on the business street, and is a well equipped market. He is doing a very nice business. Mr. Morgan is a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, and a nice, young business man of good ability.

ILLIAM B. WEBSTER, one of the leading stock-raisers and ranchers of San Jacinto, was born in Perris, Illinois, January 6, 1857. (For his parentage see his father's biography in this book). He came with his father and family to California in 1874, when seventeen years of age. On the site of their present ranch, four miles north of San Jacinto, they first bought 1,644 acres of land, but advantage was taken of a defective title and they were dispossessed of all but 185 acres. For this claim they got 445 acres and afterward bought 2,000 acres of land adjoining it of the San Jacinto Land Company, for \$5 per acre. They have built on this land a frame dwelling-house and three large barns. They raise hay and grain, but their principal business is raising horses, mules and cattle. Mr. Webster has his youngest brother, Frederick A., and they are sowing 500 acres of grain. They use a five and a six gang plow with eight fine horses of their own raising on each plow. They ride, plow and drag all at the same time, putting in about fifteen acres each day. There is now on the ranch about 350 head of grade American cattle, and 100 head of horses and mules. They are breeding a Norman and Belmont horse. (He is half of each.) Mr. Webster is practically well informed on the business in which he is

engaged, having been actively engaged in the business since coming into the State. He was married December 22, 1887, to Miss Myers. She was born in Missouri and is an estimable lady. Mr. Webster has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for ten years, and has to all appearances a long and successful life before him.

MELIO ORTEGA was born in Ventura County, California, September 21, 1851. His father, Francisco Ortega, was a resident of Ventura County. His mother's maiden name was Cordelia Dominguez. They had four children, two boys and two girls, of which family but two survive, the subject of this sketch and his sister. He came to San Jacinto in December, 1874, and after he had been here ten years he purchased 320 acres of land on which he has built a good house and barn and has planted trees and will soon have a nice place. He is sowing 600 acres of grain this year for his own use on his ranch for his stock. He has six horses and about seventy head of cattle, and with a partner has about 6,000 head of sheep. He was married in 1882 to Miss Virginia Estudillo, and they have three children: Francesco, born June 9, 1883; Reducinda Neguila, born May 16, 1886, and Amanda Rosaria, born May 29, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Ortega are nice people, and belong to the Catholic Church. They are going to have the children go to English schools to get an English education.

LEWIS W. CRAIN, one of the many sons that old Kentucky has furnished California, was born in Mason County, Kentucky, May 9, 1843. His father, John S. Crain, was born in Fleming County, same State, in 1819. His grandfather, Lewis Crain, was born in Virginia and was of Scotch ancestry. Mr. Crain's mother, Florida (Markwell) Crain, was born in Virginia, as was also her father, Lewis Mark-

well. His father came from England. Mr. Crain was the first born of nine children, and was educated at his home in Washington, Mason County. When through with school he became a farmer. In 1864 he removed to Platte County, Missouri, where he remained ten years. Then he came to Arizona and mined for two years. In 1887 he came to San Diego County and took a quarter section of Government land on the San Jacinto mountains, and a quarter section of timber culture near Winchester. His present large ranch is on the east end of Menifee valley, where he has a good home. He has planted trees, has a good well and windmill, and is sowing 200 acres of wheat and barley. In 1854 he married Miss Catherine Barnes, a native of Platte County, Missouri, by whom he had one daughter, Florence Nora, born September 23, 1874, in Johnson County, Kansas. He lost this wife, and in June, 1887, was married to Miss Alice Graham, of Illinois. Mr. Crain has held the office of Constable of his township and has also been railroad master and deputy county clerk, and is a man who stands high in his community.

**G**EORGE P. ORR.—On a beautiful spot at the foot of the Santa Rosa mountains, on the southwest side of Lake Elsinore, four and one-half miles from Elsinore, overlooking the lake and the pleasant homes on its banks, with Elsinore surrounded by hills and San Jacinto mountains, and the San Bernardino range in full view, making a magnificent landscape, stands the neat and commodious ranch of Mr. George P. Orr. Mr. Orr came to California on a visit and was so favorably impressed with the country that he bought the fine ranch of ninety acres on which he now resides, and has decided to make this his permanent home. In front of his residence stands a nice grove of bearing orange trees, and he is about to plant ten acres more. There is a nice flowing spring on his property. He designs to make this a still more

beautiful home place. Mr. Orr is the son of Scotch parents and was born in Glasgow, Scotland, August 10, 1849. In 1859 he came to the United States and settled in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and for twenty-two years divided his time and attention between oil interests and locomotive engineering. In 1869 he was married to Miss Lottie McCombs, of Kittanning, Pennsylvania. She is the daughter of Mr. J. H. McCombs. They have one daughter, Leola. He belongs to the B. of L. E., the A. O. U. W. and is a F. & A. M. Mr. Orr has only recently moved into his new home, but will be found to be a valuable accession to this part of the country in which he has elected to reside. He has been in the United States thirty years and is as much of a lover of the United States and her free institutions as any of her sons.

**L**A FAYETTE YATES, of Elsinore, is a native of the State of Alabama, born in Coosa County, January 1, 1844. His father, Aaron H. Yates, was born in Athens, Clark County, Georgia, and was of Welsh and English descent. His mother, Elizabeth Dickenson, was a native of Alabama. Her grandfather fought in the Revolution against the English, and was a personal friend and acquaintance of La Fayette, and in this way the name came into the family, he having named his son after the general. The subject of this sketch was the first-born of ten children. When he was seven years of age the family removed to Arkansas, where he was raised and educated. When the war broke out he enlisted in Company B., Eighteenth Arkansas Volunteers, and served to the close of the war. The first fighting he saw was at Fort Pillow, and next at Shiloh. At the battle of Corinth he was detailed with others to carry off the wounded. When this battle was over they were permitted to recuperate and were then sent to Fort Hudson, where they were besieged from November, 1862, until July, 1863, when the fort sur-



rendered and he was taken prisoner, and was sent to the hospital to take care of his brother, who was wounded by a piece of shell that had torn away a portion of his thigh. The hot weather and the wound overcame him and he soon after died, July 8, 1863. Mr. Yates was then paroled and went home, but July 1, 1864, he returned again to the army. He was then mounted and took part in guarding the Mississippi river. They were sent back to Camden, Arkansas, and had a fight at Poison Spring. Then they were sent to intercept General Steele's provision train. They rode all night and succeeded in capturing the supply train at Marks' Mills. Then under General Fagan they were sent on the Camden and Little Rock road to cut off General Steele's retreat. On the second day they engaged General Steele's forces and had a hard fight and suffered much loss. In the fall they were sent to Lewisburg, where they went into winter quarters, and later were sent to Marshall, Texas, where they were informed of General Lee's surrender, and Mr. Yates was glad that the trouble was over. Then he returned to his home and engaged in the cultivation of cotton, as he had been doing before the war. He was in that business from 1865 to 1871, when he came to San Diego, California, and engaged in farming and fruit-growing. Then he lived a year at San Jose, and in 1874 returned to his farm in San Diego. In 1876 he traded it for a ranch in El Cajon, and again traded for a farm in South Chollas valley, and in 1885 traded for his place at Elsinore. On this pleasant place he is growing fruit, vegetables, alfalfa and general farming. He has peaches, pears, plums, prunes and nectarines, all in bearing. In May, 1869, he was married to Miss Mary M. Brown, a native of Louisville, Kentucky, and daughter of Mr. Thomas Brown, who was a Pennsylvanian. They have eight children: Mabel and La Fayette, Jr., born in San Diego; Olive, born in El Cajon; Wilby, Irving, Corlish, Ivy, Amy and Ernest Emerson, born in San Diego, and Sarah Horton, born in Elsinore. Mr. Yates is Noble Grand of the I. O. O. F.,

and is a member of the A. O. U. W. Mr. Yates' paternal grandfather was a Baptist minister, and his father was also a Baptist minister for over thirty years,—twenty-five years in one town, where he was much beloved. His life was one of great activity in the cause of the Master, and he was a prominent leader in the denomination. One of his brothers is also in the Baptist ministry. Mrs. Yates is a Unitarian in belief. Mr. Yates was brought up in the Baptist belief. Their married life has been a happy one. They are interesting people and have a nice family.



**J** C. PENROSE, the first settler in the now beautiful village of Wildomar, was born in Chesterfield, Morgan County, Ohio, in 1835, and was raised and educated there. He learned the mercantile business in his father's store. His ancestors were from England, the first of them coming over in the Mayflower. Nearly all the Penroses spring from that Puritan stock. His father, Thomas Penrose, was born in Pennsylvania, but removed to Jefferson County, Ohio, and was one of the first settlers there. His mother, Maria (Clendening) Penrose, was a native of New Jersey. Their family consisted of six boys and one girl, of whom the subject of this sketch was the third son. He removed from Ohio to Iowa, where he engaged in farming, and from there removed to Cedar County, Iowa, where he engaged in the mercantile business. After being in business there for some time, he sold out and went to southwest Kansas, where he engaged in sheep-raising, and continued in that business for six years; then he sold out, and in 1855 came to California and bought thirty-two acres of land at Wildomar, and has the honor of building the first house in the place. His lot on which he lives is nicely improved with hedges, shrubbery and trees. It was the choice of the town, as it overlooks the town and valley.

He was married in 1856 to Miss Mary Jane

Naylor, a native of Morgan County, Ohio, and daughter of Abraham P. Naylor, who now resides in Des Moines, Iowa. They have had six children, of whom four are still living, viz.: Anna M., born in Chesterfield, Ohio, married to Mr. C. A. White, and residing in Riverside, California. The following were born in Iowa: Susan Eva, married Mr. Elmer L. Chambers, and resides in Riverside; Hannah Tommae, married to Mr. W. W. Wilson, of Elsinore, and Jennie May, now residing at home with her parents. Mr. Penrose has also the honor of being the first Postmaster of Wildomar, under the administration of President Cleveland. In his political views he has always been a Republican. The family are all members of the Society of Friends.

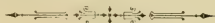


**J**OHNN JOHNSTON is a leading business man of Wildomar, born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1843. His father, Wilson Johnston, and his grandfather, Benjamin Johnston, were both born in the State of Pennsylvania, and his great-grandparents were born in Ireland. His mother, Martha (Boggs) Johnston, was born in Pennsylvania. They had eleven children, eight of whom still live—seven sisters and Mr. Johnston. His only brother, James B. Johnston, died in the Union army. He also enlisted, but was rejected on account of being too young. He was educated in the public schools of Pittsburg and learned the ship-carpenter's trade, and began business as such, and for twenty-two years he was a ship-builder and contractor in Pittsburg. In 1885 he went to Omaha and engaged in the dry-goods and notion business for three years. He then sold out and came to California and settled in Wildomar in 1888, and built his store and filled it with dry goods, millinery, boots, shoes and drugs. They also have another similar store at Elsinore. He has a ranch, which he is going to plant to orange trees.

He was married to Miss Annie Redcliff, and

they had a family of four children, but one of whom survives, a young man, twenty-one years of age, now residing in Illinois. In 1878 a sad accident bereft him of his wife. She had a severe fall with a burning lamp in her hand. Her neck was dislocated and the lamp burned her badly.

In 1880 he was again married, to Miss Pauline H. Manning, a lady whose parents were both from Germany. Mr. Johnston is a member of the I. O. O. F., Monument Lodge, No. 421, Pittsburg, and has passed all its chairs. He and his wife belong to the United Presbyterian Church of Wildomar.



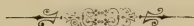
**R**E. MUNCY is one of the men who have been identified with the settlement and growth of Wildomar. His native place is Warren County, Illinois, and the date of his birth August 26, 1858. His father, William Muncy, was born in Pennsylvania, and his mother, Elizabeth S. (Parker) Muncy, a native of New Hampshire, born November 10, 1832, and is entitled to the honor of being a direct descendant of the Parker who landed from the Mayflower at Plymouth Rock. His descendants settled in New Hampshire, and all belonged to the United Presbyterian Church. Mr. Muncy was a ruling elder of the church, and a contributor to the religious papers of the church of his time. Mr. Muncy was the fourth of a family of nine children, and was educated in Monmouth College, Illinois. Having the misfortune to lose his father before he was through with his course, he was obliged to return home to conduct his father's business—a general merchandise store and a farm. His father had been a merchant most of his life. Mr. Muncy took charge of the business for four years, when he sold his interest to his brothers and removed to Iowa, where he engaged in farming. He remained here four years, when he sold out, February 1, 1886, came to Wildomar and bought, and built the second house in the town, and

was among the first on the ground. He purchased eighty acres of land and has successfully carried on a real-estate business ever since.

He was married December 27, 1881, to Miss Sadie E. French, born in Birmingham, Iowa, in 1833. Her father, Mr. William French, was a pioneer of Iowa, and now resides in Wildomar. They have four children, two boys and two girls, viz.: Helen C. and William, born in Iowa; Ralph Alexander, born in Wildomar. They also have a nameless little lady, one year old, born in Wildomar. Ralph Alexander has the honor of being the first child born in Wildomar. Mr. and Mrs. Muncy are members of the United Presbyterian Church, and are people of refinement.

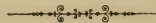


**W** E. ROBINSON, President of the Water Company, was born January 5, 1854, and moved to San Francisco in 1862, where he was brought up. Leaving school at the age of sixteen years, when his father, Tod Robinson, died, he entered the employ of the Wells, Fargo & Co Express, where he remained five years. He was then married, and removed in 1881 to San Diego, where he conceived the idea of that magnificent piece of engineering, the San Diego Flume, in 1884; and the day work was commenced in 1886. Mr. Robinson was the first vice-president of the company, and general manager. In 1889 he was elected president, and in February, 1890, was re elected.



**M** C. McMILLAN came to Elsinore in 1886, and bought thirty-one acres of choice land, on the banks of the Elsinore lake, built a good house, and made other improvements on his grounds, such as hedges, trees and shrubs, and opened the first dairy in the place, and is still in the business, which has steadily increased

from the first. He began with a few cows and horses, and has now about forty-five head of cattle and horses. He is also a practical butter-maker, having run a creamery in Iowa for several years. Mr. McMillan was born in the noted city of Belfast, Ireland. In 1870, when quite young, he went to Iowa, where he resided for seventeen years, a part of the time engaged in farming. He was made a citizen of the United States in 1875, which was as soon as the law would permit. He was married in 1873 to Miss Kezia Armstrong, a native of Illinois. They have two children, Arthur and Amy, both born in Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. McMillan are members of the Methodist Church, and are worthy citizens of Elsinore, full of energy, business ability and enterprise,—another of the large list of thrifty people of Ireland who have sought and found a free home in America.



**C** HARLES J. SAUERBREY, of Julian, was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, March 21, 1856. His father, Charles Sauerbrey, was a native of Bavaria, and emigrated to this country with his parents when a child, settling in Virginia. Being a miner, he owned and worked mines, both in Virginia and North Carolina, removing to the latter State after his marriage to Miss Harriet Mitchell, a descendant of an old Virginia family. The subject of this sketch was brought to California just after the civil war, the family settling in El Dorado County, near the town of Placerville, then called Hangtown. There the elder Sauerbrey purchased an interest in the Montezuma mine, and became superintendent of the same. When old enough, the younger Sauerbrey took his first lessons in mining in this mine. In 1874 he removed to Amador County, where his father was engaged in mining, and here he was for a time employed in a store; but in September, 1877, being then past twenty-one years of age, he came to Julian and leased the Hubbard mine at Banner. After working this mine for two

years with profit, the lease having expired, he went to Arizona and prospected and mined two years, with the usual ups and downs of a miner's life. In the meantime he became acquainted with Ed. and Eff. Scheffelin, the former the locator of the famous Tombstone mine. In 1882, when the noted prospectors organized an expedition to investigate the mining possibilities of Alaska, they invited Mr. Sauerbrey to accompany them, and for the next sixteen months he was absent from the State on this expedition, which was wholly unprofitable to the explorers themselves, though perhaps it saved many others from making a similar bootless trip. They also contributed much valuable information to Lieutenant Fred. Schwatka, whom they encountered on the latter part of his famous journey down the Yukon. Returning to Arizona, Mr. Sauerbrey resumed his mining operations, which he continued with indifferent success for two years. Since then he has lived the most of the time at Julian.

March 18, 1886, in Los Angeles, Mr. Sauerbrey married Miss Nettie, daughter of Alfred James, of that city, who was at one time one of the owners of the celebrated Stonewall mine. He sold his interest for about \$35,000; it could not now be bought for less than \$1,000,000! Mr. James is also one of the proprietors of the Owens mine at Julian, of which Mr. Sauerbrey has been for some time the working superintendent. Mr. and Mrs. Sauerbrey have one child, a boy, born in January, 1889.

**WILLIAM J. HUNSAKER**, of the firm of Hunsaker & Britt, lawyers, San Diego, was born in Contra Costa, California, September 21, 1855, where he resided until 1869. In October, that year, he came to San Diego with his parents, and has ever since resided here, except during the year 1880, when he was practicing law in Tombstone, Arizona Territory. After quitting school he learned the art of printing in 1871-'73. In 1875 he

entered the office of his father, E. H. Hunsaker, who was Sheriff of San Diego County during 1875-'76, and while there he was elected Mayor of the city of San Diego, on the non-partisan ticket. He has been eminently successful in his profession. His pleasant home has been built from his own earnings, and besides is commodious. His firm stands at the head of the legal fraternity of San Diego.

He was married February 26, 1879, to Miss Florence Farland, being a very excellent lady, and they have four children.

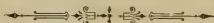


**CAPTAIN JAMES TROWNSELL**, editor and proprietor of the *Escondido Times*, was at an early age thrown upon his own resources and has a varied history in business pursuits. At the early age of fifteen years he had charge of a stone quarry in Butler County, Ohio. Later he clerked in a dry-goods store, and afterward was engaged in the grocery business in Cincinnati. During the war of the Rebellion he served in the Fourth and One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, in the charge made by his brigade in front of General Hooker's headquarters; Sunday morning, May 3, 1863, he was wounded and taken prisoner; May 6, 1864, he was in the battle of the Wilderness, only three miles from the Chancellorsville battle-field of the year before; was taken to Danville, Virginia, and from that place to Andersonville; while being moved from that prison to South Carolina with ten others, he cut a hole through the bottom of the car, and when the train stopped at the depot at Sumterville, South Carolina, they, unobserved by the guard stationed on top of the car, dropped through and secreted themselves under the depot, and made their escape to the country at night. Dividing themselves into two parties, they started for the Union lines, and after traveling nineteen nights, hiding during the day, the party of whom comrade Townsell was a



member found themselves on the banks of the Pedee river, which was too high to permit of their crossing. While awaiting an opportunity to cross they built a fire, the smoke of which revealed their hiding place to some home guards, who captured them and took them to Salisbury prison, thirty miles distant; but in March, 1865, they were exchanged. Comrade Townsell accepted the adjutancy of the One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry on the same day he was discharged from the Fourth, and served with that regiment until he was mustered out in December, 1865.

In 1866 he moved to Tuscola, Illinois, where he conducted a music and jewelry establishment for twenty years; and while there, in 1885, he was elected mayor of that city, filling the office until the spring of 1887. His health then failing, he came to Escondido in December, 1887, and purchased an interest in the *Times*, which was at that time owned by his brother-in-law, A. S. Lindsey, and was its business manager until July, 1889, when he purchased Mr. Lindsey's remaining interest; since then he has conducted the paper alone.



**W**ILLIAM H. BALDRIDGE was born at Wapello, Iowa, in the year 1850. At the age of fourteen he entered a drug store in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, to learn the business, where he remained four years, when he opened a drug store at Fort Dodge, in the same State. In consequence of poor health he sold out after two years, and went to Kansas, where for three years he was in the employ of the Union Pacific Railway Company, in train service. He then went to Texas, and for three years was conductor on a passenger train on the Texas Pacific road. In 1877 he opened a drug store in Fort Worth, Texas, where he remained three years. In consequence of an attack of "Texas fever," he sold out his business and removed to Kansas City, where he again engaged in the drug business. In October, 1887, he came to

Escondido, San Diego County, and once more engaged in his favorite business, having now (January, 1890) the largest and best drug store in the place. He has a large trade, which extends over the larger portion of the surrounding country.


He was married November 25, 1873, to Miss Fannie H. White, daughter of F. White, of Wyandotte, Kansas. He has four children, three sons and one daughter. He is a member of Escondido Lodge, No. 344, I. O. O. F.



**C.** ARNOLD was born at Toulon, Illinois, July 13, 1846, and came with his parents to California in May, 1853. For some months he lived in Sonora, Stanislaus County, where his mother died. In the fall of the same year his father moved to the Montezuma Hills, in Solano County, where he engaged in stock-raising. Here the subject of this sketch resided until 1876, a portion of the time attending the University of the Pacific at San Jose, from which he graduated in 1869.

While a student at the University he made the acquaintance of Miss S. J. McConaughy, of Yreka, also a student, and October 10, 1870, they were married. At the time of his marriage Mr. Arnold was engaged in farming, and continued in the business until 1876, when, in consequence of the failing health of his family, he sold his farm and moved to San Francisco, where he opened a money and stock-broker's office. Having heard much of the city of San Diego and its advantageous location for commerce, etc., he visited the place in 1878. Realizing the benefit that would accrue to the city by the advent of a railroad, as soon as the A. T. & S. F. Co. made known its intentions to build its line to that point, he removed to San Diego in 1880 and immediately opened a real-estate office. Although a stranger, he at once stepped to the front in the business and is now, January, 1890, the senior member of the firm of Arnold, Jeffry & Mouser, the oldest regular


real-estate firm in the city. He is also a trustee of the Escondido Seminary and of the Ramona Seminary, and secretary of both boards of trustees. He was one of the originators of the University of Fine Arts, now being erected on University Heights, which will be one of the finest educational institutions on the Pacific coast. Mr. Arnold is an enterprising, public-spirited man, as is shown by his having been prominently connected with nearly every leading enterprise inaugurated in San Diego. He took an active part in the Grange movement, and was a member of Denver-ton Grange of Sonoma for some years. In October, 1887, he was elected a member of the city council of San Diego and served until the adoption of the new charter in 1889. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and is an active, earnest worker in every good work.

NTONE SCHERMAN.—Among the many industrious and honorable citizens furnished the United States by Germany, is our subject, who was born in Wirttemberg, April 11, 1845. His father, Casper Scherman, and his mother, Mary (Harz) Scherman, were natives of Germany. Mr. Antone Scherman was the oldest of seven children; he received his education in Germany, where he also learned the engineer and machinist's trade. In 1863 he came to the United States, then to Chicago, and from there he crossed the plains to Idaho, and for two years was engineer in a quartz mill. In 1866 he removed to Calaveras County, California, where he was a placer miner for some time and also an engineer in saw-mills. He remained there about a year and then went to San Francisco and worked in the machine shops and also followed his engineering trade for a distillery. In 1871 he removed to Arizona, where he prospected for eight months, when he went to San Bernardino and engaged in the saw-mill business. From here he went to Calico and had the first quartz mill there. The mill is now

owned by Lieutenant-Governor Daggett and W. W. Stow. In 1884 he came to San Jacinto and started his steam saw-mill and lumber yard. His mill is located fifteen miles east of San Jacinto at an elevation of 6,000 feet, and is supplied with all machinery for saw-mill and box factory. The yard is known as the Clipper Lumber Yard, and is located at San Jacinto; he also owns a ranch five miles south of San Jacinto.

He was married in 1868, in San Francisco, to Miss Catherine Schumacher, a native of Germany. She came to America the same year Mr. Scherman came. They have five children, viz.: Joseph, Annie, Leonora, Antone and Henry. He is a member of the United Order of Red Men. He is a thorough mill and lumberman, and attends closely to his business.



ARLES H. THOMAS is one of the pioneers of San Diego County; he was born in Chenango County, New York, in 1836. Being seized with a severe attack of the prevailing "gold fever," he took passage on the ship Tecumseh, for a trip around the Horn to San Francisco, where he arrived in November, 1849. In company with a young companion he purchased a mining outfit and went to Mariposa creek, in Mariposa County, where for six months they diligently and successfully dug for gold. Mr. Thomas then returned to San Francisco. In the fall of 1853, General William Walker, the noted filibuster, came to San Francisco from Marysville, organized a band of adventurous spirits, numbering forty-five all told, chartered the bark Carolina, and in November left San Francisco for La Paz, in Lower California. Here Walker disembarked his forces, attacked and captured the town, taking the Governor prisoner. Another man was sent by the Mexicans to take command but he also was captured by Walker's forces. Finding himself too weak to hold the place, Walker and his forces left the town, after holding possession a week or more. Walker sailed first to Cape St. Lucas, then to

Ensenada, whence he landed his men and a portion of his supplies, leaving the vessel in charge of the second mate. He, it is supposed, had been bribed by the Mexicans; at any rate, at the first opportunity he deserted his comrades and took the vessel to Guy, leaving Walker and his men in a hostile town, short of food and ammunition. Mr. Thomas started immediately for San Diego for a supply of percussion caps, of which they were greatly in need; he was successful in obtaining all that he wanted of a Mr. Rose, who then resided in San Diego, and returned to Ensenada to find that his friends were about to be attacked by a large body of Mexicans, and they were so nearly out of percussion caps that there were not more than five for each man; his return doubtless saved his comrades from capture, for within fifteen minutes they were surrounded by several hundred Mexican soldiers, who made a vigorous attack, in which five of Walker's men were killed. The Mexicans were repulsed with several killed and wounded. During the following night Walker assumed the offensive, and in a sharp fight succeeded in driving the Mexican troops off the field. Walker then buried his guns, and taking such supplies as he could, started for Sonora by way of Santa Catalina Paso; but after marching several leagues they found the route impracticable, and most of the party returned and surrendered to Captain Burton, then in command of the United States troops at San Diego. A few of the men went on and finally succeeded in reaching Sonora: what became of them we are unable to say. Walker and his men were taken to San Francisco, where Walker was tried in the United States court for a violation of international law, and on his acquittal in February, 1854, the others were released.

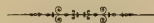
Finding himself a free American citizen once more he went to Half-moon Bay and took charge of the Pescadero Ranch, where he remained until 1855, when he went to Trinity river, and for three years was engaged in mining. In 1858 he returned to San Francisco, then went to Los Angeles; and the same year he, with others,

discovered the celebrated tin mines of Temescal. In 1861, he sold his interest in the mines to Don Abel Stearns and went to Hemmet valley in San Diego County, where he took up 480 acres of Government land and purchased of the railroad company 4,000 acres more.

He was married in 1861 to Miss Genevieve Bardie, of Santa Barbara, and brought his bride to Hemmet valley, which has ever since been their home; here they have raised a family of five sons and six daughters, one dying in infancy. Mr. Thomas has made a business of raising fine stock; he brought the first herd of short-horned Durham cattle ever brought to San Diego County, and he now has some of the finest thoroughbred horses in Southern California.



**C**HARLES THOMAS, JR., was born at Temecula, California, in 1866; he was educated in the common schools, and lived with his parents until he was twenty years of age. He was always fond of horses, and when but thirteen years of age he began to ride race horses. In 1883 he obtained 160 acres of land and turned his attention to the raising of stock. He also studied and became an excellent veterinary surgeon, and in 1887 commenced manufacturing "Thomas' Universal Horse Liniment and Neuralgic Safe Cure," which has steadily grown in favor until it has a large sale; he moved his business to San Jacinto in 1889, where with greater facilities he is giving his attention to the manufacture of the above named valuable remedies.



**G**W. GERLACH, San Diego, was the youngest child of a family of seven children, and was born at Wurtemberg, Germany, in May, 1846, where he received his education. His father was a butcher, and G. W., being born and raised in that business, very naturally made that the basis of his business

career. In 1864 he emigrated to America, going directly to Philadelphia, where he began his labors in this country. In 1866 he enlisted with five schoolmates, in the Fourth Cavalry, regulars, following the service two and a half years, on the frontier between Texas and Mexico; he was badly wounded in an Indian engagement, and in a skirmish near Fort Clark his horse was shot under him, which rearing fell backward, and Mr. Gerlach was badly disabled, and was discharged from service at Fort Concher, Texas, in 1868, returning to New York, and after four months' rest opened his own butcher shop in that city. In 1878 he removed to Colorado, opening shop, and was also interested in mining speculations, still owning interests in mines in Chaffee County, Colorado. In 1887, from ill health, his attention was directed to Southern California, and he came direct to San Diego to breathe in the health-giving qualities of this genial climate. Being satisfied with the locality he soon invested in a small bath-house built off from the Pacific steamship wharf, which he has since enlarged and made very complete and comfortable; his buildings now front 110 feet on the wharf, and about the same depth; with ample accommodations for hot and cold baths at all hours of day and night, and two large swimming tanks for the summer bathers, having one tank expressly for ladies, with dressing-rooms conveniently adjoining.

Mr. Gerlach was married in New York, in 1870, to Miss Louisa Schwartz. Their summers are passed at the bath-house, in rooms tastefully arranged, and in the winter when business is more quiet they reside in the city. Mr. Gerlach is a member of the Turnverein Society, and also of the I. O. O. F.



**J**OHAN R. AITKEN, LL. B., Judge of Department 1 of the Superior Court of San Diego County, is a gentleman of high social and professional standing, having and deserving the highest esteem of all who know

him. His selection for the above named office by the people was wise in the extreme, as his record shows him eminently adapted to the requirements of the office, which he has filled with credit and honor to himself and to the satisfaction of the public at large. A gentleman in the full sense and significance of the term, imbued with the highest principles of honor, and possessing great legal knowledge and experience, his future may be foretold, as the open page in his history of his past career may be read to-day, and always without a blot to mar the purity of the tissue.

Judge Aitken was born in San Francisco, his parents having been among the argonauts of the Golden State. When old enough he attended the public schools of that city, until he arrived at the age of twelve, when, becoming imbued with the spirit of adventure he shipped before the mast for New York; returning to the city of his birth after some years of wandering, he settled down to hard work, and after a severe course of study entered the University of California, from the law department of which he graduated with the highest honors, and at once entered into the practice of the law, in which he has made for himself a name and professional reputation enviable, honorable and creditable in the extreme.

In his domestic ties the Judge has been fortunate, being the happy possessor of a wife and two children, to whom he is greatly attached; with them all the spare moments which can be snatched from a busy life are spent. It is said of his son, Master Frank, an exceptionally bright boy of twelve, that he is the youngest editor in the United States, he being the presiding pen-pusher of the "Middletown Electric Light," a bimonthly paper published by the school children of San Diego.

During his residence in San Francisco and in San Diego, Judge Aitken has become widely known. His great ability, his recognized firmness of character and independence of spirit are everywhere acknowledged by the people, and the press, ever ready to acknowledge merit,



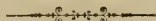
have characterized him as one of the youngest and best judges on the Pacific coast.



**R**. B. STEADMAN, the owner and manager of the San Diego Boat House, was born at Sarnia, Canada West, on the 11th day of August, 1846. His father was a native of the northern part of Ireland, and his mother was of English descent. He was the fifth son of eleven children, nine of whom still survive, one brother having just been murdered and robbed in the Indian territory, where he was attending to his cattle, his ranch being in Arizona. In 1861 our subject came to the United States, residing at Detroit and other cities of Michigan, practicing the trade of machinist, which he learned in Canada. In 1865 he went to Howard County, Missouri, on railroad contracting and other machine work. In 1867 he went to Atchison, Kansas, in the stock business, remaining several years. In one storm, a "northerner," with heavy snow, he lost 1,800 head of cattle and many horses, which about "cleaned him out." He then went into politics and ran for Sheriff in Washington County, and being elected he served one term of two years. In 1874 he went to Colorado, prospecting and mining; but after five months went to the northern part of Arizona, when he again started in the stock business and ranching and introduced the growing of small grains in northern Arizona. He also introduced harvesters and threshing-machines, being obliged to freight them by ox teams from El Moro, Colorado, to Prescott, Arizona, a distance of 800 miles. He was a heavy contractor with the Government in furnishing small grains. He was very successful in these enterprises, and again entering into mining speculations lost heavily. In 1886 he first came to California; traveling through the northern part of the State he reached San Diego just at the height of the boom and made considerable money in real estate. He also bought out a small boat business which adjoined the

P. C. S. S. wharf, which he has greatly enlarged, and he now (1889) has one of the best equipped boat-houses on the Pacific coast. He holds the pennant for the fastest-sailing boats up to the twenty-five-foot class in southern California, and his row-boats are unsurpassed. He owns seven sail-boats from eighteen to thirty feet, and thirty-nine small boats in shells, canoes and rowing boats, and his entire plant and boating outfit he values at \$11,000.

Mr. Steadman was married in Canada in September, 1868, to Miss Catherine Campbell, of Scotch descent, who died in March, 1888, and he is now a widower. He has two children, both living. The daughter is attending Saint Mary's College at San Diego and his son is at the Territorial school at Prescott, Arizona.



**R**. D. BUTLER, San Diego.—The school work of San Diego County is well and ably managed by its superintendent, Mr. R. D. Butler, whose entire life has been given to educational purposes and principles. Mr. Butler was born in Springfield, Missouri, on the 27th day of March, 1851, being the youngest in a family of four children. On account of the failing health of his father they left Missouri in 1856, and with a mule team they crossed the plains by the old emigrant route. After experiencing the usual delays and annoyances of that mode of traveling they arrived safely in California, first stopping at Marysville and then locating in Napa County, where our subject's father bought a farm and carried on general farming, and was physically benefited by the outdoor life. After five years of labor in improving and beautifying, they lost all through the injustice of one of those "floating grants" which swallowed up their property. The loss of property limited Mr. Butler's educational facilities, but by stern perseverance and much hard labor he acquired the education he so eagerly sought, and fitted himself for teaching, beginning at Santa Rita, Monterey County, in

1879, in the district schools, and later in the public schools of that county. In 1881 failing health brought him to San Diego and its genial climate, and for two years he taught at Old Town. In the fall of 1882 he was elected Superintendent of the county schools and was re-elected in 1886, the term of office being four years. Mr. Butler has charge of the schools of the county and visits each district at least once a year. There are 110 districts and they employ 200 teachers in the city and county.

He was married at Salinas, Monterey County, in 1878, to Miss Ida Morgan. This union has been blessed by two children, one only of whom survives.

**H**ORACE I. BREWSTER, of San Diego, was born in Schoharie County, New York, in 1853. His early years were spent in his native State. His desire to see the great western country, however, was early developed, and after spending some years at Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he was engaged in contracting and mining, he went North, spending some time in Idaho, but finding the climate too rigorous he took an extensive trip through Washington and Oregon, and came to San Francisco, where he remained about a year. In September, 1885, he reached San Diego, and, as he says, came to stay. During the time he has been in San Diego some of the finest and most substantial residences and business blocks have been erected under his personal supervision, notably the Methodist Church block, Snyder block and the Overbaugh and Thomas residences. His last and best effort was the erection and furnishing of the magnificent hotel which bears his name, at a cost of \$135,000. After its completion he desired to assume the management himself, and in December, 1888, the house was opened to the public, since which time it may be said that the Hotel Brewster has stood in the foremost rank, and from its excellent management, convenient location, and un-

excelled appointments, it is certain to maintain the leading position it has assumed. Mr. Brewster's pedigree is second to none, being descended direct from one of the oldest and most respected families in the United States, namely: Elder Brewster, one of the most noted of the Pilgrim Fathers, who came over on the Mayflower.


**H**PAPE, San Diego, of German descent, emigrated to America in 1880, filled with the thrift, enthusiasm and integrity of his country, and landing in New York for four years followed his trade of carpenter, which he had learned in the mother country. In 1884 he was attracted to southern California, and upon his arrival at San Diego began work at his trade, which he followed for five years, and in September, 1889, he purchased of Mr. Pierce the nucleus of his present handsome establishment, known as the Tropical Natatorium, at the foot of D street. He immediately enlarged his facilities and is now prepared to give hot and cold salt-water baths at all hours during the winter and for his summer patrons has two large swimming tanks, with convenient dressing rooms adjoining. His building covers a frontage of seventy-five feet, with facilities and space for the residence of his family. It is 200 feet deep, with wharves and floats in the rear for outside bathing. He also has a fine chicken ranch in Switzer valley of three and one-half acres, which he is just establishing, starting with a flock of 150 fowls.

In 1885 he was married in San Diego to Miss Dorothea Broetther, who is an able assistant in his several enterprises.


**J**OHAN F. RYAN, an artisan in his profession, who has a well stocked saleroom at 1334 D street, San Diego, was born in New York city in May, 1855, his parents being

natives of Tipperary, Ireland. His father was a tailor, so that John F. came naturally by his profession. They moved to Cleveland, Ohio, and there John learned his trade. In 1879 he went to Chicago as a journeyman and came to California in 1881. After one year at San Francisco and three at Salinas, Monterey County, he came to San Diego in 1886, commencing business in a small way with very limited resources and gradually working up to his present stock and business, employing from four to eight hands and carrying a stock valued at about \$2,500. He caters exclusively to a fine class of work and carries mainly imported cloths.

Mr. Ryan was married at Cleveland, Ohio, in February, 1879, to Miss Catherine Dolen and the union has been blessed by four children, all of whom are living and at home.

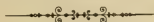
UGENE FRANZDEN, of San Diego, was born at Fredericksburg, Texas, August 10, 1862, and spent his early years at a military post in that State, of which his father was commanding officer. He was educated at Svendborg and Copenhagen, Denmark, and, after completing his course at the university in the latter place, traveled through Norway, Sweden, and Denmark for six years. In 1881 he returned to this country and settled at Topeka, Kansas, where he spent four years in the employ of the Santa Fé Railroad Company. In July, 1886, he came to San Diego and started a commercial printing-house, under the name of Ferguson, Bumgardner & Co., and afterward purchased the interest of Mr. Ferguson, which gave him a two-thirds interest in the firm, which was then changed to Franzden, Bumgardner & Co. Under Mr. Franzden's management the volume of business has constantly increased, and besides the large local business of the firm they enjoy a large patronage from various parts of the southwest. In 1888 Mr. Franzden was elected a member of the City Board of Education, and was re-elected in 1889.

He was married in March, 1888, to Miss Lotta Davies, daughter of Councilman J. P. Davies, of San Diego.

M. LENZ.—There are no two branches of business that interest the artistic tastes of a community more than musical instruments and photography, and in both of these no man stands higher in San Diego than J. M. Lenz. Like so many other adopted citizens, Mr. Lenz started at the foot of the ladder and has built up his present business by excellence in workmanship and indomitable industry.

Mr. Lenz was born on the river Rhine, in Germany, where he received an excellent musical education, which commenced when he was but six years of age, under the tuition of his father, who was an eminent musical director. He is not only versed in the science of music, but is proficient on almost any kind of stringed or wind instruments. He came to America in 1870 and located at Springfield, Illinois, where he was married to Miss Ella Carmean, and where he learned the art of photography. He subsequently worked in the best galleries in Chicago, and established an enviable reputation as an artist. He embarked in business for himself in Chicago and afterward moved to Davenport, Iowa. He had the finest studio in the State, and did an immense business. He came to San Diego in 1887 and opened at his present stand, No. 657 Fifth street, between G and H streets. Here, as in Davenport, he is recognized as a leader not only in photography but in the sale of musical instruments, which he carries on extensively. He is sole agent for the Weber, Emerson, Mathushek, Krackaur, New England and Cable & Son's pianos. In organs he handles Story & Clark's, Packard's and the Bridgeport makes. He also carries a big line of small instruments. He has established a reputation for selling pianos and organs on very close margins, and the public has not been slow to take advantage of his liberality. As a photographer

Mr. Lenz is the only artist on the city making pictures from the smallest to life-size. He does only first-class work, and consequently has all he can do. He took the first premium at the county fair this year over all competitors.



**N**ELSON OVERMIER, a rancher of El Cajon Valley, was born at Somerset, Perry County, Ohio, April 19, 1830, the fifth child of Adam Overmier, a farmer. He was educated in Marshall County, Illinois. In April, 1853, he went from St. Louis up to St. Joseph, Missouri, whence he started for California, in company with Isaac Lankershim, Capt. W. E. Wild, Messrs. Marshall and McCoy, and arrived at the old Buckeye House, twenty miles from Sacramento, in November. They wintered their stock in 1853-'54 at the Cosummes ranch, below the wire bridge on the Daly grant and about sixteen miles below Sacramento. The party had bought about a thousand head of cattle, and, ferrying them across the river at Sacramento, drove them around into Napa valley. Overmier left the party at Napa, went to the mines, traveled around the camps, visited Marysville, worked for three years at Downieville, and spent two years at China Flat, Sierra County, above Downieville, where he was blown up by a premature explosion of powder. The eyes of his partner were blown out and one of his arms torn from his body. Overmier's face was badly burned, but it was not a serious injury and he soon recovered. In 1858 the great excitement on Fraser river began to rage, and he started for a gold mine there, and during a period of over five years he was there he became prosperous. He was one of the 500 men who cut the road through the Cascade mountains to the Upper Fraser river, the only direct road to the mines. He mined on that river for over three hundred miles, until they struck Canal river, and worked up to the forks of the river for over 150 miles. Provisions were so scarce that they sold at \$1.50 to

\$5 a pound. Mr. Overmier went into the Cariboo country in British Columbia, where he found a large lake, which he called the Cariboo lake. It is fifteen miles long by about two miles in width. He prospected the country on both sides of the lake as far up as Little Cariboo lake and Swamp river, which empties into Cariboo lake. At the head of the lake they discovered a stream which they named Harvey creek, after a member of the party. He found plenty of gold, both in nugget form and in small particles; but he was destitute of food and provisions, and altogether had a very rough and unpleasant experience.

He left the country in 1865, bought a team at Dalles, loaded with provisions and went to Bannock City and wintered in Grand Round valley in eastern Oregon. He traveled over the Owyhee country, and opened a livery, sale and stock yard in Silver City. He bought and sold stock, and by close attention built up a good, substantial business. In 1866-'67 the Indians raided the country and drove off eighty-five head of stock belonging to Mr. Overmier, which loss represented over \$5,000. This misfortune affected him so that he settled his affairs and traveled down through the Goose lake country and sold his stock at Oroville, and took the railroad for San Francisco, arriving about three days before the great earthquake of October, 1868. He was so badly shaken up that he became frightened, packed his things and took the steamer Orizaba for San Diego, and has never visited San Francisco since!

Mr. Overmier has devoted himself to farming and fruit-raising. He spent about fifteen years farming in Alpine, but concluded to move nearer civilization, sold his ranch and purchased a farm in El Cajon valley, about eighteen miles from San Diego; there he has an orange orchard, a well assorted variety of choice deciduous fruits, and a neat and comfortable home in one of the prettiest spots in San Diego County.

In 1875 he married Miss Lucy Fields, of Mississippi. Mr. Overmier is an old pioneer and has a large fund of interesting and excit-



ing stories to relate about his companions of "long, long ago." He knew most of the pioneers, who are now quietly fading away, with their frosty hair and hoary age, into the silent realms which enfolds them in a strange, quiet solitude of peace. He is a sunny-hearted, cheerful man, with a kind and pleasing disposition.

**W**ILLIAM JOSEPH LYONS, of San Diego, was born September 3, 1851, in the old town of San Diego. His father, Joseph Lyons, was a native of Donegal, Ireland, and came to California in 1846, and has remained here ever since. Joseph Lyons was married in 1850, to Miss Bernardo Billar, a daughter of Lieutenant Billar, the commander of the Presidio in San Diego. After William was born, his father engaged in the merchandising business until he was elected Sheriff of San Diego County, which occurred in 1858. He occupied this important and responsible office until 1862, when he retired permanently from active business life. Joseph Lyons enjoys the reputation of being one of the oldest American citizens in San Diego, and is also one of the oldest Freemasons in the county. There are at present only three persons living, besides Joseph Lyons, who can claim to be the first or earliest pioneers, viz.: Mr. William Warner, Colonel Crosthwaite and Mr. C. J. Stewart.

Mr. Joseph Lyons has a family of ten children, seven sons and three daughters, living at present. The subject of this sketch is the oldest child. William attended school in San Diego until he was sixteen years of age. He then left school and began a complete course of study to become a practical master-mechanic. He devoted five years to wood-turning, carriage-making in all its different branches, etc. He then entered the Union Iron Works in San Francisco, and spent three years there, becoming a proficient machinist, molder, model-maker, etc. He worked five years at the carpenter's business, and did considerable heavy contract

work during that time. For over eighteen months he was in the engineering department, and when that time expired he was then in a position to feel secure that he had accumulated from practical experience sufficient knowledge to claim that he was a thorough and genuine master-mechanic.

He returned to San Diego in 1880-'81, and went into the railroad contracting business, and met with some reverses. He then visited Lower California and became interested in the wonderful mining discoveries in that country. He spent over eighteen months in active prospecting, and finally came out victorious, for he succeeded in finding some very rich gold-quartz mines. He organized the United States and Mexico Gold-Mining Company, with \$100,000 capital stock, composed principally of Eastern capital. He afterwards sold out his interest and went into different heavy business operations of important proportions, and achieved a grand and pronounced success. He was very fortunate in his ventures, and advanced several large enterprises until they were popular and profitable. In 1884 he commenced buying land, and afterwards became associated with Mr. H. A. Howard, and they were soon widely known as "Howard & Lyons, Real Estate Agents." The strong, reliant, aggressive character of Mr. Lyons soon became apparent, for the new firm made the heaviest sales ever made in the county, and enjoyed the satisfaction of doing the largest business in San Diego.

Like John Wanamaker, they believed in liberal, constant advertising, and the community soon grew familiar with the names of "Howard & Lyons." The Eastern visitors, local bankers, prominent men, eager investors and cool-headed money-lenders knew the firm. One of the most artistic and interesting specimens of advertising was gotten up by the firm in book shape, and named "Souvenir," with this quotation on the title-page:

"For life at best is not too long,  
And therefore we determine  
That many people read a song  
Who would not read a sermon."

In the introductory the authors state the reason why they were compelled to publish a book: "The publication of these specials was begun as an experiment in advertising, and continued because we found that they attracted both buyers and sellers to our office. At the time they were written we had no intention of gathering them for publication in any permanent form; but we have, during the past few weeks, received many letters from all parts of the country, asking us to procure back numbers of the *San Diego Union* containing our 'Specials.' The back numbers are all exhausted: hence this 'Souvenir.' We are informed that some other real-estate dealers are not pleased with our system of advertising. We are sorry for that, but it costs them nothing;

'And if the king like not the comedy,  
Why then, belike, he likes it not.'

The little book became a favorite, and over 50,000 were published. It is replete with information expressed in polished English, full of brightness, sunshine, alluring word pictures, and shows high literary ability in its every page. This little gem was scattered over Europe and the Eastern States, and assisted in informing strangers just what kind of a country San Diego was in reality.

Mr. Lyons is thoroughly acquainted with the Spanish language and the history of the Spanish grants in San Diego, throughout Southern California, Lower California and the adjacent country. He has traveled over Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Ventura, San Luis Obispo, Monterey, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Lower California, and is a perfect encyclopædia of wholesale information for the visitor, tourist or investor. This is a decided advantage, and has perhaps in a measure assisted him in achieving his great success in his business. He has quite an interest in the Lower California mines in Alamo, which is at present looking up as the coming mining country. Some wonderful developments have been made there since last March, and the district known as Alamo embraces over 200 quartz and placer mines. Mr. Lyons considers

it one of the best mining districts ever discovered, and confidently predicts a grand excitement there ere long. Alamo is about 180 miles from San Diego. Mr. Lyons is about negotiating the sale of ten mines to San Francisco parties for \$312,000, and some Chicago parties will invest \$80,000 in two mines in Lower California. These heavy transactions serve to show the style and manner of business Mr. Lyons is engaged in. He is known favorably to heavy capitalists and investors, and is generally at the head of every large or important enterprise.

Mr. Lyons was married to Miss Sarah Ames, a lineal descendant of Oliver Ames, of Massachusetts, on August 4, 1879, at San Diego. He has a family of four children, three boys and a girl. He has a nice, comfortable home in Old Town, his native place, and enjoys the reputation of being an enterprising, liberal-hearted man.

Mr. Lyons was elected one of the delegates of the city of San Diego at the late election held under the new charter, and is full of progressive ideas for his constituents and the public generally.



**F**INDLEY BROTHERS, San Diego.--There are few business houses in San Diego at the present time that are better or more favorably known than the grocery house of Findley Brothers, now located at 1320 D street, in the Methodist Church Block. The firm is composed of Herbert W. and Frank S. Findley, both natives of Prince Edward's Island, Canada. Herbert, the elder, and founder of the firm, was born in 1863. He received his education in his native town, graduating at Prince of Wales College, and Charlottetown Business College. In 1883 he first came to the Pacific coast, remaining one year at Victoria, British Columbia; then returned to his native place, when he was admitted as partner in the firm of James Paton & Co., the largest dealers in Charlottetown.

He remained with this house three years, at the end of which time he again turned his footsteps westward and came to San Diego, entering into the grocery business on Sixth street, in March, 1888, where he was joined by his brother Frank. The business grew to such proportions that it became necessary to find more commodious quarters, which were found in the Methodist Church block, D street, where they have the finest store and largest business in the city of San Diego.

Frank S. Findley received his education at the same schools as his brother, and in 1883 went to Victoria, British Columbia, where he remained six years in the wholesale grocery business. He joined Herbert in San Diego in June, 1889, and with him formed the firm of Findley Brothers.

He was married in September, 1889, to Miss Hettie Butler, a daughter of Robert Butler, of Victoria, British Columbia. At the solicitation of Herbert and Frank their parents have joined them, so that the family now are all in San Diego except a married sister and one brother, who still remain on Prince Edward's Island.



#### OLONEL CAVE J. COUTS, of Guajome.

Of all the prominent men who at one time or another held official positions in San Diego County, none are more deserving of fame than Colonel Cave Johnson Coutts. Although trained to arms, being a graduate of West Point, and having made a gallant record in the war with Mexico, yet his greatest achievements were in the paths of peace. Of a tall, commanding figure, a little over six feet in height, weighing about 165 pounds, straight as an arrow, willowy and active, a perfect horseman, the beau ideal of a cavalry officer, with the natural instincts of a gentleman, supplemented by a thorough education, fond of an active, busy life, devoted to his family, the soul of honor,—to him a lie was like blasphemy, being unexcusable and unpardonable,—of strict integrity and business habits,

he was also jovial and a genial companion, fond of jokes, music and dancing; a thorough man of business and a perfect gentleman in society. He was born near Springfield, Tennessee, November 11, 1821, in the same neighborhood where his father and mother were born, where they married, lived and died. His education was taken in hand by his uncle, Cave Johnson, who became Secretary of the Treasury under President Polk, and at the age of seventeen he was sent to West Point, graduating in 1843, when he was commissioned a Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Regiment of Mounted Rifles, served on the frontier at Fort Jesup, Louisiana, until 1845, when he was sent with a detachment of troops to Fort Washita, Indian Territory, in the meantime being commissioned Second Lieutenant of the First Dragoons, on frontier duty at Evansville, Arkansas, and Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, until February, 1847, when he was promoted First Lieutenant of the First Dragoons, and served on the Mexican frontier throughout the war, passing through New Mexico and Arizona, and Lower California to San Diego, serving in Los Angeles, San Diego and San Luis Rey from 1848 to 1851, in the meantime conducting the expedition to the Gila river in 1849.

April 5, 1851, he married Ysidora Bandini, a daughter of Don Juan Bandini, in San Diego; in October of the same year he resigned from the army and was soon thereafter appointed Colonel and Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Bigler. He was very methodical in his habits, and kept a class album containing the autographs of all who were at West Point during the time he was there, and also an exceedingly well-written journal of his trip across the country from Indian Territory to San Diego. The journal is beautifully illustrated with views along the route, as he was an excellent artist; only three of his pictures have been given to the public: Old San Diego, the Mission of San Diego and the Mission of San Luis Rey, all as they appeared in 1850; a few copies were lithographed, and subsequently photographs have

been taken from the lithographs. The missions in 1850 were much finer than they are now, and his foresight has preserved for the future valuable mementoes of the past. In his class album appear the signatures of D. H. Hill and R. H. Anderson, of South Carolina; A. J. Williamson, U. S. Grant and R. Hazlitt, of Ohio; T. C. Hammond, Charles Mahon, W. B. Franklin, J. H. Garland and W. S. Hancock, of Pennsylvania; H. Brown, F. Denman, D. B. Sacket, F. Steele, Henry M. Judah, M. K. Van Bokkelen, R. S. Ripley and Charles Allen Hardie, of New York; James R. May, John Newton, R. W. Johnston and J. P. Johnston, of Virginia; C. Benjamin, of Indiana; Earl of Van Dorn and W. H. C. Whiting, of Mississippi; E. E. McLean, of Maryland; A. P. Stewart, W. Pope Hale and John Y. Bicknell, of Tennessee; H. Clement Story, of Louisiana; W. L. Crittenden, J. J. C. Bibb, J. J. Reynolds and S. Bolivar Buckner, of Kentucky; Henry Coppee and James Longstreet, of Georgia; C. Colon Anger, of Michigan; F. T. Dent, of Missouri; Mansfield Lowell and Alfred Pleasanton, of the District of Columbia. From among the foregoing names it will not be difficult to pick out a large number who have since become famous for the part they took on either side of the late war. Although Colonel Coutts was an extensive raiser of cattle and horses, yet he early foresaw that the climate of San Diego County was adapted to all kinds of agriculture, particularly to horticulture, and he was the first to plant an orchard on a large scale with the improved varieties of fruits, and for years his was the only orange grove in the country. For two years after leaving the army he lived in Old San Diego, where he served a term as County Judge; in 1853 he moved with his family, consisting of his wife and two children, to Guajome, which place has ever since been the family homestead; it was an Indian grant and contains 2,219 acres, made by the Mexican Government to Andres, an Indian, and to his two sisters. It was bought by Don Abel Stearns, of Los Angeles, and by him presented to Mrs. Coutts as a wedding present. In the Indian

language the term means "frog-pond." When Colonel Coutts went out there in 1852 to take possession and inaugurate his improvements, there was not the sign of a tree of any kind, where now are immense orchards, vineyards and willow thickets; he carried a few boards from San Diego, and with them and willow poles, hauled from the river bottom two miles away, he put up a little shed sufficient to cook and sleep in. There was a damp piece of land, a small cienega, but no running water, and in order to water his mules it was necessary to dig a hole in the ground with a spade, and with a small dipper dip up enough water to fill a bucket and thus water his mules. Where that was done in 1852 there is now a large pond, sixty feet in diameter and seven feet deep, full all the time and running over in a large stream, which is used for irrigation. At that time there were a great number of Indians in and around San Luis Rey, and it was an easy matter for Colonel Coutts, as he was an Indian agent, to command the services of enough laborers to do his work. It was not long before the results of the patient labor of 300 Indians took the form of an immense adobe house, built in a square, containing twenty rooms, a fine court-yard in the center, well filled with orange and lemon trees and every variety of flower; immense barns, stables, sheds and corrals were added, after extensive quarters for the servants were built; then to finish the whole a neat chapel was built and formally dedicated to the worship of God. His military training enabled him to control and manage the Indians, as only he could. Everything in and about the ranch was conducted with such neatness and precision that a stranger would at once inquire if "Don Cuevas," as he was generally called, was not from West Point. By strict attention to business he accumulated thousands of cattle, hundreds of horses and mules, a large band of sheep, and added to his landed interest by the purchase of the San Marcos, Buena Vista and La Joya ranches, besides some 8,000 acres of Government lands adjoining the homestead; in all some 20,000 acres. But the passage of the

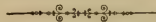


"no-fence law" almost ruined him financially, as he was compelled to dispose of his cattle at a fearful sacrifice, and he was just recovering from the crash when he died. He was not permitted to enjoy the fruits of years of toil and thousands of dollars well spent.

His death occurred at the Horton House, in San Diego, June 10, 1874, from an aneurism. Colonel Coutts was one of twelve children, his wife one of ten, and she bore him ten, viz.: Abel Stearns, who died in 1855, aged nearly four years; Maria Antonia, now the wife of Colonel Chalmers Scott, living in San Diego, with seven children; William Bandini, married to Cristina, daughter of Don Salvador Estudillo, farming near the San Marcos ranch; Cave Johnson, Jr., a surveyor by profession; Ysidora Forster, now the wife of W. D. Gray; Elena, married to Parker Dear, Esq., and living on the Santa Rosa ranch; Robert Lee, John Forster, and Caroline, married to John B. Minston, of Los Angeles.

Dona Ysidora Bandina de Coutts, widow of Colonel Cave J. Coutts, deceased, has continued to reside on the old homestead at Guajome, and for fifteen years has managed the estate with great skill and ability. Her task has been a trying one, and, but for her great will-power, she would have broken down long ago; but she comes of a family renowned for physical and mental strength and beauty. Her father, Don Juan Bandini, was a prominent official under the Mexican government, living in San Diego, where Ysidora was born, but, being a progressive man and possessing an education far above those who surrounded him, he was quick to foresee the result of the war with Mexico, and was one of the first to side with the Americans. It was three of his daughters, Ysidora being one, who made the first American flag hoisted in Los Angeles. Her grandfather, Don Juan Bandini, was a native of old Spain, and admiral in the Spanish navy, stationed on the Pacific coast under the old regime, and was in command in Peru when his son John, the father of Ysidora, was born. The family are originally

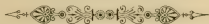
Italian, and Prince Bandini, of Rome, is at the present head of the house. At the time of her marriage, Don Ysidora was considered the most beautiful lady in Southern California, if not on the coast; and even now, although time and care have necessarily had their effect, yet few, of her years, would claim to rival her.



**W**ILLIAM STEILBURG, of San Jacinto, was born in Hanover, Germany, December 4, 1842, and came to America in 1854. He was for two and one-half years a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio, and then removed to Louisville, where he engaged in the furniture business for thirty years. Here he did a very nice business, selling as high as \$30,000 per annum. When the great civil war broke out he enlisted for three months, at President Lincoln's first call, in Company A, Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. When his term expired he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and under this enlistment was in active service three years and four months, making his service in all three years and seven months. He was a participant in the first battle of Bull Run as well as in the second battle, in the battle of Antietam, and in the seven days' battle of the Wilderness, and was with Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley. Part of his service was detailed duty with Capt. Meigs on the engineer corps, surveying the roads and giving information in regard to the position of battle-fields. He was in some of the severest fighting of the war and came out without a scratch.

In 1869 he was married to Miss Wramplemeier, a native of Cincinnati. They have two children, both born in Louisville, viz.: Alma, born in 1870, and Walter, born in 1886. Mr. Steilburg came to California in 1887 and settled at San Jacinto. He bought forty acres of land, built a good house and barn, and planted 4,400 deciduous trees, consisting of the following kinds: prunes, apricots, peaches, pears and apples. He is a member of the Knights of

Honor of Louisville, Kentucky. Politically he is a Republican. His parents were Lutherans and he was brought up in that religion. He is a citizen of responsibility and character, and very soon his nice property will be bearing large quantities of delicious fruits.



**THOMAS JACKSON ARNOLD**, Collector of the port of San Diego, was born in Beverly, West Virginia. He was the son of Jonathan Arnold, one of the most successful and prominent stock-grazers in his section of the State; and his mother, Laura (Jackson) Arnold, was the only sister of "Stonewall" Jackson. Thomas was educated at Parkersburg and Lexington, Virginia, at the latter place under his uncle's care and supervision. In 1867 he graduated in law at the Washington and Lee University and returned to his native town to practice his profession. At the age of twenty-two he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for his county, and was re-elected the second and third terms. In 1876 he was married to Miss Eugenia Hill, a daughter of General D. H. Hill. Owing to his wife's failing health they removed to San Diego in the fall of 1880, where Mr. Arnold practiced his profession until July, 1886, when he was appointed by President Cleveland Collector of the port of San Diego. We append below the opinions of the press from both a Democratic and Republican point of view on his appointment and retirement from office:

The *Daily San Diego* of July 29, 1886, says: "It always affords the *San Diego* much pleasure to record the appointment of a good Democrat to an office that has been held by a Republican long after the Democratic lath strings have been hung on the public door. The appointment of Thomas J. Arnold, Esq., a well-known attorney of the bar in this city, as Collector of this district, is a source of gratification to his many friends and the Democratic party, with which he has been identified ever since his majority. Mr. Arnold has received warm

and hearty congratulations from his party friends over the honor conferred on him, while his fitness for the position is unquestioned. \* \* \* The *San Diego* wishes him a successful official career."

The *San Diego Union* of March 20, 1890, says: "Mr. T. J. Arnold yesterday surrendered the office of Collector of the port of San Diego to his successor. Mr. Arnold has held the office for nearly a full term, and has administered it with his characteristic integrity and fidelity. His rulings on close questions, upon which there were no decisions, have been sustained by the department with much uniformity and he has had the pleasure of seeing several of his suggestions adopted as department rules of administration. The business of the office has increased largely during his term of office and he turns it over to his successor in good condition. In turning the office over to his successor Mr. Arnold has placed him under obligation for many courtesies."



**PHILIP A. BETTENS**, nursery man of Escondido, was born near Vevay, Switzerland County, Indiana, July 31, 1833, of Swiss parentage; and when about thirteen years of age he commenced traveling on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers during the winter months and worked on his grandfather's farm during the warmer portions of the year until 1859, when he moved to Florence and continued farming until April 1, 1887, when he came to San Diego County. After a few weeks' residence in Coronado he moved to San Pasqual valley; was there nineteen months and then moved to Escondido, September 1, 1888, where he was first in charge of the L. and T. Company's vineyard for several months, and is now in the nursery business for the Sweet Water Nursery Company.

In 1859 he married Miss Clara A. Dufour of Switzerland County, Indiana, and of Swiss parentage. She died in November, 1880. By that

marriage there are four sons and two daughters. The oldest son, Philip A., is a graduate of West Point and he holds the rank of Lieutenant, being stationed at Fort Robinson, Nebraska; the second son is in the employ of the Coronado Beach Company, occupying a responsible position in their office. His daughter's name is Anna G.



**EDGAR S. PAYNE**, the cashier of the Oceanside Bank, was born in Watkins, New York, August 8, 1853. His father, J. W. Payne, was born in Ovid, Seneca County, New York, in 1825. He is at present engaged in farming, although he was formerly in the hardware business. His mother, Maria (Sutherland) Payne, was born in Yates County, New York, in 1828. She was the daughter of Mr. Alexander Sutherland, a pioneer of Yates County, and was married to Mr. Payne in 1848. Their union was blessed with six children, all of whom are living and of whom Mr. Edgar S. Payne is the second. Mr. Payne was educated in the public schools and the Genesee College, Lima, New York. In 1871 he finished his studies there and engaged in the banking business at Watkins, in which business he continued until he came to Oceanside in 1887, where he opened the Oceanside Bank. He is a man of fine business habits, is a member of the Methodist Church, Deputy County Clerk and City Treasurer of Oceanside.



**ARTHUR GRAHAM NASON**, the originator and President of the San Diego & Coronado Transfer Company, which position he has so acceptably filled from its organization, is a man well and favorably known, who has always taken a lively interest in the general welfare of San Diego, and has contributed in various ways during his brief residence here to develop and beautify the city of his choice

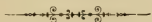
Mr. Nason was born in New York city, July 7, 1856. In 1872 he moved to Nason, Orange County, Virginia, where he engaged in milling and general merchandise until 1880, when he moved to Fort Conecho, Bexar County, Texas, where he remained for five years engaged in the sheep and cattle business, and operating quite extensively in ranch lands. In 1885 he was attracted to San Diego, believing that its natural advantages and resources were sufficient to insure its future prosperity (which conviction he still retains) and at once entered into partnership with Charles W. Morrill (of San Luis Rey flume fame) in the real-estate business and consummated some of the largest sales in this county, among them the Soledad valley lands, which he purchased from Mr. Andrew Cassidy and subdivided into small acreage tracts, in the sale of which he was very successful. Mr. Nason is a good specimen of the push and energy that have made San Diego. In partnership with James F. Fisher he built the Hotel "Albemarle," corner of Front and D streets; the Pickwick building and the "Gould block," both of which are on Fourth street, and several other of the prominent business blocks, as well as some of the most unique residences of the city; his own being one of the handsomest cottages, both in architectural design and finish. In 1887 he purchased the Murrietta Hot Springs from Mr. M. L. Wicks, of Los Angeles, an interest in which he still retains; he is also interested in a water enterprise now under way; is a large owner of city and acreage property, and has a fine fig and grape ranch in the Tia Juana valley. The company of which he is president is a very important institution in San Diego, and has a paid up capital of \$50,000. Probably no other one citizen of San Diego has been instrumental in getting so many young men to forsake the East and make their homes in the "land of fruit and flowers" than the subject of this sketch, and his name and influence can always be found associated with all charitable objects.

In October, 1886, Mr. Nason was united in

marriage to Miss Ada, daughter of Mr. T. W. Ward, a prominent banker and land owner of San Saba, Texas. They have two children: one son, Harry Ward, and one daughter, May Beverly.



**P**ROF. J. H. HILL, instructor of vocal and instrumental music, San Diego, was born at San Antonio, Texas, in 1852; his father was a school-teacher and his mother a teacher of music. Professor Hill began his studies at the age of five years, both in music and the classics. He studied at the university at the city of Mexico and graduated at the Gonzales College, at Georgetown, Texas. In 1871 he went to New Orleans and for two years studied music with private teachers at the New Orleans Conservatory. From 1872 to 1876 he was principal of the music department of the Gonzales College; he then studied one year with Professors Gipsrecht and Gottschalk; from 1877-'80 he was musical director of Goliad College; from 1880 to 1883, of the Southwestern University, commencing with eleven pupils, but before leaving had over 100. He then spent eight years in travel and study, and in 1888 came to San Diego, opening rooms at the corner of Fourth and D streets, and teaching music under the auspices of the College of Fine Arts, which is under the management of the University of California, the Conservatory of Music being a department of the college. Professor Hill also has charge of the musical department of the "College of Letters" at Pacific Beach. He makes a specialty of the piano, and in the conservatory averages about twenty-five pupils.



**J**K. HAMILTON, one of the fire commissioners of San Diego, was born in Travers County, Texas, August 24, 1856, his father being a native of Alabama and his mother of Tennessee. They had two sons and two daugh-

ters, all living. His father was a lawyer. Upon reaching maturity he bought and operated a cotton plantation, owning his own cotton-gin, with an annual production of from 300 to 450 bales of 500 pounds each. Losing his health, he was obliged to seek a milder climate, and in 1880 leased his ranch and came to California, first settling at Los Angeles, then Santa Barbara, making the latter place headquarters. He journeyed from valley to hill and from coast to interior, as favorable localities were suggested, but found permanent relief only after coming to San Diego, in 1884, where after one year he recovered his health. He then entered the real-estate business, and in 1887 connected fire insurance therewith, under the firm name of Hamilton & Stevens, which firm was succeeded in October, 1889, by G. B. Grow & Co. Mr. Hamilton being retained as manager, he represented a good list of foreign and American companies. In May, 1889, under the new charter, Mr. Hamilton was appointed fire commissioner by the Mayor, it being deemed wise that insurance companies should have a representation upon that board.

Mr. Hamilton was married at Santa Barbara, in October, 1885, to Miss Ora Combs, and they are now the fond parents of two bright-faced children. He is a member in good standing of the A. O. U. W., and of San Diego Lodge, No. 35, F. & A. M.



**J**OSEPH FAIVRE, San Diego.—In a city where the leading residents are remarkable for the eventful character of their lives, Joseph Faivre is entitled to take a prominent place. He was born in New Orleans, June 4, 1828. When Joseph was seven years old, his parents removed to Ohio, leaving him in charge of an acquaintance engaged in the cooperage business, to whom, six years later, their son was apprenticed. At the end of six years he was pronounced a master of his trade, and engaged in business on his own account as a trimmer of



broken cargoes on the city levee. He was thus engaged for seven years, when he left the Crescent City and joined his parents at Dayton, Ohio, and went to work at his trade.

After coopering for a year he went to work quarrying stone and boating it down the Miami Canal to Cincinnati, where it was used for the Catholic cathedral being built by Archbishop Purcell. After completing his quarrying contract he engaged as a buyer of tobacco and grain for Henry Harmon, a well-known merchant of Dayton. After continuing at this business for eight years he returned to New Orleans, but only remained there a month when he left for Indiana, locating at the town of Attica, on the Wabash, where for two years he kept a hotel. His venture as a landlord, however, was not a successful one. He lost all his savings, and removing to Otter creek, six miles from Terre Haute, he went to work at his trade as a cooper. At the end of two years he availed himself of an opportunity to lease the Prairie House at Terre Haute, a large hotel, which he conducted for eight months. In the fall of 1856 he removed to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he kept a livery stable for two years, at the same time being engaged in buying and selling real estate. During this time he built seven or eight houses. He made a prospecting tour through the mountains of Colorado, and at the end of three months located at Denver. There, during the years of 1860-'61-'62, he engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business, doing the largest trade of any house in the city. He was at this time also doing business as a freighter of supplies from Leavenworth, St. Joe, Atchison, and Nebraska City to Denver. There were no railroads then, and Faivre's wagons were the equivalents of the freight trains of to-day.

In 1863 he sold out at Denver and went into the freighting business from Leavenworth to Salt Lake and Virginia, Montana. This trade was quite hazardous as, in addition to the ordinary dangers that befell his trains in the long journey across the plains, from the elements, they were liable to an attack from bands of hos-

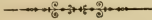
tile Indians, and Mr. Faivre was obliged to use the utmost care and tact to avoid these wily foes. While engaged in this business he also conducted an auction and commission house at Virginia, Montana. One of his trains met with a serious accident while descending the Bear River Mountain. An explosion occurred in one of the wagons, which was drawn by eight yoke of large Missouri cattle, and loaded with 5,500 pounds of powder and 75,000 feet of fuse.

As may be imagined, the shock was terrific. The driver was blown to atoms and seven of the cattle were killed, their remains being scattered in all directions. During the same trip, one of the drivers of the train was struck by lightning on the Big Sandy river, in Wyoming. There was not a break upon his skin, but the corpse was like a mass of jelly, and the sole of one of his shoes was split by the fluid.

In the spring of 1865 Mr. Faivre became snow blind, and he returned to Leavenworth, where he built a residence and made it his home. In 1870 he came to San Diego on account of his health. After a short sojourn here he liked the place so well that he went back to Leavenworth, settled up his affairs, and came on here to reside permanently, in June, 1871. When he first came here in 1870, he bought considerable property, and upon locating here he purchased more and engaged in the business of real estate, brokerage, and loaning money, buying up school warrants, etc. About seven years ago he retired from active business and devoted his attention to the conduct of his private affairs. In 1885 he made a trip to Europe, being absent four months.

Mr. Faivre has done a great deal to develop and beautify San Diego. He has built eight houses of his own and probably as many more as agent for others. One of his buildings is a three-story brick 50 x 100 feet, on E street, between Fourth and Fifth, nearly opposite the First National Bank, costing \$16,000. He has erected a fine building for business purposes, 75 x 100 feet in size, on the corner of Seventh and D streets. One part will be four stories in

height and the portion on the corner will be five stories. It will be provided with an elevator, have all the modern improvements, and cost over \$40,000. Mr. Faivre was married in 1848, near Dayton, Ohio, to Miss Klyntick. They have had one child, who died of the cholera in New Orleans.



**J**OHAN R. SCRANTON, a son of New England, one of the early pioneers of California and a citizen of San Diego, was born at Guilford, Connecticut, in July, 1828, and was one of a family of eight children, himself and sister now only surviving, his sister still living at North Guilford, Connecticut. Mr. Scranton was early apprenticed to a carpenter, serving a term of four and a half years, and thereafter worked at his trade until 1851, when he went to New York city. His attention was early turned to California, and in 1853 he made the trip, by way of Panama and the Isthmus, arriving safely in San Francisco without accident or special incident. Soon after arrival he went to Nevada and Colorado, and there did a large business in contract building until 1858, when he was "enthused" by the Fraser river gold excitement, and started for that field, but stopped at Portland, Oregon, where he took several contracts in building. The following ten years were passed in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Wyoming, in building and mining and a general speculative business, visiting the leading cities and mining districts and taking up whatever offered the best returns. In the fall of 1869 he came to San Diego and started a general building and contracting business, doing quite well for a number of years, part of the time with a partner, the firm being Scranton & Boyd. In 1873 he gave up contracting and entered the saloon business with J. P. Stowe, but only for a short time, business being very quiet. Then he followed and investigated business propositions for about two years, resulting only in chaff, but in 1875 went to Santa Monica and

resumed his trade, doing a prosperous business for about two years. Then he went to Wyoming on a railroad contract and followed his trade at Leadville, Denver, Kansas City and through New Mexico, doing a good general business. Returning to San Diego in July, 1882, he did a general speculative business in the liquor traffic, whaling enterprises, etc., without material profit. Has been a man of broad experience and diversified gifts, having passed through all the stages of prosperity and adversity, and though sixty-one years of age is still in the hey-day of life.



**D**R. SHELDON, of San Diego, a son of New England, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, September 13, 1860. His parents were natives of Vermont but resided in Boston, where his father, Dr. Leonard Sheldon, has been a practicing physician for twenty-five years. The subject of this sketch was the only child. His preliminary education was received at Boston; then, at the age of thirteen years, he was sent to the university at Barre, Vermont; at the age of seventeen years he entered the college at Burlington, Vermont, taking the medical course and the hospital course connected therewith, and graduated in 1881, at the age of twenty-one years. He then passed one year in New York city, at the Medical University and Bellevue Hospital, spending the summer of 1882 at home. In the fall he came to California, settling at San Jose and buying out a drug store, which he continued and also practiced his profession in connection with Dr. Thorn. In 1883 he removed his drugs and medicines to Pasadena and built a drug store on Colorado street; also bought a twenty-acre tract between Colorado and Marengo avenues and there built a pretty cottage for his family, and there continued the practice of his profession until 1885, when, in November, he sold out his drug store and leased his house and went to San Diego, boarding through the winter and watching for

investments. In February, 1886, he sold out his Pasadena property and bought a lot and built a very handsome residence at the corner of D and Twelfth streets. During the same year he built the Sheldon block, a four-story building on Sixth street, between E and F streets.

The Doctor was married at Burlington, Vermont, August 2, 1878, to Miss Emma R. Bancroft, a native of Vermont, and they have had two children, both of whom are still living.

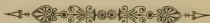
In May, 1886, the Doctor bought what was then known as the Mussel Beds, selling in 1887, and now known as Ocean Beach. The Doctor was a man endowed with unusual brightness, possessing not only the professional skill but also the shrewdness necessary to business prosperity. His happy home relations and business successes were enjoyed but a few short years, as he died June 14, 1887, and his widow resides at the home which is a fitting monument to his memory.



**J**OHAN SPENCER, the able and efficient engineer of San Diego Engine Company No. 1, the oldest company in the city, having been organized in 1872, was born at Bingham, England, July 2, 1849. He there received a private-school education, and at the age of thirteen went into the iron works of Codna Park, at Derbyshire, the largest iron manufacturing establishment in the world, where he learned the trade of molding, remaining about two years. In 1864 he came to the United States, going to Galena, Illinois, where he attended a night school and ran a stationary engine during the day, thus improving both mind and resources. In 1872 he went to Kansas City, running as fireman on the east end of the Santa Fé road, and for the following fifteen years was employed in a machine shop of the Union Pacific, and as engineer of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf railroad. In 1887 he worked at Kansas City with Prof. J. C. Henry,


on his electric railway system, and then came to San Diego and erected the electric railway system between San Diego and Old Town, and then the line on Fourth street to University Heights, each line about four miles in length. In April, 1888, he received his present appointment from the old city council.

Mr. Spencer was married at Galena, Illinois, in 1869, to Miss Annie A. Cheneweth and is the happy father of one child.



**J**P. McCORMICK, architect and builder of many of the public and private buildings of San Diego, is a native of England, though of Irish parentage. At the early age of fifteen years he left the old country to seek fame and competence in the new, and settled at Philadelphia. He there began his business education. He served three years with one of the largest contractors in that city, and then served two years with an equally good architect, and at the expiration of the term he served another two years' apprenticeship as civil engineer. Thus, after seven years of faithful apprenticeship, at the age of twenty-three years, we find our Irish-English American master of his profession. It was then unnecessary to go abroad to seek occupation, but in the city of his adoption he opened an office and at once entered upon a successful business career. In a few years Mr. McCormick erected upwards of four hundred buildings in Philadelphia, among them the most elegant and substantial of that city, a large number of public edifices, churches, schools and many fine residences. Several large contracts in wharf building and civil engineering were executed in New York, Philadelphia and other Eastern cities. In the civil engineer department of his work he points with special pride to one single mile of railroad built by him in Colorado, where he resided for six years. It was the heaviest mile of rock work on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and the heaviest mile of rock work ever built in the United

States. In Chicago Mr. McCormick spent several years, building three elegant fire-engine houses, two police stations, etc.

EORGE D. COPELAND, of San Diego, was born in Waddington, St. Lawrence County, New York, May 15, 1833. His parents were natives of Vermont. There were four children, three of whom are surviving, and the subject of this sketch was the youngest. At the age of four years he moved with his parents to Goshen, Indiana, at that time a log-house town, and his father opened a shop and manufactured hollow-ware. George D. was favored with an academic education at the La Grange Collegiate Institute at Ontario, La Grange County, and then went to the State National Law School at Poughkeepsie, New York, Professor Fowler then being principal. He took the law course and received his certificate in 1854, and then returned to Goshen, but began the practice of law at Wakarusa, Elkhart County.


He was married at Goshen, in September, 1857, to Miss Harriet A. Latta, a native of Goshen, Indiana. Mr. Copeland then returned to Goshen in 1858 and remained in the practice of law until 1871. In 1861, when the internal revenue was first established, Mr. Copeland received the appointment of United States Assistant Assessor for the term of one year, and he was then promoted to United States Assessor with eleven assistants. He was appointed by President Lincoln and held the position through the term until the office was abolished in 1871 and the business put in the hands of collectors. His offices were at Goshen and his district embraced eight counties of Indiana. In 1871 he visited California, coming out by the second train over the Central Pacific road. He visited San Francisco and vicinity, and in 1872 brought out his family and settled at Sacramento, remaining about one year, engaged in importing and selling wagons. He brought the first car

load of Studebaker wagons to the State. In the winter of 1873, in poor health, he retired from the business and came to San Diego, buying a ranch near Sweetwater, and for seven years employed himself in an out-of-door life, attending to his ranch, and fully regained his health. He was then appointed Postmaster of San Diego in 1881, and that making life in town necessary he sold his ranch and moved his family to town, and held the position through the term of four years.

In May, 1886, he organized the San Diego Flume Company and was appointed president, holding the position until 1888, when, owing to a large private interest, he resigned. He was a large investor in the electric street railroad, owning the entire road and plant, which he operated for one year, starting in same connection the Westinghouse system of incandescent light, and wiring and supplying the city. Meantime he sold his railroad interests with the plant and franchise to the San Deigo Cable Railroad Company, who are now arranging for a cable railway.

Mr. Copeland's electric plant has a capacity of 1,500 lights, sixteen-candle power each, and was the first incandescent light in the city. He began lighting December 15, 1888, and has received very satisfactory support.

Mr. Copeland's first wife lived but a few years, leaving one son, J. S. Copeland, who is now District Attorney of San Diego. Mr. Copeland was married a second time, at Goshen, Indiana, on August 30, 1869, to Miss Alice M. Austin, a native of Middlebury, Vermont. They have one child, nineteen years of age, a student at the Pacific Beach College.

EORGE A. SELWYN, the pioneer butcher of San Diego, was born at Sheffield, England, February 24, 1842. His parents are natives of England. There were three children, but the subject is the only one surviving. He came to America with his mother, while an in-



fant, and at the age of eight years they emigrated to San Bernardino, by ox-wagon, overland. He then made San Bernardino his headquarters, but spent much of his time prospecting and trading in mines. In 1865 he came to San Diego and bought a ranch of 1,000 acres at San Buena Ventura, and started cattle-raising. He started also the butcher business in 1874, with Charles Gasson, which continued two years, then devoted one year to sheep-raising, and in 1877 again started in the butcher business, under the firm name of Selwyn & Co. At present their stand is on Fifth street, between F and G, known as Washington Market.

In 1881 the firm changed to Selwyn & Allison, which is continued to the present time. He still carries on his ranch, and is doing a large dairy business, selling his milk in town. In meats they are doing a wholesale and retail business, supplying the country and most of the city markets.

He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, and the United Workmen.

In 1867 he was married, in Old Town, to Miss Lucy Fisher, a native of Texas, though of German descent. He was again married at San Diego, in 1882, to Miss Jennie Rice, a native of Kentucky. He is the happy father of five children.

## SAN DIEGO COLLEGE OF LETTERS.

### ADDENDUM TO GENERAL HISTORY.

San Diego College was founded in 1887, by a company of gentlemen who associated themselves together for the purpose of establishing an undenominational college in Southern California. The company was constituted as follows: C. S. Sprecher, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Los Angeles; F. P. Davidson, Professor of Natural Science in the High School of Springfield, Ohio; Harry Wagner, editor of the *Golden Era*. The plan and details of organization were so thoroughly marked out, and the purpose with which these gentlemen addressed themselves to the work was so strong, that they at once secured offers of large land grants in four eligible places. It was ultimately decided to locate the college at Pacific Beach, for several reasons: 1st. The climate of the south coast is unequalled for adaptedness to study, on account of its equability. 2d. Pacific Beach is near San Diego, the future metropolis of Southern California, and yet not in the city where the students would be exposed to many temptations. 3d. The view from Pacific Beach is unequalled. There is a broad south slope looking out over both bays,

and toward the sun and the city at the same time, with the mountains on the left, and the ocean on the right.

The Pacific Beach Company conveyed to the college, at a nominal price, a campus of sixteen acres and about 600 lots. The work of building began just at the departure of the boom, so that the college had no benefit of that phenomenal activity in real estate, but has had to push its way along through a depression in business circles such as the country has never known, during which property has come down in value to very near a nominal price.

They have created a property which assets in the judgment of fair appraisers about \$80,000. This has been realized by the liberal interest taken in the cause of education by the citizens of San Diego.

The college was incorporated in 1887 with the following board of directors: C. S. Sprecher, President; F. P. Davidson, Vice President; Harr Wagner, Secretary; O. S. Hubble, F. S. Van Dyke. By this charter the college is authorized to confer all the collegiate degrees.

On the 20th of June the corner-stone of the

college was laid with imposing ceremonies in the presence of 2,500 people, the elite and literati of San Diego.

As the corner-stone was lowered the words expressive of the principles of the college were pronounced by the president of the company as follows: "In the name of God and humanity, as revealed in the Christ of history, we lay the corner-stone of San Diego College—undenominational but not unchristian. Our faith is the faith of christendom; our hope the hope of christian civilization." The college is altogether undenominational, but thoroughly christian; as all the control is in the hands of christian men.

On the 20th of September, 1888, the college was formally opened with an attendance of thirty-seven. The faculty was organized with S. Sprecher, D. D., LL. D., President; C. S. Sprecher, A. M., Vice President; F. P. Davidson, A. M., Superintendent of Instruction, and a corps of eleven teachers. Over 100 students were enrolled the first year and the present year promises to surpass that number.

The students are graded in the three years of preparatory and in the Freshman and Sophomore classes. The curriculum is high-grade in the regular course, comparing favorably with that of any college East or West. Music and drawing are taught with enthusiasm. The college has a first-class set of models from Paris, presented by R. A. Thomas of the First National Bank.

In the fall of 1889 assistance was secured of O. J. Stough, of San Diego, for the erection of Stough Hall, a commodious building in which all recitations and chapel exercises are held. The building is part of the original plan of the

main college building and will be enlarged as needed. There is now an elegant building for a ladies' dormitory, secluded and with appointments unsurpassed in the State; a boys' dormitory, and Stough Hall.

At several critical times in the financial history of the college Rev. L. Groh, A. M., of Pennsylvania, a man of large means and philanthropic spirit, extended important aid to the college, and at its last meeting was made a member of the directorate.

The discipline of the school is thorough. The military department is efficient and imparts system and thorough physical training. The faculty is composed of:


Samuel Sprecher, D. D., LL. D.; Rev. L. Groh, A. M.; F. P. Davidson, A. M.; Harr Wagner, A. M.; C. S. Sprecher, A. M.; E. R. Wagner, Ph. D.; Lucie V. Woods, Laura G. Riddell, Rawlins Cadwallader, A. M., I. H. Hill, J. L. Mande.

In the month of November, 1889, arrangements were made with Prof. C. R. Orcutt to place the zoological and botanical collections of the West Coast Museum in Stough Hall. Thus the students of natural history will have access to a collection of nearly 200,000 specimens.

The first commencement of the college showed unusual scientific and literary training and popularized the college with the people. There is a juvenile department, under the efficient management of Mrs. Riddell. Students are received at all stages of advancement, and while the college encourages the regular college course of the high-grade curriculum, it receives those who wish to pursue a partial or select course of a few years. The boarding facilities are excellent.







## LA BAJA CALIFORNIA.

### DISCOVERY AND EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

Very soon after the conquest of Mexico the attention of Cortez was attracted by certain stories told by some of the conquered tribes regarding a mysterious but wonderful country, lying far to the northwestward. This land they called Ciguatan, or The Realm of Women; and they declared that it abounded in gold, in pearls, rubies, garnets, turquoises, and many other products, rich and precious. Marvelous things were told also concerning the people, customs, and appearance of that far country. About the same time (1530) Nuño de Guzman, President in New Spain, was told by an Indian slave of "The Seven Cities of Cibola," with their reputed great population, their streets paved with gold and silver, and their exceeding splendor in general. The marvels and mysteries that they had already witnessed in Mexico made credence of these tales easy for the Spaniards, who readily conjectured that Ciguatan and Cibola might be one and the same. As actuating motives for investigation, there was the potent hope of the acquisition of treasure; the idea, cherished by all the invading Spaniards, of discovering a northern water-way from the Atlantic to the Pacific; and the hope of exploring the South Sea coasts and islands.

So Cortez the Conqueror fitted out vessels that made three northward expeditions. The first ship, in 1533, discovered a bay, probably that of La Paz, on the eastern or gulf coast of

what is now Lower California. A second expedition sailed in 1534 and in 1535, which Cortez accompanied, to make personal inspection. It is needless to say that the anticipations were not fulfilled and that colonization languished.

In July, 1539, moved by the renewal of the old marvelous stories, Cortez sent out Francisco de Ulloa, with three small vessels. Ulloa reached the head of the gulf now called California, and probably saw, from the mouth of the Colorado, the shores of the territory which is now "The Golden State." He also circumnavigated the peninsula, and sailed up its west coast as far as Cedros Island. It seems that in the account of this voyage was first applied the name "California," whose origin has caused much discussion, which seems to have been pretty conclusively settled by Mr. Edward Everett Hale, who in 1862 discovered that the name was of romantic origin, being that of the Amazonish heroine of Ordóñez de Montaloo's old romance, *Sergos de Esplandian*, which was very popular at the period of the Conquest. This term was first applied between 1535 and 1539, to a particular spot or a locality, but it was soon generalized, to designate the entire adjacent region; and, as this territory was supposed to consist of a group of islands, the plural form was used—Las Californias, or Las Islas Californias—the California Isles.

During July, August and September, 1542,



Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, a Portuguese navigator in the Spanish service, followed the Pacific coast northward to a spot which he called Puerto de San Miguel, latitude  $34^{\circ} 20' N.$ ; this Evans, in 1879, identified with San Pedro, but most historians maintain that it was San Diego. Cabrillo died on the voyage from the result of an accident, but the expedition was pushed as far north as Cape Mendocino.

In 1597 Sebastian Vizcayno sailed from Acapulco to re-explore and occupy for Spain the *Islas Californias*. His expedition found good ports, fruitful islands and rich pearl-beds, and he achieved the notable exploit of founding a settlement of Europeans at a point then named and ever since called *La Paz* (Peace), from the pacific character of the aborigines. This place was presumably identical with Santa Cruz, the pseudo-island where, in May, 1535, Cortez had founded a colony. Like that earlier one, this colony of Vizcayno was almost at once abandoned. A second expedition under Vizcayno, in 1602, advanced beyond Cape Mendocino. In the years that followed, Tomas Cardova, in 1610; Francisco de Ortega, in 1632, and again in 1636; Luis Cestin de Cañas in 1642; Porter y Casanate in 1644; Bernal de Pinadero in 1667; Ysidro Otondo (who founded at *La Paz* a colony that endured about two years, and was then abandoned) in 1683;—these were the chief personages who sailed to the peninsula in the seventeenth century. A number of lesser lights appeared also, but they were very transient visitors, being mainly adventurers attracted by the fame of the pearl-beds.

In 1710 a vessel of Woodes Rogers' fleet lay at *La Paz* to refit, having as sailing-master the renowned Alexander Selkirk, original of Robinson Crusoe, who had been rescued the preceding year from Juan Fernandez Island.

#### THE JESUITS IN LA BAJA.

The first Jesuit priest to tread Lower California soil was Father Roque de Vega, chaplain to Francisco de Ortega, on that worthy's third survey. Ortega, on this voyage, on January 14,

or 15, 1636, anchored his vessel of seventy tons' burden in the bay called *Playa Honda*, eleven miles south of *La Paz*. A terrible storm, lasting eleven days, wrecked the ship and drove it ashore, the men escaping to the land on fragments of the vessel. There drifted also—miraculously, thought the forlorn, castaway explorers—enough vessels of the church service to enable Father Vega to say mass regularly. These were the first Christian ministrations in the *Californias*. They were followed by the good father's baptizing several dying natives at *La Paz*, whither the party went, in a boat constructed from the fragments of the wreck. The second Jesuit priest in California was Father Jacinto Cortez, who in 1642 accompanied Luis Cestin de Cañas to the country for which his order was destined to do so much in the future.

From the epoch of Cortez to that of Otondo—1535 to 1683—so expensive and so fruitless had been the many efforts to occupy the western peninsula, that the government had determined to equip no more such expeditions. Yet it was most desirable, because of the important geographical position of the territory, that it should be under Spanish dominion. Therefore, counting on the steadfastness of the missionary spirit, the council convened to consider this question, offered to the Company of Jesus a subsidy of \$40,000 per year as an inducement to undertake the California mission. The order declined the offer on the ground of unwillingness to participate in the temporal concerns involved in the enterprise.

Father Eusebio Kino (also written Kühn), one of the priests who had accompanied Otondo on the expedition that colonized *La Paz* in 1683, had vowed his life to the work of sending missionaries to the *Californias*. Obtaining his transfer to the Sonora missions, he met there the Visitador, the devoted Father Juan Maria Salvatierra, who became as great an enthusiast as Kino, and thenceforth these two labored unceasingly in behalf of California. In 1697 they were joined by Father Juan Ugarte, of the

Jesuit College in Mexico, a man of strong powers, natural and circumstantial, who soon developed as much zeal as his coadjutors. After a long period of seemingly hopeless efforts, the cause began to gain ground. Contributions of money ranging from \$2,000 to \$20,000 began to come in from church guilds, and from individuals, thus beginning the famous "Pious Fund of the Californias." Pressure was produced to annul the royal cedula forbidding expeditions to California, and on February 5, 1697, the vice-regal license was given. It authorized Salvatierra and Kino to undertake the conversion of the Californians, to enlist and pay soldiers for the enterprise, to appoint or remove officials, in short, to direct and dispose entirely in the matter, on two conditions,—that all should be done at their own expense, and that possession should be taken of the countries to be subjugated, in the name of the King of Spain.

It must be admitted by an impartial reader, without regard to race or religious prejudice, that these Jesuit fathers were impelled by the purest of motives, with great generosity and singleness of purpose, in this undertaking. They went at their own risk and at their own cost. The experiences of previous movers in the same direction had declared the country to be unattractive, indeed, repellant, and without elements of riches; and that its conquest was dangerous, and doubtful of achievement. It must be remembered, also, that during their sway, the missionaries sternly forbade the fomenting of the resources of the pearl-fisheries, by whose rich potency they might have mitigated the asperity of their conflict, while the opposition they offered to working the pearl-beds gave rise to many of the most serious obstacles they encountered. It has been the fashion of many writers to asperse the motives of these devoted men, and that is obviously an injustice.

After many wearisome preliminaries and vexatious delays, Salvatierra landed on the peninsula, on October 16, 1697, with a strangely assorted escort of six soldiers, comprising a

Spaniard, a Portuguese, a Mexican creole, a Maltese, a Sicilian and a Peruvian mulatto.

On October 25, in a tent that had been prepared as a church, with a cross set up, and the venerated image of Our Lady of Loreto, mass was said, and formal possession taken of the country in the name of the King of Spain. This, the first mission founded in California, was called Loreto Conchó, for the patroness whose image they honored on their altar, and from the native name of the site.

The history of the missions from this time on reads like a romance. The natives at first were friendly, and rendered willing services in return for slight rations of grain and porridge. Later they became refractory, began to steal from the strangers, and then went on to personal attacks, often repeated, of murderous intent. Unexpected rains, in a country they had supposed rainless, damaged the stores. Their own weapons of defense recoiled upon them; for when they fired their *pedrero* (a swivel-gun) to repel a ferocious attack of the Indians, it burst and wounded several of the garrison. A great obstacle, too, lay in the missionaries' ignorance of the language of the natives, and the misleading teachings of it by the Californians, through a mischievous enjoyment of the strangers' blunders. The crews of the supply ships took the pearl-fishing fever, which pursuit the Fathers deemed the most dangerous of all the evils menacing their work. Still they persisted, bravely combating every obstacle, and strong in their faith, stimulated by various notable coincidences that they regarded as miraculous intervention in answer to their prayers.

In March, 1699, encouraged by more favorable conditions, they set about extending their enterprise, and on November 1 of that year they founded San Xavier, second of the California missions.

The last year of the century, the third of this work, was full of trouble for the Jesuit fathers. The loss of a ship, the deaths of friends and supporters, laymen and priests, lack of resources, indifference in Mexico and Spain to

the needs of the colony, and the opposition of the local military power, all led to great distress, material and spiritual, which was somewhat mitigated by the arrival, early in 1771, of Father Ugarte, a man of power in every sense. Strong, intellectual, magnetic, practical, a churchman militant, his presence ever inspired the devoted little band with fresh courage in periods of depression, even when, more than once, the padres and their companions were reduced to subsisting, like the savages, upon wild berries, roots, and pitahayas—the fruit of a species of cactus—and when attacks from the natives and insubordination among the soldiery were like to drive them desperate.

In 1705-06 the missions San Juan Bautista and Santa Rosalia were founded, and in 1708 that of San José. The year 1709 was full of disaster, what with the loss of another ship, and the ravages of small-pox and other diseases. All this time Father Salvatierra, in his various offices, had never ceased to labor valiantly for these missions; but on July 17, 1717, that good, true, disinterested priest died in Guadalupe.

In 1718 was founded the mission of La Purísima Concepcion, which later became one of the best on the peninsula. In 1719 was launched the first ship built on the shores of California. El Triunfo de la Cruz (The Triumph of the Cross) was constructed through the determination of Father Ugarte, bent on executing Salvatierra's fond plan of gulf exploration. Sailing in this vessel, in November, 1720, Ugarte and Bravo, being joined by a land party, founded the mission Nuestra Señora del Pilar de la Paz, on the spot still known as La Paz. In 1721 Father Helen founded the mission Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe.

In May, 1721, Ugarte sailed in the Triunfo on a four months' exploring tour up the gulf; the journey was hard and perilous, but it supplied much geographical data, and proved conclusively that California was not an island, but a peninsula. From this on explorations were made as often as possible.

In 1721 was established mission Nuestra Señora de los Dolores, and in 1723 that of Santiago. In 1730 was founded near Cape San Lucas the mission San José del Cabo, and that same year witnessed the death of Father Ugarte, after thirty years' work in California. In 1733 was founded the mission Santa Rosa. This year, and again in 1734, there were outbreaks of the Indians, who murdered several of the friars. Troops were brought from the mainland to reduce the rebels of this province, now became a valuable possession, and thus the revolt led to the increase of the local presidial force.

Intermittent troubles with the natives, and promises, made only to be broken, of Government support to the missions, occupy the record up to 1746, after which there is a blank of twenty years.

By the year 1750 the missions of La Baja were producing grain, fruit, live-stock and other staples, almost sufficient for their own consumption, and were no longer in straits of necessity. The policy followed was also modified. Trade was measurably encouraged, and pearl-fishing was not discountenanced. All was not, however, plain sailing for the Fathers. Much discontent was expressed against them. They were accused of concealing, through self-interest, resources of great richness alleged to exist in the country, and that they engaged in smuggling was more than hinted. From 1751 to 1766 Fathers Consag and Link made some not very important explorations. It would seem, however, that their successors were wanting in the spirit of enterprise and disinterestedness that had marked the original founders of the missions.

The situation became most unpleasant; it was, no doubt, the strength of the opposition to them that led the Provincial of the Jesuits to offer formally to give up all the missions of the society, including those of California. There is also little doubt that the conditions on the peninsula had some influence in the expulsion, in 1767, of the Jesuits from all Spanish possessions.

In November of that year, Don Gaspar de Portolá landed near San José, charged with the governorship of California and the expulsion of the missionaries. The fathers seem to have borne themselves through these trying circumstances with composure and dignity; and the scene at their departure was most affecting. Their disciples, ungrateful and savage as they had shown themselves in the past, were contrite and full of sorrow at this juncture; and they followed their pastors up to the last moment, with bitter lamentations. It is said that even the governor shed tears as the parting exiles started on their *via dolorosa*.

THE FRANCISCAN AND THE DOMINICAN OCCUPATION OF LOWER CALIFORNIA, AND MEXICAN INDEPENDENT RULE.

After 1767 the Spanish Viceroy gave the administration of the government in La Baja to the commandante of the presidio troops, who acquired the title of governor. The capital was at Loreto, commonly called Presidio de Californias.

In June, 1767, when the Jesuits were expelled from Mexico, the charge of the California missions was offered to the Franciscan College of San Fernando, in the Mexican capital; and, the proffer being accepted, seven friars from the establishment set forth for the peninsula, to be joined by five from the Sierra Gordo missions. Their progress was delayed, first, by contrary seas and then by counter orders; at last they reached Loreto on April 1st, and, after receiving their instructions—which were not a little disappointing, as they were intrusted with only spiritual interests, and no temporal powers—they separated on the 8th, to distribute themselves among their respective missions. This loss of power so weakened the influence and abilities of the padres, that the system of missions bade fair to become extinct. Don José de Galvez, on his round as *visitador*, came invested with full discretionary powers in matters secular and ecclesiastical; and, seeing the evils of prevailing conditions, he demanded a rendering of accounts from the secular officials, re-

stored much power to the fathers, reformed the faulty division of mission lands, organized colonization regulations, and instituted progressive movements in mining, agricultural and judicial matters. Here was a gentleman full of generous, philanthropic projects for the good of the settlers, yet loyal and careful of his sovereign's interests. Enthusiastic, too, was he for the northward extension of Spanish dominion; and he organized four expeditions, two by land, and two by water, to prosecute explorations in that direction. These started in the spring of 1769, and more will be said of them hereafter. With this expedition went Father Junipero Serra, his place as president in the peninsula being taken by Father Francisco Palou. Galvez now introduced many reforms in California, and projected many others, including the restoration of the population and prosperity of Loreto, agricultural and industrial training for the country's youth, and many other laudable features. Leaving instructions to these effects, he sailed for the mainland. May, 1769, marks the first visit, probably, of a scientific commission to California: a party, French and Spanish, under M. Chappe d'Auteroche, arrived at San José del Cabo, to observe the transit of Venus. Scarcely were their observations completed, when they were attacked by a malignant fever, from which perished several members, including the leader. This pestilence was succeeded by three others, which caused great ravages at all the missions, and badly demoralized the people.

For some years the peninsula was now a scene of constant contest between the friars and the secular rulers. Matias de Armona, who was in office hardly five months, seems to have found favor with the fathers, and to have merited their confidence. But the administrations of the others, particularly of Felipe Barri, would seem to have been a perpetual chain of petty intrigues, encroachments, jealousies, and harassing abuses of office. These conditions led to a petition from the Franciscans that their responsibility in the missions might be transferred to some other order. For some years there was much



discussion of the question of ceding a part of the missions to the Dominicans, who, since 1768, had been endeavoring to extend their field to California. Prior to the fitting out by Galvez of expeditions to San Diego and Monterey, the Dominican father Juan Iriarte had sought license to establish missions between latitudes 25° and 28° on the west coast, but the application had been disallowed. Persisting, Iriarte the next year endeavored to obtain control of the northern districts of the peninsula, as well as some in the north of Sonora. Thus was the way paved for a cession of a part of the missions, and, in a conference between the Franciscan guardian, Rafael Verger, and the Dominican vicar-general, Iriarte, it was settled that the Dominicans should have the entire peninsula, and its old missions, up to a point just below San Diego, with the right to extend their field eastward and northeastward beyond the gulf's head; while to the Franciscans should appertain the missions above San Diego and unlimited territory for the extension of their establishments north and northwestward.

The Franciscans received with delight the news of this decision, in August, 1772; a number of them departed in that same year for the northward. The rest were not to escape so easily from the persecutions of Barri the pugnacious. In an evil hour came the reply to Palou's letters of complaint to the viceroy; and the partial justification of the father mightily incensed the governor. He stirred up anger among the Indians against the Franciscans; he accused the priests of having plundered the missions—a charge refuted positively by the careful taking of accounts on which they insisted. Still, they were delayed by the same policy of accusation, and by injunctions against removing certain properties, church ornaments, etc., which they had been authorized to carry to the northern missions; and, although the vice-regal power was invoked, and its intervention secured, not until late in 1775 were the last of the Franciscans enabled to leave San Fernando Velicata, and the Dominicans remained in full possession of the peninsula.

By this time, the continual complaints against Barri had taken effect, and in 1774 he was succeeded by Felipe de Neve, the terms of the decree implying strong disapproval of Barri's course. Certain provisions were made to prevent, if possible, farther conflict between the ecclesiastics and the military, the duties of the respective branches being clearly defined so as not to encroach upon each other.

The garrison at Loreto was allowed thirty-seven soldiers, which implied a cost of \$12,450 per year. Neve soon found this force insufficient. He also expressed dissatisfaction with the conditions of revenue, and the administration of the friars. In short, he favored secularization. In 1775 this governor was ordered to remove his residence to Monterey, which then became the capital of the two Californias.

The Dominicans, at first very zealous, became discouraged and indifferent, owing to the refractory character of the natives, and the obstacles opposed by their surroundings. Not only were the visits of supply vessels from Mexican ports few and far between, but the inhabitants were forbidden to mitigate their discomforts by trade with foreign vessels. These foreign ships soon resorted to independent hunting of the sea otter in Lower Californian waters. From this measure there shortly resulted a considerable contraband trade with the people, which certainly proved of great benefit to them.

The year 1804 witnessed the decree separating La Baja from Alta California, and thereafter the neglect of the peninsula grew much more marked. During the long strife for Mexican independence from 1810 to 1820, the very isolation which in some respects weighed so heavily upon the peninsula, served as a protection against the horrors of warfare, although hostile ships made at least one incursion, sacking the mission at San José del Cabo. Great things were hoped from the early progressive measures taken by Echeandia, appointed to the civil and military command of the two Californias, under the Mexican government, which administration went into power in 1821, its

commissioners arriving in La Baja the next year; these expectations, however, proved delusive.

#### THE WAR OF 1846.

After the downfall of the federal system in Mexico, the peninsula was again placed in the same department as Alta California, and its inhabitants were invited to support the American cause in the war between the United States and Mexico, on the understanding that the former country would keep possession of this province, and protect its citizens. But not until after completing the conquest of the northern division did the American warships appear in those waters with intent to extend American dominion thither. This was in the autumn of 1846. Some effort was made at defense by the Bajefios, but various ports surrendered. After the submission of La Paz on April 13, 1847, the country seemed peaceful enough, and the Americans left but a small force in charge. To remedy this oversight, the authorities in Alta California despatched two companies of the New York volunteers under Colonel Burton, who found open and declared resistance at San Antonio, Mulejé, Loreto, and elsewhere. Revolts at San José and Todos Santos, and the general tone of disaffection, led to the fortification and the placing under martial law, of La Paz. On November 16, 1847, a force of 600 or 700 Californians, under Captain Manuel Pineda, attacked this port, which they might have captured, had they exercised correct military tactics. A bitter contest was waged between the two forces until the 28th, and then, after a few days of inactivity, Pineda drew back toward San José, where also a small detachment of Americans was besieged by a vastly superior force of Californians. This siege was raised, only after considerable suffering, by the arrival and determined advance for rescue of the Cyane under Dupont. The volunteers continued to garrison the peninsula until it was restored to Mexico by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on February 2, 1848. In those days, the Mexicans seemed more indifferent than now about the possession of the peninsula thus

inconsistently given over by the United States, in violation of all promises made to its citizens.

#### WALKER IN LA BAJA.

William Walker, a Scotch-American, 29 years old, of strong personal characteristics and adventurous nature, after a varied career, conceived, about 1853, the idea of forming independent republics in certain districts of Mexico, the remoteness and sparse settlement of whose districts made the plan seem feasible. He was impelled, no doubt, largely by an emulative spirit of jealousy toward the dashing French Count, Raoul Raousset, whose operations in northwestern Mexico had a somewhat similar purpose.

This Walker, of unbounded and misdirected ambition, balked in his first tentative efforts to further his project by deception and cajolery of the Mexican government, renewed the enterprise in San Francisco, where, cloaking his scheme under the guise of humanity and patriotism, he readily enlisted a little army of hardy and reckless men, mostly of the adventurer type. Escaping by a ruse from the attempted interference of Hitchcock, then military commander, on October 15, 1853, Walker, on board the *Caroline*, with a large number of armed men, and a nepotic staff of secretaries, etc., for a cabinet, sailed from San Francisco, and on November 3 landed at La Paz, where he captured the chief government representatives, seized upon the archives, and, after several skirmishes of little importance, hauled down the Mexican flag and substituted his own, declaring La Baja a new republic, proclaiming himself president, and appointing his "staff officers" to their respective positions. On January 18, 1854, this organization was remodeled, Lower California and Sonora being declared one government, and called the Republic of Sonora. Walker shortly rejoined his confederate, Watkins, who had clandestinely left San Francisco with some 100 more armed men, and he now issued his orders and decrees broadcast, written in true filibustering style, and dated now from

Santo Tomas, now Tia Juana, La Gornilla, La Ensenada, or San Vicente. He met, however, considerable opposition from the Lower Californians; and the Commandant Melendez with his soldiers particularly hard-pressed the audacious invader on his return to Santo Tomas, after heading an expedition to the Colorado to capture Sonora. This expedition resulted very disastrously to the command, and so to Walker's prospects. He therefore made haste to "evacuate Lower California," and to retire across the border, where Major McKinstry and Captain Burton, United States military officers stationed at San Diego, received his surrender and parole, on May 6, 1854. The invasion was ended by the dispersion of the band at San Diego. Walker reported for trial to General Wool at San Francisco, but the arraignment of himself and his officers came to naught, as nothing was proved against them. Walker devoted himself to journalism until the Nicaragua scheme, a year or two later.

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION. ANNALS FROM 1854 TO  
1889, AND ATTEMPTED AMERICAN  
COLONIZATION.

Many of the soldiers who shared in the invasion of 1847-'48, retained such agreeable impressions of the peninsula that they afterward returned thither to settle as farmers, miners, or traders. There was, moreover, a profound conviction that La Baja must speedily belong to the United States, and here, as ever, speculation was eager to share in the prize. Upon those parties seeking to obtain land grants, the government imposed the condition of founding colonies, realizing that upon foreign immigration mainly must depend the development of the country's natural resources. On the other hand, the inhabitants looked not kindly upon foreigners, nor did the authorities, having jealous suspicions that the United States had designs as to the acquisition of the territory.

In 1855 the Dominicans abandoned the secularized missions. In 1862 began the war of French intervention, and, while there was some slight local agitation, the remoteness of La

Baja once more shielded the country from the customary devastations of war time.

With the entry of troops from the mainland peace was secured, industries revived, agriculture flourished, mines were opened, steamers were induced to touch monthly at La Paz and San José del Cabo, and there were two very prosperous years. The winter of 1863-'64 brought a drouth so severe as to cause great destruction of crops and live-stock. At the same time, the mining industry also declined, owing to the usual feature, lack of capital for sustained effort, most of the miners who had rushed to the fields having been actuated by the intent to speculate, rather than to develop their claims.

Since 1863 a regular monthly line of steamers has plied between San Francisco and the Mexican Pacific ports as far as San Blas, touching at La Paz and San José del Cabo, and thus bringing Lower California into communication with the outside world.

In 1864 an important grant was made to the Lower California Colonization and Mining Company, the concession embracing the immense tract lying between 24° 20' and 31°, nearly 47,000 square miles. The conditions were that one-fourth of the land should be reserved for Mexicans; that at least 200 families should be introduced within five years, and that \$100,000 should be paid to the Juarist government for the land to be occupied. It appeared difficult to fulfill the contract from California, and it was transferred, in 1866, to Eastern capitalists. Their experts reported unfavorably as to soil and water, but the shareholders, securing an extension of time, set about recouping their investment. An advance party was sent to clear land, build roads and sink wells, and 300 people were sent out from New York under contract to colonize, and to gather the parasite orchilla. The artesian wells proved a failure; there was insufficient food, poor water, and little or no shelter; the heat was torrid, and the surroundings desert-like and forbidding. All these elements of misery struck terror to the hearts of the Magdalena Bay colonists, and most of them

abandoned the field, and made their way as best they could to California, while others struggled across the country to La Paz. The government annulled the grant, and the over-zealous officials of La Paz made a too hasty descent upon the company's agent, dispossessing him and the remaining handful of the colonists. The disappointed company was only too ready to enter upon this pretext a \$10,000,000 claim against Mexico, whose government compromised by conceding the privilege of gathering orchilla free for six years.

In the twenty years since then there have been organized several colonization enterprises, of which the principal were as follows: The Peninsula Plantation and Homestead Association, which obtained a large, fertile tract along the Mulejé Bay, offering to actual settlers 30,000 shares at \$16, in 1870; the Gulf of California Commercial Company, a second Mulejé colony association, formed at San Francisco in 1871; the Colorado Hemp Company, which in 1874 sent down a party to cultivate hemp with the aid of the Indians; the Guaymas and Mulejé Trust Company, formed at San Francisco in 1880, to plant sugar-cane, for which 36,000 hectares were granted to Keely & Co. These and a number of minor projects bring the record down to the period since Mexico's colonization act of December 15, 1883, which invites citizens of friendly nations to settle in Mexico and share in the advantages of its rich resources. The Government has also offered to colonizing companies certain subsidies, mostly taking the form of large land grants, accompanied with exemptions, to induce the immigration of a desirable class of foreigners. The law in question also provides liberally for the partition and distribution of the public lands.

In view of these favorable conditions, the International Company of Mexico has acquired a complete and perfect title to 18,000,000 acres of land in Lower California, all of which has been duly surveyed by the company, for which service it obtained without further cost one-third of the tract, the remaining two-thirds

having been acquired by purchase. The International Company's territory begins at the national boundary, fifteen miles south of San Diego, and extends southward for 300 miles, covering the entire region between the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of California. The average breadth of the district is 100 miles.

These lands were acquired as follows: Three contracts with the Mexican government, in the form of concessions, were, with the consent and approval of said government, transferred to the International Company by the respective concessionaires, T. Garcia, A. Bülle, Louis Huller, *et al.* By these transfers the immense domains of these parties in Lower California were acquired by the corporation, duly incorporated under the laws of Connecticut, April 3, 1883, with the name of "The International Company of Mexico," and with a capital of \$500,000 actually paid in. To this company the Mexican government, on July 21, 1884, made a concession bestowing ample powers, under which the company is now acting. Under the terms of the contract the company is bound to settle a given number of colonies within a determined period, and seventy per cent. of the settlers may be foreigners. The Mexican government is under no obligation to forward the enterprise by subsidies or privileges other than those already cited. Money expenditures must be met by the company or by the settlers. The company has been offering its lands to the public, either for cash or on time. The town of Ensenada is to be the base of operations, and the headquarters of the peninsular railways and of the steamship lines. One railway is projected from San Diego to Ensenada and San Quintin, and another to San José de Guatemala. A telegraph line has been built between San Diego and Ensenada, in which city extensive irrigation works have been begun, a fine hotel built, and other preparations made for the expected large immigration.

Owing to some errors of administration, the company was for a time placed in a false position, involving temporary difficulties. There has been made recently a change of manage-



ment, by which the affairs of the company rest in the hands of experienced parties, backed by ample capital, who are rapidly adjusting their concerns upon a safe and satisfactory plan. The company's resident manager or agent is Captain B. Scott (of the Royal Engineers), Ensenada, Lower California.

There are in La Baja various Americans outside of those introduced by the companies, who have acquired individual possessions of land, which they find worthy of enthusiastic praise, and of whose future profits they have great expectations.

There is, moreover, another colonization project in contemplation, the colony to be established on land controlled by General Eli H. Murray, ex-Governor of Utah. This land, which is known as Palm valley, lies near the northern frontier line, inland, but a few miles from San Diego County.

TOPOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND RESOURCES OF LA BAJA. THE MINES.

The southern extremity of La Baja, Cape San Lucas, is in a little below 23° north latitude. The ocean coast thence has a general northwest direction for some 700 miles to a parallel one marine league from the southernmost point of San Diego Bay, where, near Tia Juana, a marble monument was erected in 1850 by the boundary commissioners, to identify the line defined by the treaty of 1848 with Mexico. This monument is situated in a fraction over 32° 31' north latitude, and 117° 06' west of Greenwich. The gulf shore of the peninsula ends at least 100 miles farther south. The section of the peninsula on the seacoast for some fifty nautical leagues below the boundary, is one of the finest districts in the world for healthfulness, fertility, and delightful uniformity of climate.

From the earliest settlement of the first mission near the Pacific coast in Lower California, that portion of the coast has been noted for its healthfulness and its equability of climate. No other climate of the world, it is said, is more

beneficial than that of the region lying from ten to thirty miles from the Pacific coast of this peninsula, in bronchial and throat affections, or catarrhal or pulmonary disease. Nearer the ocean there is dampness, and occasional fogs, hurtful to such cases. The climate of La Baja is modified by its distance from, or its nearness to the Pacific ocean or the Gulf of California, by its altitude above the sea-level, and by its range of hills or mountains. In the ocean strip, reaching some twenty miles back from the shore, and ranging from San Diego southward, the mercury seldom falls below 40°, or rises above 80°, and the same weight of garments may be worn with comfort the year round. A second strip, embracing the same range, extending from twenty to forty miles back from the coast, varies from 30° in winter to 90° in summer, although it feels but little frost or excess of heat, except where modified by the altitude. A third strip, joining this upon the east, and a little wider than the other two, has thunder-storms in summer, and ice and snow in winter. This third strip is a mountain belt where grow many kinds of trees, and which has an abundance of water, supplied by nature, suitable for storage and distribution to the lower-coast zones. A fourth strip, between the last mentioned and the gulf coast, is warm in winter and hot in summer, being not unlike southern Arizona. This section is as yet but little known. At present the two most western strips are most sought; but hereafter the interior regions will be sought for wood and timber, and for subterranean mineral riches.

American surveyors estimate—as no accurate survey has been made—that the peninsula contains 200,000 square miles, or 128,000,000 acres of land. The State of California contains something approximate to a territorial extent of 158,687 square miles, or 101,559,680 acres. Oregon covers above 95,248 square miles; Arizona, 126,147 square miles; from comparison with these may be judged the area of Lower California.

The peninsula of Lower California may be

divided geologically into three fairly well marked districts. The first includes the high mountainous portions between La Paz and Cape San Lucas; the second extends to between San Ignacio and Santa Gertrudes; the third includes all that part lying north of Santa Gertrudes. The lower portion is almost totally mountainous, the spurs and chains varying much in height, and being interspersed with countless beautiful and fertile valleys, well watered. Even those high up in the mountains are well grassed, and surrounded by fine oak and pine timber. The geology here is simple. The high ridges are granitic, the rocks varying in structure from true granite to true syenite through all intermediate gradations. Gold, silver, and copper have long been known to exist in this district.

The peninsula is said to excel even the State of California in the extent of its fossil remains, including shells, fish, and mammals. Above Mulejé, argentiferous galenas are common, and near the volcanic vicinities, close to the same old mission, pure sulphur occurs in heavy deposits. Copper ores abound in various districts, and various copper mines have been worked for many years.

It is said that quicksilver ores exist near Santa Catalina Mission. The ocean coast salinas from San Quintin to Magdalena are numerous and plentiful, and the salt is easily gathered. The salt-mines of Carmen island are said to be extensive enough to supply the whole world. Much has been exported, and it is found to be dry, pure, and of prime quality. Before 1750 the King of Spain had declined the offer of the Jesuits to take upon themselves the entire support of the California missions, in exchange for the grant of this salt mine. It has in turn afforded considerable revenue to the Mexican government.

An excellent grade of marble has been found near La Paz and Loreto, also gypsum, or sulphate of lime, in large slabs, transparent enough to serve as window-lights. Deposits of *tequisquite* (impure carbonate of soda) exist in vari-

ous parts. Fine varieties of building-stone are abundant and accessible.

The existence of gold in the northeastern part of La Baja has long been known. Old maps show the general location of gold-bearing districts in that territory lying in a direct line between San Diego and the mouth of the Colorado river, and due east of the Ensenada.

In 1870 gold placers were discovered in the San Rafael valley, resulting in an excitement which attracted many immigrants to La Baja, and caused a regular stage-line to be run thither from San Diego. It brought corresponding disadvantages in the way of incentives to depredations by Indians and bandits.

In "Peninsular California," Mr. Charles Nordhoff wrote as follows: "There are at several points on the peninsula considerable placer and quartz deposits promising well, and there have been lately discoveries of copper deposits in the northern part, believed to be as rich as those on the gulf coast. The color of gold can be got in almost every gulch and ravine on the peninsula; and when the mineral resources are better known, it will probably be found that the peninsula is but an extension of the great Northern California gold-field."

Thus the history of the past, and the forecast of the future, made by experienced intelligence, had paved the way for an enthusiastic, not to say freindly, eager reception of the announcement made in the San Diego *Sun* of February 28, 1890, of the discovery of marvelously rich gold fields in the Santa Clara district, some sixty miles from La Ensenada de Todos Santos. The first gold exhibited as found there was a ten-ounce nugget, which was picked up by a Mexican boy named Malendrez, searching for strayed cattle. No sooner was the news given to the outside world than it spread, or fairly leaped, like an electric thrill, all over the country. From every quarter, and from great distances, came throngs stricken with mining-fever. Those San Diego houses which dealt in articles suitable for mining and camp life, and provisions, soon found depleted their stocks of those wares.

The custom-house at Tia Juana assumed an importance never enjoyed before in all its existence, and that at Ensenada also felt strongly the impulse of the enormous immigration. Men in all walks in life left their various avocations to rush to the mines, and the district was shortly crowded with merchants, miners, ranchers, professional men and loafers, all eager to wrest a sudden fortune from the placers. The natural and inevitable results speedily ensued. The journey and sojourn were full of great discomforts; the territory was limited; supplies were very dear, and scarce at any price; very many people had started for the mines with very little money, to arrive penniless, trusting to the resources of the spot to rehabilitate their purses. Then to crown all, the placers became exhausted. All these difficulties and drawbacks did not fail to produce a tremendous outcry of wrath and disappointment and the malcontents inveighed bitterly against the discoveries as fraudulent or mythical—which they were not. Meanwhile, rich ledges of gold-quartz had been discovered, and men of means who had gone thither to investigate the placers found other sources of mining richness less immediate of result, but more stable. Thus money was invested, mills and other improvements of advanced mining methods constructed, and there has sprung up in the mining district a flourishing little town,—Alamo,—while work is steadily advancing and the mining industry seems to be here firmly established upon a solid basis. These mines are situated in the Santa Clara range of mountains, seventy miles northeast of Ensenada, and 150 miles southeast of San Diego. The mineral belt, as far as developed, extends from two miles south of Camp Alamo, near the base of Tomasa mountain, ten miles northwest-erly, by some two miles wide, several hundred quartz locations having been made therein. The general character of the country is mesa land, over which wagons can be driven almost at discretion, the surface covered with sage brush, cedar, and juniper, with some manzanita and scrub-oak.

The country rock is generally granite and porphyry. Large porphyry dikes stand out boldly, being traceable for miles from north to south. The quartz veins, also traceable for long distances, run parallel to the dikes, their strikes being northwest and southeast, and the dip being an average of seventy-five degrees to the south. The average width is three to five feet, with a maximum of seven feet. The veins are sometimes encased wholly, in granite on one side and porphyry on the other, being well defined. The quartz is that known as "sugar quartz," from its resemblance to loaf sugar, and easily crushable "ribbon rock," mostly free from base metals. The gold is generally distributed in fine particles, much of the richest ore showing no gold visible to the naked eye. Several locations frequently are made on the same vein, and on all such pay rock has been discovered. This is important, as showing the veins are continuous for a long distance, with pay rock their entire length, which conditions are unusual in other mineral-bearing regions. The greatest depth as yet reached is forty-five feet with short drifts toward either side to determine the direction and the dip. At that depth, most of the veins show increased strength, in some cases widening to eight and nine feet, and becoming more vertical, with perfect walls; the enclosing rock indicates increased width of veins at lower depth. In the majority of cases more or less water is found at from fifteen to forty feet deep, which usually indicates deep fissures, or continuous veins to great depths. For most of the mines pumping machinery will be required before any great depth can be reached.

The country surrounding the mines is better watered than most other portions of the peninsula, the water being pure and cool. Among the most important mines are the Elsinore, Asbestos, El Paso, Ulises, Centipede, Telemaco, Grandota, Graude, Encantada, Rattlesnake, St. David, Montezuma, Princesa, Cocinero, Aurora, Scorpion, Arabella, Lavina, Sunrise, and Rainbow. Some of the most important mining

companies are the International, the El Paso, the Independencia, and the Alamo.

On the eastern side of the peninsula are copper mines so promising that the Rothschilds have purchased them at high figures; and there is recently reported the discovery of a new and valuable mine of this metal at San Fernando, on the west side of the mountain range. The silver mines near San Antonio were worked in 1784, and by simple processes of working metal was obtained that amounted to almost \$1,000,000. Between 1861 and 1864 some twenty companies were incorporated in San Francisco to work the silver and copper mines, especially those at Triunfo and San Antonio Real, near La Paz. Much money was spent and in three or four instances with successful progress.

There are said to be guano deposits of a quantity and quality profitable to work on various of the rocky headlands and islets of the upper gulf sections, and companies have at different times been formed for their working.

It is said that here exist two distinct species of pearl oysters, with a possible third. They are found between the Magdalena, southward to and around the cape, and northward to above the Guardian Angel island, covering over 1,000 miles of shore line. Ordinary pearls abound every year, but very rare are those extraordinary in size and color. A first class pearl from these fisheries brings \$5,000 to \$6,000, or even a higher figure. The most splendid pearls in the Spanish regalia were taken from the gulf of California before Napoleon's invasion, and they had been in great demand in Spain. Since the days of Cortez California pearls of good quality have been in demand in Mexico and Peru at profitable prices for the last 300 years. Between 1700 and 1710 the king's share of all the pearls taken in California amounted to \$12,000 annually. In 1857 there was obtained \$22,000 in pearls and \$30,000 in pearl shells. The largest pearl taken from the district was one discovered at La Paz in 1882, which weighed seventy-five carats. A pear-shaped pearl found

several years since in the crust of a pearl-shell oyster brought \$150.

There is said to be an abundance of coral in Magdalena Bay and the gulf waters.

In 1860-'62 Professor John Xantus, collecting for the Smithsonian Institute, in the lower portion alone of the peninsula, leaving unworked two-thirds of its territory, gathered over 100,000 specimens of animals, plants and minerals, of which 30,000 were fish, shells, sponges, etc., and over one-half of his species were new to science.

The true tortoise shell turtle abounds on both coasts, as well as all the known species of edible turtles.

The indigenous quadrupeds, insects, birds and reptiles of lower California are almost identical with those of Arizona, and that portion of California lying south of Point Concepcion. Nearly every species and variety of edible fish found on the coasts of Europe, the West Indies, Chili or Atlantic North America, are found in lower California in abundance.

La Baja is by no means deficient in the elements needful for agricultural greatness. The average yearly rainfall over the northern section for the past ten years has been 22.69 inches.

Valleys of frequent occurrence in the northern half of lower California are deep, and also by the configuration of the mountains they are assured a large amount of moisture. Springs are by no means rare. The soil in the valleys is reported as extremely fertile, and as admirably adapted to fruits of all kinds, notably the grape. In the valleys near Ensenada, grapes of all kinds are raised without irrigation. On the mesas more or less irrigation is requisite, except for citrus fruits. Among the possible products are corn, wheat, barley and all the other cereals, sugar-cane, tobacco, cotton, apples, pears, grapes, apricots, peaches, oranges, lemons, figs, pomegranates, limes, bananas and pineapples, besides other varieties of fruits, citrus and deciduous, tropical and semi-tropical. The aim of the concessionaires and of the colonists alike, seems to be to repeat here the history of Alta



California, in making agricultural, rather than mining pursuits, the chief industry of La Baja California. Careful surveys have been made to determine the feasibility of bringing water from the cañons, and for the sinking of artesian wells, to secure for agricultural purposes an ample supply of water. As an illustration of the resources of this section in the respect of farming, it may be well to cite at least one instance. A certain New Hampshire man who had come to California nearly thirty years since, going to Ensenada in 1887, has become possessed of a ranch or farm, whose orange trees planted from the seed nine years since are in good bearing. So, also, bearing good fruit, are his bananas, eight years old. Some of the stalks of these trees have reached a diameter of ten inches. One olive tree, nine years old, yielded sixteen gallons of oil, which sold for an average price of seventy-five cents per gallon. A single grape vine, nine years old, produced last season 900 pounds of grapes. During no season within the past twelve years has there failed to be an abundant grape crop. The lemons, peaches and apricots on this possession yield well, and the fig trees produce a great weight of fruit.

All the republic of Mexico offers a great market for the products of all manufacturing industries established by American or European enterprise, as the native industrial manufactures are very crude and limited as well, and very heavy duties are imposed on imports from the United States and other countries. The peninsula might readily become a great manufacturing district and source of supply for the whole of Mexico, being, as it is, very accessible both by sea and by rail, and becoming populated by an influx of people more inclined to industrial ventures than are those entering the more southern States of the Republic. Late reports announce the discovery of coal in paying quantities, and the development of this most important mineral element would be a potent factor in promoting the establishment of manufacturing institutions. Coal in small veins

has long been known in lower California, both on the coast and in the desert district. A good coal mine would prove of more actual practical worth than a rich gold mine.

Mineral springs, both warm and cold, of properties highly medicinal, are found in nearly every district. On the gulf shore above San Felipe de Jesus harbor are several boiling-hot springs.

As far back as 1857 La Baja exported, according to Mexican official statistics, wine, salt, cheese, sugar, dried meats, figs, raisins, dates, oranges, salt fish, Brazil-wood, hides, gold, silver and copper ores, gold and silver in mark and ounces, pearls, mother-of-pearl, etc., amounting in all to \$155,000. The item of animal oils to be derived from seal, sea-lion, sea-elephant, whale, etc., is one of importance, as also that of peltries.

The parasite plant, orchilla, used for dyeing purposes, was first discovered on this peninsula, by a Nantucket sailor. For seventy-five years this industry has been increasing and it is now conducted on a very extensive scale. The most important field of gathering this valuable plant is around Magdalena Bay, on the west coast. It is marketed chiefly in Europe.

There are, in various portions of the peninsula, good timber regions, producing limited quantities of red cedar, choice white oak, and black, sugar and yellow (also known as "bull") pine. It is estimated that in the Tableta section alone there is at least 400,000,000 feet of lumber and timber, and active preparations are in hand for the exploiting of this interest.

La Paz has one of the finest and safest harbors in the two Californias. This bay has been known for 350 years to navigation and history, and has been all the while celebrated for its rich pearl fisheries, from which have come some of the rarest gems in royal regalia. La Paz has been since 1830 the capital of Lower California, and the center of all local government operations. The Ensenada, or Bay, of Todos Santos, is a fine harbor for vessels under 400 tons.

Directly ahead, as the vessel enters the Bay

of All Saints, lies the town of Ensenada, where the rocky shore meets the beach curving in crescent shape around a reach of seventy-eight miles, the land sloping upward to the mountains, ten miles distant.

The *personnel* of the Mexican official corps of Lower California is pleasing. These are mostly men of enlightened and progressive ideas, entirely in touch with the policy of developing Mexico's great resources through the instrumentality of foreign capital and foreign immigration. It is not probable that they, any more than the mass of educated Mexican citizens, would consent to the scheme of annexation; but they thoroughly concur in the idea of mutual assistance and support between the United States and Mexico.

GENERAL HENRY S. BURTON,

deceased, once a distinguished military man on this coast, was born at West Point, May 9, 1819, when his father, Major Oliver Burton, was stationed at that post. He received his appointment as a cadet before he was quite sixteen years old; would have entered the military academy in January, 1835, but he lacked three months of being sixteen years of age, so that he was obliged to wait until the July term. He graduated high in a class of very able cadets, and had the opportunity offered him of going into the engineer corps, but he preferred to serve in "the line," and chose the artillery. On his graduation he was immediately promoted to the Second Lieutenantancy in the third regiment of artillery, and five months afterward, November 11, 1839, he was promoted to the First Lieutenantancy of the same. He served in the Florida war, 1840-'42; was stationed at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, until 1843, and then appointed instructor of artillery at West Point. In that capacity he served until 1846, when the war with Mexico was declared, for service in which he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Regiment of New York Volunteers; but his command of that regiment was equally divided with Colonel Stevens. Sailing

from New York harbor they arrived at Monterey, in February, 1847. Colonel Burton was placed in command of Santa Barbara, while Colonel Stevens remained at Monterey. In a few months, more troops having arrived in Upper California, Burton was sent to take Lower California.

On his disembarking at La Paz, he was sneered at by the natives for undertaking so great a task with so few men. He laughingly replied that he would try; but if they would not let him he could not blame them, as they had the right to resist him. He and his men, while holding the post at that point, were friendly to the citizens, and they were friendly in return. After waiting in vain for the arrival of arms from Sinaloa or Sonora, the Mexicans concluded to make an effort to drive out the Americans, without arms. Collecting together all sorts of antiquated and useless material in the shape of guns and other weapons and military accoutrements, they "fell upon" La Paz. A tremendous fusilade awoke the inhabitants from their peaceful slumbers at midnight; the querulous hectic bark of their lame little cannon was heard three times above the rattle of the musketry, but his own efforts threw him *hors de combat*, for he had shaken off his broken wheel and he lay there a disabled warrior with one leg off! In ignominious helplessness he was hitched to a mule and carried away in haste before Burton's "gringos" might take a notion to come out and carry it off, just for the fun of it. But the "gringos" never moved, and as they kept well hidden behind their parapet, the Mexicans took courage to approach nearer, hiding behind the houses in the vicinity of the fortification. The night was so dark that neither the attacking party nor the besieged could see each other ten paces distant. After a time the Mexicans bethought themselves that they were wasting their precious ammunition upon empty air, as the Americans' fort remained silent; and daylight revealed to them the folly of their making an attack with so few weapons as they had. Retiring to the opposite

mesa, they continued to annoy the Americans, as much as they could, with their defective arms, from day to day, obtaining provisions and supplies from some obscure quarter.

Thus they continued their ineffectual hostilities until one bright morning the United States flag-ship Ohio, with Admiral Shubrick on board, and the war frigate Dale, sailed into the bay of La Paz, which enabled Colonel Burton to sally out and rout the Mexicans at Todos Santos. Had the Mexicans known how few Americans there were in the fort previous to this time, they could easily have made mince-meat of them.

Shubrick published a proclamation to the people of Lower California in the name of the United States Government, informing them that they should disperse and not bear arms against the Americans, else they would be severely punished at the conclusion of the war which was nearly over. He also promised protection to the lives and property of the people in that proclamation, and followed it with balls and receptions and other signs of a "good time coming." The leading Mexicans were even glad of the change, as they really had been suffering a sort of slavery to the old government; but, poor Mexicans! their happy dream was of short duration, for the news was directly received that a treaty of peace was proposed, ceding Upper California to the United States, but not Lower California! They were nervously anxious that Colonel Burton should, with the aid of his Government, see that Shubrick's promises of taking Lower California under the protecting care of the United States, were made good, for they had been openly advocating annexation to our Government, and now their very lives were in peril; but Colonel Burton informed them, and truly, that it was too late, as the final treaty of peace would be signed before he could communicate with the powers at Washington.

The Colonel's good nature was intensely affected, and he proposed, as the best alternative, to provide free transportation to all the Mexicans of Lower California to Upper California, and besides to pay them a certain compensation for

the property which they might be obliged to abandon. This, of course, was accepted, although a poor substitute for the brilliant promises of Admiral Shubrick's proclamation. The war transport Lexington came to take the self-exiled Californians who wished to flee from the wrath to come, and with heavy hearts they sailed from La Paz for Monterey, arriving October 4, 1848. Colonel Burton followed in the flag-ship Ohio, and the frigate Dale brought part of the troops. On arriving at Monterey, the Colonel with his regiment was mustered out of the volunteer service, and he took command of the post at Monterey as an officer in the regular army. He remained there until the winter of 1852, when he was transferred to the post at San Diego, with headquarters at the Mission; and while here he commanded the Mojave expedition of 1857. Soon afterward he was changed to Fort Yuma, and in 1859 ordered East, having been on the Pacific coast over twelve years.

While stationed at Monterey, Colonel Burton was married to Miss Ruiz, a young lady whose acquaintance he made at La Paz, and who is now the widow, residing at San Diego. She is a granddaughter of Don José Manuel Ruiz, who was the military governor of Lower California for more than fifty years. He was ordered by the Colonial Government of Spain to take command of the forces sent to the frontier to assist in founding missions in Lower California. He came from Loreto to the head of the gulf in 1780, with a large force, and landed on the Sonora side of the Colorado river, thus having to cross the river under a shower of arrows from the Indians. He founded several missions on the frontier of the peninsula and kept the wild Indians in wholesome awe of him and his well-disciplined soldiers. Entering the army at the early age of fourteen years, and continuing in active service until he was past seventy-five years of age, his services to his country were more extended than those of any other military man in Mexican history. His government granted him several tracts of land, among which was the Ensenada de Todos Santos, on the north of

the peninsula, and this is now the property of Mrs. Burton. It has been rendered famous by its having been occupied by the International Company for the purpose of colonizing the peninsula; but as the company took possession without authority from her, she was obliged to publish a warning that no one should buy her lands from the company. This has put an end to the operations of such company, and they have sold out their interest to an English syndicate. Now all the investors who bought land from that company are patiently waiting for the syndicate to settle with Mrs. Burton the question of title and go on with the colonization.

Colonel Burton was stationed at Fortress Monroe for a few months in 1859, after his return East. Soon afterward the civil war broke out, and General Scott selected him as one of the most trustworthy officers of the army, and he

was placed in command of Alcatraz Island, in San Francisco harbor, for two years; and in 1862 he returned East again and took command of Fort Delaware, which was filled with prisoners. Thence he was ordered on detail service to erect fortifications around Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, from September, 1863, to January, 1864. Next he had command of an artillery reserve in the Richmond campaign of the Army of the Potomac; then of the artillery of the Eighteenth Corps until 1865, being engaged in the battles of Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania Courthouse, and at the bombardment of Petersburg, for which service he was breveted Brigadier General in March, 1865. While erecting the works around Petersburg he contracted malarial fever, which resulted fatally, April 4, 1869, when he was but forty-nine years and ten months of age; he was buried at West Point.









## GENERAL OUTLINE OF HISTORY.

THE county of San Bernardino (Saint Bernard) is the largest in California, embracing an area of 23,476 square miles, or 15,024,640 acres. It has no coastage, being thirty miles from the Pacific ocean. It is 215 miles wide by 150 miles from north to south. In all this immense area there is embraced a vast deal of diversified scenery, mountains, and rich plains and valleys, with running streams of sparkling mountain water; a belt of timber three miles long by forty miles wide; the highest mountain peak in Southern California, Grey Back, 11,600 feet high, with his perpetual snow-cap; an enormously large and rich mineral region, and an immense territory of the richest agricultural lands in the universe. Comparatively speaking, the natural resources and advantages of this county have as yet hardly begun to be developed.

The original inhabitants of San Bernadino County were Indians, mostly the Cahuillas and Serranos.

In 1819 the gentiles of the rancheria Guachama, also called, by the Spaniards, San Bernardino, voluntarily asked for the introduction of agriculture and stock-raising upon their fertile territories, and some beginning was made. But it would appear from the reports on the missions that no station was established here, nor any buildings erected prior to 1822, although the padres regarded these advances of the In-

dians as an important step in the direction of subduing the tribes of the Colorado river.

Ultimately the mission of San Bernardino was established at the place now called "Old San Bernardino," or "Cottonwood Row," as a branch of the mission of San Gabriel. The place selected for the necessary buildings was in the southern portion of the valley, on the last of the slopes by which the foothills descend to the plains. The surrounding lands were unexcelled in fertility. Here was constructed, with the aid of the natives, who here as elsewhere lent their labor, an adobe building some 240 x 80 feet of ground space, with walls a yard thick, with floors of kiln-burnt brick, and roofs thatched with tules. So substantial was this structure that, after years of disuse and abandonment, it was still habitable, and was tenanted for years by later settlers, and the lower portions of its walls are still utilized as enclosures for domestic animals.

Probably there was no other mission or dependency of the missions of which so little survives in the way of records as of this at San Bernardino. Almost nothing in the way of detail exists to commemorate the events of the brief period of Franciscan rule in that fair valley.

It is known that the native tribes proved restive under the control of the padres, and in 1832 they revolted, and destroyed the mission

buildings. But others were then constructed, stronger and better adapted for defensive purposes, the ruins of which are still to be seen.

In this decade the mission was abandoned, in consequence of the edict of secularization.

The great agricultural possibilities of this district received practically no attention at this period. Here, as elsewhere at the mission establishments, fruits and vegetables were cultivated in small quantities, for supplies for home consumption; but the revenues of these establishments were derived from the produce of live-stock, hides and tallow.

It is said that in San Bernardino valley there were killed in 1830 no less than 4,000 cattle, whose hides and tallow were conveyed to San Gabriel Mission for the purposes of trade.

#### PASTORAL.

Secularization, that practically razed the missions, was closely followed in San Bernardino by an epoch of more speedy and more extensive advancement, in the opening of the section to general development. This period began with the division of the country into large ranchos, under the governorship of Juan B. Alvarado, who very practically made to such as would agree to occupy and settle their possessions in so remote and Indian-infested a district, the large grants of land necessary for the raising of horses and cattle, then regarded as the only available industry.

The first of these grants in point of time was that of the Jurupa Rancho, lying along the Santa Ana river, in the southwestern part of San Bernardino valley. The extent of this grant is variously stated at from seven to eleven leagues, and its date at either September 28, 1838, or May 22, 1840; the earlier is probably the correct date. "Jurupa" is said to have been the first greeting of the old Indian chieftain to the Roman Catholic priest who first appeared thereabouts, this word being said to mean, in the native dialect, "Peace and Friendship;" and "Jurupa" the place was called in memory of that kindly greeting.

Juan A. Bandini took possession of his grant, and stocked it with cattle and horses. But the Indians proved very troublesome, and preyed upon his stock. Therefore, about 1843 he induced about twenty families from New Mexico to settle on the northern end of his property, and guard it against the incursions of the Indians, in consideration of receiving land on which to build and till the soil. Many of these families, among them the Trojillas, Moyas, Garcias, Alvarados and others, are still represented at Spanish Town and Agua Mansa. This was the first settlement in the county. These settlers were presently joined by other colonists, among them the German, Louis Slover, from whom was named the limestone ridge called Slover mountain. From the smooth flow of the Santa Ana and its tributary streams hereabouts, this settlement was called "Agua Mansa," literally Gentle Water, idiomatically Still Water.

Don Juan Bandini sold a portion of the Jurupa Rancho to Benito D. Wilson, May 6, 1843. This lot, comprising one league and a half of land, cost Wilson \$1,000. The following year he conveyed it to Captain James Johnson and Colonel Isaac Williams, and they, in 1847, sold it to Louis Rubideaux, it having been known since as the Rubideaux rancho. Rubideaux was a Frenchman, who came to California by way of New Mexico, whither, after his purchase of property, he returned, bringing back to his rancho his family, a large stock of goods, and about \$30,000 in cash. During the war with Mexico, he sided stanchly with the United States, and was made prisoner and jailed with Americans in Los Angeles. When the war was over, Rubideaux devoted himself to improving his rancho, building walls and dwellings, and planting orchards and vineyards. Before the floods of 1861-'62, he had under fence, 15,000 acres. He died September 23, 1868.

In 1842, Alvarado, as Governor of California, granted to José Maria Lugo, José del Carmen Lugo, Vicente Lugo, and Diego Sepulveda, the Rancho de San Bernardino, which gave its name

to the county. The same year, Manuel Dominguez, First Judge of the Peace in the District of Los Angeles, formally installed these parties in possession of the rancho. This grant lay in the central part of the valley, and it was thus the best watered portion. The grant contained some nine square leagues, or 37,700 acres. Its boundaries were: on the east, the "Sierra del Yncapa;" on the west, the Arroyo del Cajon; on the south, the "Lomerias," and on the north, the "Faldos de la Sierra" (skirts of the Sierra).

The Rancho Muscupiabe seems to have been granted in April, 1843, to Michael White, by Manuel Micheltorena, then Governor General Comandante and Inspector of both Californias. In 1845 was granted Santa Ana del Ohino, and an addition to that grant, as well as those of San Jacinto, Sierra and San Gorgonio, were made up to 1846.

John Brown, Jr., acting as court interpreter, supplied the following bit of early history to the *San Bernardino Times*, of January 22, 1876:

"For some days past the District Court has been engaged in hearing the case of *Craig, Cave et al. vs. Craft et al.*, involving the right to use the water of Old San Bernardino. A number of early pioneers were heard in the case. Among them were Daniel Sexton, whose testimony dates as far back as 1842; James W. Waters dates back as far as 1844; S. P. Waite to 1849, and others of later times. Byron Waters, attorney for the plaintiffs, has succeeded in finding a still older witness, Don Francisco Alvarado, who settled in the old adobe building near Mr. Waters' new residence at Old San Bernardino, in 1826, fifty years ago.

"Francisco Alvarado was duly sworn, and testified in substance as follows: 'My name is Francisco Alvarado. I live near Cornelius Jasen's residence in Jurupa, San Bernardino County. I was born in Los Angeles city, January 19, 1816, and am thus nearly sixty years of age. When I was a boy not over ten years old, my father moved from Los Angeles to the large

adobe that was situated just east of the spot where Mr. Waters has recently built a residence, at Old San Bernardino. This was about the year 1826.

"This large adobe building was occupied by the Major-domo who was in charge of the Indians, and the east end of it served as a granary for the vast quantity of wheat raised by the Indians. This building was not used as a church for the mission, as some say, but was used, as I have said, by the Major-domo.

"These Indians were the Serranos and Cahuillas, and they numbered about 500. They lived south of the old building a few hundred yards, and cultivated the soil north and east. My father was appointed Major-domo, and they referred all their disputes to him; they had no chief then.

"The zanja of Old San Bernardino furnished water for these lands; it was made so as to provide water for cultivation. The zanja used to break very often; during high water it always broke, and the Indians would go up and repair it. I remember going up with little Indians, wading in the ditch, and hunting rabbits with our bows and arrows. I was not over ten years old. I grew up to manhood here around Old San Bernardino.

"The whole country was covered over with cattle as dense as sheep. At the base of the mountains there were many bears; we used to lasso them; we had fine horses. A number of years afterwards a man named Manuel came from Mexico, and began constructing, on the hill near Dr. Barton's, the second house of adobe in this part of the country. Before completing it the Indian war between the Serranos and Cahuillas broke out, Manuel became frightened, left the country, and did not complete the building. In 1842 the rancho was granted to the Lugos, and they finished the building and lived in it. The roofs of this building fell in, the mortar and tar being poor, but the north roof was made good with clapboard.

"When the Lugos came in 1842, houses of adobe were built; one near where Mr. Conn



now lives, another on the banks of the Santa Ana river, about four miles southwest of the present town of San Bernardino, and another at San Salvador; also the church about this time. The ruins of these buildings can hardly be seen. There was another adobe erected in Yucaipa, on the hill near Mr. Standifer's. These were the first houses in this valley. The long adobe for the Major-domo was the first one. Mr. Waters has leveled the old walls, so that I can hardly tell this used to be my old home fifty years ago. The old cottonwood trees are being cut down by where the old zanja ran. When I first saw the zanja, the older trees above Dr. Barton's were large."

Progress in the settlement of San Bernardino was very slow during this the second period of its history, which may fairly be called that of Mexican occupation, extending from 1831 to 1851. Stock-raising, the only industry which the residents considered worthy of them, was not calculated to further the rapid development of the country, and agriculture, while it was indeed advancing to some slight extent, was as yet conducted on a very small scale. The Lugos did cultivate some twenty acres on the Rancho San Bernardino, and the settlers at Agua Mansa raised grain, fruits and vegetables enough for their own needs. But no one so much as dreamed of the production of these elements for profit.

The only settlers of Anglo-Saxon blood in San Bernardino County, up to 1851, were the few who had intermarried with the Mexicans, and who were scattered far apart, occupying some of the large ranchos.

In February, 1850, David Seeley, one of the oldest citizens, arrived and camped on the San Bernardino rancho. He had come in 1847 to Salt Lake, whence, two years later, he came to California. The only dwelling-house on the rancho at that time was at Jumor, where José Maria Lugo lived; there was an old adobe building on the lot now owned by Mrs. Wozencraft, but it had not been used as a dwelling for some years past. The Lugos had about twenty acres in cultivation at the Jumor, and the rest

of their land they used as a cattle range, estimating that they had some 8,000 head of horses and cattle.

#### INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS.

Early in 1851 a party of Utes from Salt Lake made a raid into the southern country, and stole a number of horses, including 130 which were the property of one of the Lugos, owners of the San Bernardino Rancho. The Indians were pursued by some twenty Californians, and one of this party was killed during a volley of rifle-balls fired by the marauders from an ambuscade on the Mohave. The Californians, returning through the Cajon Pass to camp at its mouth, passed some men with a wagon, encamped on the farther side of the pass. The next morning, when the rest of the party proceeded on to the rancho, four remained behind, including two sons of that Lugo whose stock had been stolen. The next parties traversing the pass found the wagon and team of the campers, with its two owners murdered. Suspicion fell on the four Californians who had remained behind, and when they were arrested, one of them confessed that they had returned and murdered the two men to avenge the death of their comrade, resultant, they believed, from their movements based on false information given by the campers regarding the course of the Indians. The man who confessed was admitted as State's evidence, and the other three were jailed, charged with murder.

In April, 1852, there came to Los Angeles from the north one Irving, leading a band of some thirty men, heavily armed, who professed to be on the way to prospect in the section now called Arizona. They were mostly of the ex-convict class, and their misbehavior was outrageous. After remaining in Los Angeles about a month, Irving proposed to Don Antonio Maria Lugo, grandfather of the Lugos then in prison, that he and his band would, for a consideration of \$5,000, deliver the young men from jail and take them safely to Mexico. Lugo replied that he would be guided by the advice of J. Lancaster Brent (a prominent attorney of Los Angeles

from 1851 to 1861), who had been retained to defend the young men. Brent naturally condemned the undertaking. Before the day of the trial the witnesses for the people were sent to Sonora, where were taken their affidavits, in which they swore to facts establishing for the accused an *alibi*. Upon these affidavits, application was made to the district judge for the release of the prisoners on bail. Irving swore that if the judge should admit the Lugos to bail, Irving and his band would take them to the court-house and hang them. The day before the hearing of the case, a company of United States dragoon sencamped on the bank of the Los Angeles river, and the sheriff applied to the commanding officer of this detachment for assistance in protecting the court. The officer promised his support. When court opened the following day the prisoners were present with their bondsmen, and along one side of the room were ranged Irving's men, all heavily armed. Presently marched in a party of dragoons, with carbines ready for action, who placed themselves facing the Irving party. The bonds were approved and signed, and the judge ordered that the prisoners be released on bail. The dragoons escorted them out of the town in safety. Irving vowed vengeance on the Lugos and the lawyer who had, as he considered, prevented him from getting \$5,000. About the last of May, he left Los Angeles on the road to Sonora, in company with another party of strangers, recently arrived, heavily armed, but apparently honest prospectors, bound for Arizona. Directly after these adventurers left the town, it transpired that Irving's plan was to go to Mexico, capture a silver train on the road from Chihuahua to Mazatlan and with the plunder thereof make his way across the country to Texas. He also purposed to go to the Rancho San Bernardino, on his way to Mexico, drive off Lugo's saddle horses, and seize the young Lugos, to hold them to ransom in the sum of \$10,000. His men proved refractory on this plan, only sixteen of them agreeing to accompany him, while the rest

went on with the other party. As soon as this project became known in Los Angeles, a messenger was despatched to warn the Lugos. On May 30, Irving, with eleven others started from the Lagnna Rancho, across the plains towards San Bernardino, expecting to reach the rancho by nightfall, and thence proceed to Warner's by way of San Jacinto. He was not acquainted with the country, so that day only succeeded in reaching the Jurupa, eight miles from the San Bernardino. Before the start, the next morning, Rubidoux, of the Jurupa, had sent a messenger to warn the Lugos. Thus Irving's party, when they arrived at the house, found that the family and the servants had departed, while the horses were on the way toward the *rodeo* ground, where there were some thirty vaqueros employed in branding cattle. Some time before this, a company of rangers, commanded by Lieutenant J. A. Bean, had been raised on the warrant of an act of the Legislature, for the defense of the frontier against Indian depredations. They made their headquarters on Lugo's rancho at San Bernardino, but it happened that they had gone on a scout that day to the Mohave. José del Carmen Lugo was in charge of the rancho. He sent one vaquero riding post haste to inform Bean of Irving's arrival, and another to Juan Antonio, chief of the Cahuilla Indians, bidding him raise all the Indians in the valley, and follow Irving's party until overtaken by the rangers. Irving went from the first ranch-house to old San Bernardino, where his party broke open and looted the dwelling. When they saw the Indians approaching, they mounted, and proceeded toward San Jacinto, but were soon overtaken by the Indians, under one of Lugo's vaqueros, named Uribes.

Irving, who had been a cavalryman in the Mexican war, had his men drilled like dragoons, and as the Indians came up, his company wheeled, formed in line, and charged in regular cavalry form, firing their pistols as they came. The Indians replied with a volley of arrows, having no other weapons. This skirmishing continued all day, as fresh bands of Indians

presented themselves before Irving's men, no matter which way they turned. No one was hurt, from either party, until late in the afternoon, when the Indians charged and came to close quarters, and a brother of the chief was mortally wounded by Irving. Finally the Irving party took a wood road, leading back toward the Laguna Rancho, but terminating in a narrow ravine filled with underbrush, and quite impassable for horses, it being on the west side of Timoteo valley. Here the Indians, to the number of about 100, surrounded Irving's party, and shot down 11 of them, one while concealing himself under a bush until night-fall, when he escaped to the Laguna Rancho. A member of the Sepulveda family (joint owner with Lugo in Rancho San Bernardino), saw this man, Evans by name, in hiding in the bush, but felt compassion toward the solitary survivor, and so rode on, and allowed him to escape, pretending not to see him. This fugitive took a mule he found hitched at the first house on the San Bernardino Rancho, which belonged to the posse of the Los Angeles sheriff, who had just arrived there in pursuit of the marauders, and, mounting this mule, he overtook the rest of the party who had remained on the Laguna Rancho, they having moved on to San Felipe.

The officials proceeded to San Bernardino to investigate the affairs and hold an inquest. The testimony given before Coroner A. P. Hodges, and County Attorney Benjamin Hayes, resulted in a verdict that Edward Irving and ten other white men, names unknown, came to their deaths at the hands of the Cahuilla Indians, and that the killing was justifiable. The Indians had divided among themselves the spoil of the dead men; but, out of the twelve horses and saddles, nine were proved away by their rightful owners, from whom Irving and his party had stolen them.

In September of that year, Evans, the survivor of the party, returned to Los Angeles, and called on the editor of the *Weekly Star*, and gave an account of the whole affair, which was

published at the time. He said that the party went to the San Bernardino Rancho, designing to drive off Lugo's horses, and they were pursued as above stated. He said that soon after entering the ravine where his companions were killed, he slipped off his horse and crept away among the bushes; he watched Sepulveda as the latter rode toward his hiding place, and had his pistol cocked ready to shoot the Mexican down on the least sign of discovery; but Sepulveda rode on and thus both lives were saved.

#### A FIGHT WITH INDIANS.

By Stewart M. Wall, Esq., of San Bernardino.

In March, 1864, Mr. Binkley and myself, with two pack horses, started for the Arizona gold mines, crossing the Colorado desert and reaching the river, a distance of some 200 miles, in nine days. Hearing of the Indian outbreak in the territory, we decided it best to remain at Bradshaw's Ferry, near La Paz, for a time, until we thought it safe to venture farther, to work the placer claim located by Bradshaw and Binkley in 1863, some forty miles east of Walnut Grove, and which was then considered, as it afterward proved to be, a very rich mine. While stopping at Bradshaw's Ferry, some three weeks, we enjoyed ourselves by hunting deer, fishing and prospecting. Finding three gentlemen who wished to join us, we started for Bradshaw's Cañon, traveling up the Colorado river sixty or seventy miles, then leaving the river we went up William's Fork to Weaver's placer mines, and from there to People's valley and over to Walnut Grove. We remained at White's and Bradshaw's ranch for some time, waiting for the Indians to quiet down, and finding our provisions getting short, failing to secure an escort, and being anxious to reach the mines, five of us—Fred Henry, Samuel Herron, Mr. Binkley, Scott and myself—with three pack animals, ventured to start. As we had been several times over the same trail we proposed to travel for a distance of twenty miles while out hunting, and had seen no signs of Indians, we thought we could possibly reach the mines without any

trouble. We had made a practice of guarding our animals day and night up to this time, but the first and second nights out we omitted this precaution. Reaching our camp, near Turkey creek, about thirty miles southeast from Prescott, and twenty miles east of Walnut Grove, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the second day, Mr. Herron and myself made a circuit of our camp to ascertain if there were any fresh signs of Indians having passed along the trail, and found none; so we ate our supper and retired. Our animals exhibited some uneasiness about nine o'clock, but we paid little attention to it. We all slept soundly until about an hour before daylight, when we were suddenly awakened by the Indian war-whoop and a shower of arrows falling on our beds. All our party arose and seized their arms. Mr. Binkley being the first, served as a target for the savages, and was disabled by their first fire, receiving a half-ounce ball through his left breast, an arrow wound in his left eye and another in his tongue. He was able, however, to retreat a short distance to the rear. By this time I had made one shot, and had received an arrow in my breast. A few moments later Mr. Herron and Mr. Scott were each wounded several times, and about sunrise were compelled to retreat on account of their wounds. One arrow cut the main artery of Mr. Herron's arm, causing severe loss of blood; another penetrated his stomach, which caused his death four days later by tetanus (lock-jaw). Mr. Scott received a rifle ball in his right elbow. Mr. Henry was also severely wounded, but he and I held the camp until about nine o'clock, when the conflict grew so hot that I suggested a retreat. Mr. Henry thought we had better "stay with them" a while longer, and I remained a short time, receiving one wound after another until I had fourteen wounds in all. I then told Mr. Henry good-bye and made my way up the hill as fast as I could go some fifty yards, where I found Binkley, Scott and Herron in a horrible condition and covered with blood. A few moments later Mr. Henry came running up to where we were, receiving one more wound on

the way up. The savages had killed two of our horses, and mine was severely wounded. A hasty consultation was held, and as Mr. Binkley and Mr. Henry were able to travel on foot, the rest of us requested them to leave us and make their way to Walnut Grove, which they, after much urging, consented to do, and started off through the brush, avoiding the trail. The Indians watched the trail hoping to cut them off, but failed. When the Indians found they were foiled in this, they returned to the rest of their party, who were standing guard over us, and who were so close as to throw stones at us. We were at this time about a hundred yards from our camp under a clump of small oak trees. Here we were again attacked, the fight lasting about an hour and a half, and I received three wounds and Scott two. Our last two shots did good work, and our assailants left us, and took possession of our camp. They built sixteen different fires, and in plain sight of us butchered two of our horses and had a feast, eating all of our provisions except what they packed away on my horse, Old Joe. The number of Indians were variously estimated by our party at from 200 to 300, composed of parts of four or five different tribes, including Apaches and Mojaves. After the Indians left the camp, we remained at the last battle-ground until dark, though we suffered greatly for water, but were afraid to go to the spring, which was only twenty-five yards from our camp, and was all the time held by the Indians, and we feared they were waiting in ambush to entrap us at that point. We moved under cover of the darkness a little farther up the hill and camped under a large juniper tree, under which was a great many dry leaves that we utilized as a covering. We covered Mr. Herron up with the leaves and Scott and I guarded till daylight. With much difficulty (on account of the soreness of our wounds) we then reached the spring, and after slaking our thirst crawled down the ravine and hid among some willow brush, where we remained until three o'clock in the afternoon, when to our great surprise and delight we heard the sound of horse's feet ap-



proaching down the trail from the direction of Walnut Grove. It proved to be a party of fifteen men headed by Jack Swilling coming to rescue us. Messrs. Binkley and Henry had reached Walnut Grove in safety and sent us aid. The kindness shown us by those men is beyond description. Mr. Binkley, my brother-in-law, lost an eye, and he is the only one of our party that has had the satisfaction of retaliating, for he was one of the party who, at Schull valley, Arizona, were attacked by a band of Indians, of whom they killed over sixty. Mr. Swilling and party examined the battle-ground and found about seventy-five yards east of our camp some fifty oak clubs, which, no doubt, the savages expected to use on us in case we had retreated in that direction. The bones of some twenty-six Indians were afterward found, covered with brush near the battle-ground.

#### RUFFIANS.

Among the notorious characters who contributed to the disorder in this section in the early days, were Bill Marshall and Juan Verdugo. It is said that Bill Marshall was from Providence, Rhode Island, and that he came to this country in 1844, in a whale-ship, from which he deserted. He married a daughter of an Indian chieftain, and was instrumental in binding the tribes together for hostilities against the whites.

The trial of these men took place by court-martial, at "Oldtown," San Diego, in December, 1851. They were convicted of inciting the Indians to an outbreak, to burning the town of Agua Caliente, and to destroying the rancho of Hon. J. J. Warner, and committing murders and outrages upon the whites. These men were executed at 2 o'clock p. m., December 11, 1851, on a scaffold erected near the Catholic burying-ground. Verdugo acknowledged his guilt, but Marshall protested his innocence.

In the latter part of December, 1851, Major Heintzleman ordered a "council of war," for the trial of Francisco Mocate, chief of the Ysidro; Luis, Alcalde of Caliente; Jacobo or

Onisil, and Juan Bantista. The council, after a patient hearing, adjudged them guilty, and sentenced them to be shot on the morning of Christmas day, and the sentence was duly carried into effect.

On January 11, 1852, was executed by sentence of military court-martial, Antonia Garra, an educated and talented Indian chieftain, convicted of theft and murder at the insurrection of Agua Caliente. These executions did much to reduce the lawlessness and disordered conditions proceeding from Indian depredations in San Bernardino County.

#### MORMONS.

In the year 1851 began the third period or chapter in the history of the section—that of Mormon occupation. Brigham Young, the head of the Mormon church, desired the establishment of a colony on the Pacific coast, as an out-fitting post for the church, and as a pacific port where European converts might be landed, instead of disembarking them at New York harbor, to travel overland across the continent. The journey overland to Salt Lake could be shortened two-thirds in this way. It is said that the great Mormon leader favored the purchase of the Chino Rancho, but the leaders of the expedition were of a different opinion.

Leaving Salt Lake on March 14, 1851, the Mormon band on June 11, 1851, reached the Cajon Pass, the first fifty wagons, he having returned to Salt Lake after some time spent in the mines of El Dorado. There were 800 or 900 Mormons arrived within a few days after the first installment. The Mormons were not idle while in camp at the Cajon Pass, but they busied themselves in repairing the wear and tear of the journey, and in preparation for the labors of the future. They also had schools for the children in session while there. Most of these immigrants had come with ox teams. They had on arrival some \$700 altogether, which was reserved for the purchase of food.

In September, 1851, they bought from the Lugo family the Rancho de San Bernardino.

agreeing to pay therefor \$77,500. the sale being made on credit.

The surviving Mormon pioneers declare that, by the terms of purchase, they acquired twenty-seven leagues of land, but that the laws were so construed as to restrict them to eight leagues, which they were feign to accept, rather than contest the case with the odds against them; and this the more readily, that they were allowed to choose their own portion, thus obtaining, as they say, "the very cream of the cocoanut," when the lands were surveyed, and the eight leagues confirmed to them. Their contract with the Lugos included seventy-five cattle for food purposes, the Mormons having only their draught cattle. The remainder of the great herds of the Lugos was removed by the following spring.

The sale was made on credit, the Mormons relying on their ability to secure the purchase money by the proceeds of their prospective grain crops. It is usually stated that the proceeds of the grain raised by each family was turned over to Rich & Lyman as a payment fund for the land at large; but the surviving pioneers state that each man was credited with the amount he turned in, as purchase money on the tract he should select as his own individual holding, after the survey.

Soon after the Mormons took possession of their purchase, an Indian war was threatened, and they hastened to build a fort for protection and defense, moving from the quarter now known as "High Lands," down to the edge of the bluff or bench overlooking the low ground. The limits of the fort were about as follows: the western boundary at about D street, the southern, at Third street, the eastern side about B street, and the northern near Fourth street, where the old school-house now stands.

The log houses of the settlers followed these lines, and the gaps between the houses were filled in with stockading. Within the enclosure was built a large "arbor"—the *ramada* of the Mexicans, covered with the boughs of trees, rushes, etc., which was used as a place of wor-

ship, and also as a school house. One of the old Lugo ranch-houses was included within the fort's limits.

The first teacher here was William Stout, who is well remembered by a number of prominent men of the San Bernardino of to-day, who were under his charge.

In this fort, built in the spring of 1852, took refuge the Mormons, as well as the other families living in the valley and also a number of Mexicans from Agua Mansa, who came to ask for protection and shelter, either entering the fort or camping close beside it. The stock of all parties was left outside where it could be pastured and herded.

In this fort, which covered some ten acres, lived the Mormons until 1853, when they scattered over the lands then surveyed for the first time.

A serious war with the Indians was apprehended at this period of fortification. At that time, a dozen soldiers stationed at the Chino Rancho composed the entire military force in the county. Volunteer companies were organized throughout Southern California, and arms procured as speedily as possible, all possible forces combining for strength to repel an attack. Perhaps intimidated by these preparations, the Indians for the time desisted from further depredations, except as they committed isolated murders upon miners, prospectors and rancheros.

As soon as the Indian difficulties were regulated the population began to increase.

In March or April of 1852 the first timber road was built to the forests on the summit. The able-bodied workers assembled to the number of 100 to 120, and in thirteen days they completed this wagon road fifteen or sixteen miles long. So well built, too, was it, that it served as the thoroughfare for the entire lumber traffic for twenty years. A saw-mill was then built on the summit, followed before the winter of 1853 by two others, which were kept busy sawing out lumber for use below in the valley.

No time whatever had been wasted by these

energetic, industrious colonists. They had set bravely to work from the very day of their arrival, in earnest endeavor to develop the resources of the situation. Even before they received the title to the land they began to plant vines and fruit trees; the first spring the Seeley brothers and others planted to orchard and vineyard some ten acres, in what is now known as "the old Barton vineyard." The fall of their arrival witnessed the sowing of 3,000 acres of grain, which the next season yielded a large crop. Some barley was planted but the crops were wheat for the most part. One wheat-field on the plains of Old San Bernardino contained 1,600 acres. There was a very large "mountain field" also on the Muscupiabe Rancho, to the left of the Waterman Cañon road.

The Mormons received as much as \$5 per bushel for their wheat, as there were now many settlers at Los Angeles, where flour sold at from \$15 to \$18 per hundredweight. Thus, it must be seen that the Mormons made admirably commendable settlers, and their industry and thrift not only promoted rapid growth of the town, but developed the surrounding country. They purchased and brought under cultivation large tracts of land that hitherto had only nurtured sheep and cattle. Large fields of grain they sowed by their usual system of joint labor on the mesa lands near the base of the mountains, on what is now known as the Muscupiabe Rancho. On these lands, now barren from the lack of water, may still be seen traces of that earlier cultivation.

Lyman and Rich, who afterward associated with themselves in the ownership of the property Ebenezer Hanks, managed the affairs of the colony on a wise and liberal basis. They subdivided the entire rancho into tracts of varying size, ranging from five to ninety acres, and these lots they offered for sale at low prices and on easy terms of payment. In this way many settlers not of the Mormon faith were attracted into the valley.

Thus it was, too, that while many other fine

ranchos of Southern California were given over to exclusive use as ranges for large bands of cattle and horses, this settlement was already divided by long lines of fences, dotted with cottages and covered with orchards and vineyards.

The Mormons were, too, a peaceable and law-abiding element, and as long as their party was in the majority they maintained good government.

It was not long, however, before the Gentiles were attracted to this beautiful valley in considerable numbers, coming from neighboring counties and from a distance; and between these and the Mormons hard feelings were soon engendered owing to disparity of tastes and customs, as well as to the conflict of mutual interests.

In 1852 came to San Bernardino the first physician, Dr. Ira Burris, who was shortly followed by Dr. Ainsworth. The settlement was always very healthy.

Up to this time all the territory to the Colorado river on the east had been comprised within the limits of Los Angeles County, and for the transaction of all business of a legal character the residents in the San Bernardino district were under the necessity of journeying to Los Angeles, the county seat, a distance of sixty miles. The State Legislature was now petitioned to ordain a division of the county, and accordingly on April 26, 1853, the Legislature of California passed an act separating from the county of Los Angeles a new county to be known as San Bernardino. This act appointed Isaac Williams, H. G. Sherwood, David Seeley and John Brown members of a board to designate election precincts, appoint inspectors, receive returns, and issue certificates of election.

The first county election was held in January, 1853, resulting in the election of the first officers of San Bernardino County, as follows: County Judge, D. N. Thomas; County Attorney, Ellis Ames; Clerk, Richard R. Hopkins; Sheriff, Robert Clift; Treasurer, David Seeley; Assessor, William Stout; Surveyor, H. G. Sher-

wood; Justices of the Peace, John Brown and Andrew Lytle. These officers entered upon their duties, and the new county assumed her portion of the debt of Los Angeles County, and moved forward under the new organization. The town of San Bernardino had been appointed as the county seat, by disposition of the act before mentioned, and in the spring of 1853 it was surveyed and laid off. The town as then platted was one mile square, and this was abundantly ample for the business needs of the time.

Among the first buildings erected upon the town site was the old Mormon Council-House, which was long a landmark of the town. This structure, which stood at the corner of Third and Grafton streets, was razed in July, 1867, to make way for a large, new brick building.

In 1856 was celebrated for the first time the Fourth of July.

At this time the friction between the Mormons and the Gentiles had grown to such a point as to menace serious difficulties, which were averted, in all probability, only by the circumstance that the Mormon population of San Bernardino was recalled to Utah, in consequence of causes as follows: President James Buchanan, in 1857, had sent out Alfred Cumming to take the office of Governor of Utah in place of Brigham Young, and to enforce the authority of the National Government a military force of 2,500 men was sent with Cumming. The chief of the Mormons attempted to oppose force of arms by armed force in resisting the mandate of the President, and to concentrate all his strength to that end he called in to Salt Lake all his distant followers from the outlying colonies of the church. The blindly faithful obeyed, and submitted to the sacrifice of their happy and fruitful homes and valuable lands, in exchange for the lesser attractions of Utah and a very fair prospect of death at the hands of the United States soldiery. These obedient ones took their departure, having sold to eager purchasers, and at nominal prices, their rich lands and careful improvements.

Others there were who resisted the manifest injustice of the sacrifices demanded of them, and so elected to remain in California and defy the thunders of the "prophet's" wrath. Among these independent spirits were the leaders, Messrs. Lyman, Rich, Hanks, and many others.

The departure of the majority of the Mormons relieved to a great extent the strain of feeling between their party and the other faction, although the animosity continued to exist for long thereafter.

In the fall of 1859 there took place in the town of San Bernardino a difficulty of local origin, that had somewhat the aspect of a civil war on a small scale. There were in the place two rival physicians, Dr. Ainsworth and Dr. Thomas Gentry. They met one day at a livery stable, and Ainsworth returned fire on Gentry, who fled, and sent word to his friends at El Monte that he was "corralled by Mormons." Impartial testimony on either side goes to show that the affair was purely personal, and that no faction or party question was concerned. But Gentry's friends at El Monte rallied to his summons, and, led by a rough named Frank Green, they set forth, 100 strong, prepared to capture the town if necessary. On arriving at San Bernardino, and learning the circumstances as they actually existed, the more rational of the invaders, comprising about one-half of the party, returned home, but the rest remained, being in a frame of mind disposed toward disorder. Ainsworth and his friends had intrenched themselves in an old adobe house on the corner west of the South Methodist Church. As night came on, with no indications of the approach of the hostile party, the to-be-besieged, who were well armed with rifles and revolvers, went forth and dispersed themselves over the cornfield surrounding the house. It was not until a late hour that Green's gang was seen approaching the house, upon which all the party of defense lay down, leveling their guns upon the enemy. The party from El Monte formed in line of battle on the opposite side of the road as quietly as possible, but they retreated



in confusion and disorder on perceiving that they were under the eyes and the guns of the foe. As a body they were demoralized, but certain individuals remained and caused some disorder and bloodshed. Jim Greenwade, Frank Green and the Sea brothers were thus persistent, Green shooting David Coopwood in the thigh. The ruffian Green was bravely attacked in his turn by Taney Woodward, and the two men emptied their pistols at each other at short range.

This fracas took place September 21, 1859. For days thereafter San Bernardino was a scene of lawless disorder. There were United States troops encamped on the banks of the Santa Ana river, three miles from town, but they did not interfere, probably because they were not called upon by the civil authorities. The sheriff was powerless to quell the mob, until at last he made a general call for all citizens to unite and drive out the intruders. This being done, peace and quiet, law and order, prevailed for a long time after.

Green subsequently met a violent death at El Monte, slain by a man whose father he had killed.

#### LAWLESSNESS.

In 1859-'60, politics ran high in San Bernardino County. There was a strong secessionist element, to oppose which John Brown rode over the country convoking the Union men thereof to rally at the "old school-house" to form a political organization. There were present at the first meeting John Brown, Charles G. Hill, William Heap, Moses Martin, and one other man and two ladies,—Mrs. Highmoor and Mrs. Blackburn. The meeting was interrupted by the advent of nineteen roughs, armed with various weapons, from clubs to cheese-knives and guns, who cursed the speaker and made other violent demonstrations, but who were finally persuaded to desist by the eloquence of John Brown, and their departure left the meeting free to continue. The Union League presently attained considerable power, and to its endeavors, in all probability, was due the local

result of the presidential election, which showed a plurality of eighty-three for Lincoln—the first success of the party in the county. "Uncle George" Lord, now a veteran eighty-seven years old, was the president of the league, and the Mrs. Highmoor, mentioned as attending the first meeting, played the bass drum at the rallies.

At this period a strict watch was kept in this county and in Arizona along the route to be pursued, in order to prevent from passing through the country armed bands in sympathy with, and going to the assistance of, the Confederate forces. A regular organization for this purpose existed in Holcomb valley, being connected with similar leagues extending northward along the Sierra Nevada. The conditions of the section, largely populated by an immigration attracted by the gold mines, were peculiarly fitted to protect and foster enterprises of this character.

From political differences also arose a due in 1861, between Mr. Shoalwater and C. W. Piercy, who had been elected the preceding year to represent San Bernardino County in the Assembly. Mr. Piercy was killed in this combat.

In 1861 there was so large a population gathered at the mines in Holcomb valley that the precinct, at the general election, polled a vote of 230, which was nearly as much as all the rest of the county.

The position of San Bernardino as a frontier county, and the heterogeneous elements attracted by the mines, contributed greatly to local lawlessness and disorder. Not a few of the county offices having been captured by representatives of a desperado class attracted thither by the opportunity for crime and spoil, it became necessary to take protectionary measures; and therefore the best citizens united into a party pledged to support the law and maintain order. The county was almost bankrupted during the season of misrule, which lasted about four years. In those days, and indeed, for about twelve years, no attention was paid to Whigs, Demo-

cratic or Republican proclivities in politics, men being nominated for office by their friends, irrespective of party. As an instance of the little respect shown to "the majesty of the law" by the community at large, the following episode may be related: A man belonging to one clan or clique, stabbed to death a member of another clan, near Holcomb valley, and he was indicted and placed on trial at San Bernandino. Soon after the case opened fifteen men entered the court-room, heavily armed, and without removing their hats, they seated themselves near the jury. Judge Boren recognized them as friends of the accused, and read their purpose in their demeanor, their hard, determined faces, and their resolution in having marched forty miles for the occasion. Not a word *spoke* the intruders, paying the closest attention to the proceedings. After a time, these somber visitors adjourned to a source of liquid refreshment, and the magistrate also adjourned court until the afternoon. During the recess, the authorities had time for deliberation, and the jury, understanding that conviction of the prisoner would entail an outbreak and bloodshed, decided to acquit him, and did so.

About this time it was that J. M. Greenwade, who held the combined offices of County Clerk, Recorder and Auditor, became dissatisfied with the mode of procedure of the board of supervisors in the transaction of county business, drew his six-shooter and cleared the room of all those functionaries. Shortly after this, the same man, while intoxicated, met Judge Boren unarmed on the street, and, putting a pistol to the Judge's breast with one hand, with the other struck the Judge with a stick. Judge Boren retreated to where he could procure a gun, but was then prevented by the outsiders from shooting his county clerk, for which, as he has often expressed himself, he since feels profoundly content.

The winter of 1861-'62 was characterized by excessive rains, and in January, 1862, a heavy flood inundated the settlement of Agua Mansa, and the people barely escaped with their lives, fleeing homeless and beggared to the hills,

while the angry waters swept away their homes, their stock, their fields and orchards, leaving a waste of sand-beds in place of the fruitful colony.

In 1862 John Brown, Sr., established a ferry across the Colorado river.

In 1863 the census showed the county to contain 1,072 children of the age prescribed as eligible for attendance at the public schools.

In 1864-'65-'66 hydraulic gold mining was extensively carried on in the Lytle creek cañon.

During the civil war—1861-'65—there was no regular company mustered into service from San Bernardino County, although numerous individuals departed from that section, to join one or the other of the combatants. For three months there was, moreover, an encampment near the timber, of two companies, which went to Texas.

The winter of 1867 is said to have been the rainiest season on record, the rain being almost continuous for six weeks, and the rainfall being twice to thrice that of the average years. The ground remained wet from this excess of moisture for some years thereafter.

In February, 1867, a company of rangers, fitted out by the citizens of San Bernardino, made an expedition to the Mohave desert, for the purpose of chastising Indians who had been committing depredations. On the 18th, this party, consisting of some fifteen men, had a battle with some 100 Indians, Chimehuevas, Mohaves and Pah-utes, and four of the Indians were killed, one of the whites having his arm fractured by a ball.

In April, 1867, a small company on the way to Borax lake, found a rancheria of hostile Indians, and killed its denizens, finding relics of some of the whites previously slain by these Indians.

These marauders in this year massacred Parish, Bemis, and Whiteside, who at the time were herding their stock near the north base of the sierra; and indeed it is but of very late years that it has been safe to attempt to effect a settlement or to pasture stock near the verge of the desert.

At this period the cultivation of citrus fruits, which has since become the leading industry of the county, was practically unassayed. In all the county the only orange trees were a few—not to exceed two or three dozen—at Old San Bernardino, and three or four on Judge Boren's place at San Bernardino proper. The general idea was that at no place in the county save at Old San Bernardino was the winter climate mild enough to spare these trees, and the supposed orange limit was therefore in that district; whereas present results show that the orange belt of San Bernardino County is at least forty miles long by thirty wide.

At this time, the leading industries were wheat, barley, corn, alfalfa, pumpkins, mission grapes, and deciduous fruits in moderate quantity.

At this time the only mail communication was by stage-coach via Los Angeles.

San Bernardino was then the great entrepot and furnishing point for the desert mines, as well as for those of Arizona; and this commercial importance continued to be hers until the traversal of the county by the Southern Pacific Railway, with its improved facilities for transportation.

In 1867, Henry Goodall, Sr., established the first brickyard in the county—still running in San Bernardino.

In 1870 "Uncle George" Lord, a pioneer in this as in many other directions, produced absolutely the first raisins grown and prepared in San Bernardino County. Other parties had already sold roughly-cured raisins from the Mission grapes; but Mr. Lord's raisins were from White Muscat grapes, which he raised on Lytle creek, on a farm four miles west of the town of San Bernardino. The scions of his White Muscat vines he had procured from El Monte, and he prepared the raisins after the approved regular process. On account of difficulties in obtaining the means of packing, he used empty cigar-boxes for that purpose, and put his goods, as a novelty, on the local market, where they sold readily at twenty-five cents per

pound. Certain parties shipped by mail a number of boxes to the Eastern States, where, notwithstanding the flavor of tobacco with which the raisins were impregnated from the cigar-boxes, they were pronounced of superior quality.

The development of San Bernardino County has been comparatively slow, as contrasted with other portions of Southern California. The citizens here have been more conservative and less disposed to "boom" their section. The growth and development have been, however, remarkably steady and enduring, as will be seen in the divisions treating of the various districts.

It is notable, too, as a special feature, that while San Diego and Los Angeles counties have been developed largely by capital from abroad, San Bernardino County has depended almost entirely upon home moneys and domestic resources. It would almost seem, indeed, as if something in the soil and atmosphere fostered and nurtured the spirit of local exploitation displayed by the early Mormon settlers, to win from the land itself the price of its improvement; colloquially speaking, to "make it pay its own way as it goes along."

The increase of population in the county up to 1870 was slow, it numbering in that year only 7,310 souls. Then the era of fruit colonies began, and since that time the increase has been constant. The census of 1880 gave a population of 7,786, and in July, 1888, it was deemed that 29,415 was a fair estimate, based upon the school census of that year.

The school census, including all children between the ages of five and seventeen years, shows a steady increase each succeeding year, and, according to the accepted ratio between the census children and the whole number of inhabitants, the population of the county is now about 33,000.

It is estimated that that portion of the San Bernardino valley situated south of the mountain range contains about 450,000 acres of arable land. Of this area, 64,410 acres are under cultivation, and the remainder either is used for

grazing purposes, or else lies as waste land, having no water available for irrigation. Of the 64,410 acres under cultivation, only 22,460 acres are planted to orchard and vineyard, and from this portion the income, counting the citrus fruit crop harvested in the spring of 1889, and the other fruit crop harvested later in that season, amounted to \$1,635,000, with an estimated income of about \$2,000,000 if the citrus crop of 1889-'90 be counted with the other fruit crop of 1889.

#### THE OFFICIALS

of the county of San Bernardino are: State Senator, W. W. Bowers, of San Diego; Assemblyman, E. W. Holmes, of Riverside; Judges of the Superior Court, C. W. C. Rowell and John L. Campbell; Sheriff, E. C. Seymour; County Clerk, George L. Hison; Recorder, A. S. Davidson; Auditor, W. L. G. Soule; Treasurer, W. H. Beattie; Tax Collector, R. H. Stetson; District Attorney, Henry Connor; School Superintendent, H. C. Brooke; Surveyor, W. C. Chamblin; Coroner, C. C. Wainwright; Public Administrator, James E. Mack; Court Commissioner, J. C. Christy; Supervisors, J. A. Johnson, Thomas Holmes, G. W. Garcelon, George Cooley, W. H. Glass; Board of Education, J. E. Roberts, Lyman Evans, H. C. Brooke, E. P. Clarke.

#### THE INDIAN TRIBES

that inhabited San Bernardino County were not a few, and several of them have representatives at the present day. There are the Yumas, who dwell along the Colorado river, from its entrance into Arizona to its outlet, occupying only the river bottoms; the Yumas are so far removed from the settled districts as to belong practically to Arizona. The Serrano and Cahuilla Indians have intermarried for so long a time that now the separate tribes can hardly be distinguished. They occupy divers fruitful valleys in the vicinity of San Bernardino. The Chimehueras and Pah-utes inhabit the sterile desert country north of the San Bernardino val-

ley, rarely visiting the settlements. Already very few in number, they are rapidly becoming extinct. In the early days of San Bernardino these two tribes were very troublesome to the settlers, miners, and particularly to the stockmen, owing to their predilection for stock stealing. Hence resulted contests in which no little blood was shed on both sides. During the civil war these tribes became thoroughly imbued with the spirit of outlawry, and, reinforced by renegade whites, their menaces caused serious fears of a regular attack upon the town of San Bernardino.

The Mission Indians, accustomed to wholesome restraints and guidance under the rule of the padres, found themselves homeless, helpless, and without resources or direction, on the carrying into effect of the laws of secularization. No other influence or provision was substituted for those which they then lost, and they were left in the situation of grown-up and untrained children, so that they have for the most part lapsed into the lives of vagrants and outcasts.

The agency for the Mission Indians in this county was established in 1878, with Colonel S. S. Lawson as agent. In 1879-'80 there was great distress among them because of a failure of crops and scarcity of work. The agent represented to the Government the imminent approach of famine among them, and provision was accordingly made for feeding them until after the crisis.

Of the six or eight schools established under the agency one is in this county, at the Potrero near Banning. The teacher reports encouraging progress by the pupils.

The first census of the Indians in this county seems to have been taken about 1880, under the superintendence of Indian Agent Lawson, who ascertained as nearly as possible the number in each tribe. Of the Serranos, living chiefly at the Potrero, on the Colorado desert, he found only 212, all told; of the Cahuillas, living mostly in the valleys, he found 204. This is a very small proportion of the tribes, as they mostly live in San Diego County. About the only possession of value in the hands of the



Indians of San Bernardino at present is a limited number of horses. Yet there has been a marked improvement in their condition since the establishment of the agency. The Indians of the various tribes in these counties have mostly embraced Christianity, and they attend religious services at the mission chapel when they have an opportunity.

The Mission Indians' Consolidated Agency, a Federal institution, comprising some twelve Government employés, has its headquarters at Colton.

The only Indian reservation in the county is the one at Banning, which contains about 200 Indians, being known as the Morongo reservation. The Government school here contains about twenty-two pupils, which is about the usual number belonging to these schools. The whole number of Mission Indians in the county at present is about 300.

The training in the Indian schools of this agency reach about that grade corresponding to the intermediate grade of the public schools. The division comprehended in San Diego, San Bernardino and Los Angeles counties contains eight day schools for Indians, averaging a daily attendance of eight pupils.

The remnant of the Cahnillas are mainly engaged in stock-raising, the other tribes in agriculture, independently on their own lands, or as farm laborers. These Indians are almost self-sustaining. Once yearly the agency issues farming implements, distributed among the various reservations, seventeen in number, the issue not exceeding a value of \$6,000, and about \$600 are expended annually in relieving the sick and indigent.

At Banning there is a training-school for Indians, built by Miss Drexel, at a cost of \$40,000. It is a three-story brick building, very complete in its appointments, built in the form of a hollow square with central courtyard. It is expected that the functions of this school will be exercised by the month of September, under the auspices of the Catholic Union Bureau at Washington, an incorporated organization. This

institution comprises sixty acres of land, set to various kinds of trees, and it is a beautiful and valuable property.

#### THE SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY

is the largest in the State in which the citrus and other sub-tropical fruits can be successfully raised to a perfect maturity. It is about sixty miles long east and west, with an average width north and south of fifteen miles. Within its boundaries are situated San Bernardino, Old San Bernardino, Colton, Riverside, Lugonia, Redlands, Highlands, Crafton, Ontario, Arlington, San Geronio, Rialto, Mentone, Cucamonga, Etiwanda and other flourishing towns and settlements. This beautiful valley embraces not less than 1,500 to 1,800 square miles of land, nearly all of which is arable, needing but the hand of industry to call into fruitful bearing its richness. These lands are of all grades, from the low, damp lands along the streams to the high mesa lands in the foothills. The low lands as well as the damp higher lands which are found in many places, produce all kinds of crops without irrigation. However, each product is found to be more particularly adapted to growth in certain localities, owing to the kind of soil and other peculiarities. In order to understand the advantages of this valley, it is necessary to know something of its formation and peculiar topographical features. On the north is the San Bernardino range of mountains, 5,000 to 7,000 feet high; on the east a low range of clay hills, whose summit is the divide of the San Geronio pass; on the south a low range of clay and granite hills and on the west a high mesa, forming the west bank of Lytle creek.

The natural drainage outlet of the valley is at the gap of the Santa Ana river's egress, in the most southern portion; thus this valley is formed into a large catchment basin for the water-shed of a very large area of country, the main drainage channel being the Santa Ana river. The soil of this wonderful valley is mainly a rich, deep loam, largely intermixed

with decomposed granite. Some of it is dark, same of a redish color, growing more and more sandy as it approaches the mountains, while the mesa lands and foothills are of a more gravelly nature. Thus it would seem that the soil is a fill or wash from the surrounding mountains, in which in many places is found a heavy black loam, growing potatoes and apples of excellence unsurpassed anywhere in the world.

The San Bernardino mountains are a barrier between fertility and sterility; on one side 1,800 square miles of the finest land on earth, on the other 23,000 square miles of desert.

San Bernardino valley produces in great perfection, oranges, lemons, apples, pears, olives, apricots, cherries, prunes, figs, dates, quinces and grapes; vegetables, corn, wheat, oats, barley, etc., grow to perfection in this high valley with its gentle slope to the southward sun. Alfalfa yields six crops per year. Flowers bloom every day in the year.

#### CLIMATE.

San Bernardino valley, by reason of its distance from the seaboard (some seventy miles) and its position with respect to the Sierra Nevada and its contiguity to the great deserts on the east and north, has a climate differing in many regards from that of the coast towns, and even of places as far inland as Los Angeles. The most marked feature of difference is the greater dryness of the atmosphere, which renders this climate more beneficial, than the more humid coast towns, to sufferers from pulmonary and bronchial affections.

The local peculiarities of situation cause the spring season here to open about a month later than in Los Angeles. Thus the trees and vines escape with less injury from the blights of occasional late frosts. The spring and fall months are the most enjoyable, the temperature being steady, the heats, even of midsummer, greatly modified by the sea breeze that every day, from eleven to two o'clock, and at sunset, blows up the valley. This breeze greatly modifies the effects of the heat, while not affecting

the record of the mercury. July, August and a part of September are the hot months, during which, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., the mercury ranges from 90° to 105°, and sometimes even rises to 110°. The heat, however, is dry and not oppressive, burning the skin rather than relaxing the nervous system, as appears in the cases of parties whose business is in the desert regions, where they are exposed to a constant heat of from 110° to 125°. Sunstroke is never known in this valley. The nights are always cool, admitting almost unfailingly of a blanket for bed-covering.

Winter, or the "rain season" here, begins in November, with occasional heavy storms of two or three days' duration, and extends over the months of December and January. During February, March and April the rainfall is much less, being of shorter duration. Excepting on the rainy days, which are few, the weather is warm enough to permit of active pursuits, clad in ordinary apparel. Frosts are of rare occurrence, and, save the late ones, they are not destructive if there be taken ordinary precautions for the protection of the more delicate semi-tropical fruit trees. Along the base of the hills are sections which enjoy entire immunity from frosts, so that the most sensitive plants may be raised there at all times without protection.

Here, as elsewhere in Southern California, barring the mountain districts, it rains considerably less in winter than it does in the Eastern States in summer. Witness the following record of rainfall in San Bernardino from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888:

	Inches.		Inches.
July.....	.31	January.....	4.01
August.....	.04	February.....	3.60
September.....	.03	March.....	3.41
October.....	1.17	April.....	.58
November.....	2.29	May.....	.52
December.....	1.91	June.....	.03
Total.....	17.76		

This is about one-half the rainfall of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and two-fifths that of Philadelphia. From a more complete weather record, kept at Riverside, is taken the following tabulation, comprehending the highest and low-

est temperature, the number of days in which rain fell, the rainfall in inches, the number of cloudy days, and number of clear days for each month of the year 1886:

1886	Highest Temp.	Lowest Temp.	Average Temp.	Rainy Days	Rainfall in inches.	Cloudy Days	Clear Days
January...	77.0°	35.0°	52.0°	0	3.27	5	17
February...	78.0°	30.0°	55.3°	2	1.38	4	22
March.....	78.5°	31.0°	53.1°	7	1.93	2	32
April.....	81.0°	49.0°	57.7°	4	1.43	6	30
May.....	100.0°	41.0°	66.8°	1		4	27
June.....	99.0°	46.5°	71.0°			1	29
July.....	104.0°	51.0°	77.0°			3	28
August.....	102.0°	54.5°	79.3°			4	27
September..	98.5°	49.5°	71.0°			3	30
October.....	86.5°	38.0°	69.2°			3	28
November...	89.0°	37.0°	54.6°	2	.53	3	28
December...	86.5°	31.0°	54.7°	1	.04	6	24
Averages, extremes and totals..	104.5°	36.0°	62.8°	25	8.60	47	297

The following is a table of the rainfall of each season in San Bernardino for the past twenty years, including the present season to date; and it will be interesting to note that more rain has fallen thus far this season than at any time during the twenty, except during the season of 1883-'84, when the total rainfall was 37.51 inches as against 24.23 this season. The different seasons have been kept by Sydney P. Waite, V. O.

*Rainfall (total for seasons), at San Bernardino, California, 1870 to 1890, inclusive.*

SEASONS.	70-1	71-2	72-3	73-4	74-5	75-6	76-7	77-8	78-9	79-80	80-1	81-2	82-3	83-4	84-5	85-6	86-7	87-8	88-9	89-90
July.....	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.07	.11	.00	.00	.00	.19	.00	.00	.00	.11	.00	.17
August....	.00	.04	.18	1.06	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.02	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.04	.00	.63
September..	.02	.13	.04	.02	.06	.00	.10	.00	.02	.01	.00	.00	.00	.53	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.11
October.....	.09	.60	.00	.01	1.82	.00	.50	.86	.14	.94	.14	.80	.10	.85	.00	.39	.00	1.17	.05	2.30
November...	3.11	.88	1.17	.74	1.88	7.50	.40	.50	.05	8.40	.67	.27	.15	.09	.11	4.36	.11	2.29	4.12	2.23
December...	8.9	3.91	4.40	5.73	2.20	.02	.00	3.95	4.70	6.50	8.80	.50	.45	2.63	3.75	1.20	.61	1.91	4.64	10.85
January.....	6.91	.00	6.50	5.51	7.20	6.55	8.50	3.33	3.59	1.56	1.40	*1.11	1.60	1.63	2.79	6.34	.39	4.01	.93	5.44
February...	2.21	2.20	1.25	8.76	.15	1.92	4.03	6.68	1.00	1.33	.36	2.65	1.10	12.20	.11	2.52	6.44	3.60	1.50	2.52
March.....	.19	.37	.51	1.08	.22	3.41	.83	2.57	.50	1.45	1.66	3.30	2.82	9.95	.28	4.18	4.41	3.41	6.55	
April.....	.34	.79	.84	.48	.07	4.44	.26	1.71	1.20	5.10	.46	2.91	2.95	5.68	1.89	2.36	1.90	.58	2.05	
May.....	.11	.06	.21	.42	.05	.03	.80	.66	.24	.04	.01	.00	.00	3.17	1.69	.32	.42	.52	1.13	
June.....	.07	.00	.00	.00	.00	.03	.00	.07	.03	.00	.00	.00	.00	.59	.19	.16	.22	.03	.00	
	13.94	8.98	15.10	23.87	13.65	19.90	9.52	20.83	11.54	20.36	13.50	11.54	9.17	37.51	10.81	21.83	14.50	17.76	20.97	24.23

\* Twelve inches of snow, January 12th.

Waterspouts and cloudbursts sometimes do much damage hereabouts. The floods of 1862 destroyed the lumber mills and timber in the Mill creek and Santa Ana cañons; in April, 1867, a cloudburst over the Cajon pass poured torrents for about half an hour, and the raging waters rushed down the narrow cañon, carrying

timber and all else before them. In 1867 the rains were exceptionally heavy and continual, and the earth was saturated more deeply than had been known since the settlement of the valley, in 1852. A number of houses, heretofore considered on a solid basis, settled on their foundations, and fell in or were damaged.

The "northerns" are hot, parching winds from the desert, which, although not violent, are depressive and destructive to vegetable and animal life, evaporating the moisture, and leaving everything parched and scorched. These also are of infrequent occurrence.

Snows fall on the Sierra Nevada throughout the winter, but in the valley only at rare intervals.

In 1882 there was very heavy snowfall, but this storm gave rise to much gayety in the way of sleighing and snowballing, and was regarded as a pleasant occurrence, rather than a drawback.

The greatest drawback of this section, its most destructive and disagreeable feature, is the north winds, that sweep down through the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys. Devoid of moisture, they absorb all that is in the soil, and,

when they occur after a rain, they entirely destroy its effects. Fortunately, these winds do not occur with great frequency.

#### RAILROADS.

San Bernardino County enjoys the distinction of possessing the main lines of two transconti-

mental railroads—the Southern Pacific, and the Atlantic & Pacific, more popularly known as the Santa Fé. The Southern Pacific was the pioneer road, completing its bed through these parts in 1876. This road crosses the extreme southwest corner of the county, running east and west. It affords shipping facilities to numerous prosperous towns and settlements, the centers of wide areas of rich fruit and agricultural lands. It has some forty-eight miles of track operating within the confines of the county, which, together with 206 miles of roadbed leased to the Atlantic & Pacific, has an assessed value in round numbers of \$3,000,000. During the busiest part of the year, the Southern Pacific receives sufficient freight, the product of the county, at Colton, to place that town third on the coast in importance as to east-bound shipments.

The line which the Southern Pacific in 1879 leased to the Atlantic & Pacific intersects the county almost centrally, extending east and west. It traverses a portion of the country not attractive to the eye, but immensely rich in mineral deposits, which have already added vastly to the wealth of the country, although their development is scarcely begun as yet. The Atlantic & Pacific has rolling stock and improvements whose assessed value is nearly \$73,000. This road has a connecting line of the Southern California railway system making junction at Barstow.

The first direct rail communication between San Bernardino and the Eastern States was effected in 1887.

In 1883 the Southern California Railway was built between San Bernardino and San Diego, and in 1885 it was extended to Barstow. At first this line suffered severely, indeed, was rendered almost inactive, by heavy wash-outs, but eventually it rallied from the disastrous results of these misfortunes.

Five different routes of the Santa Fé system now run daily trains into San Bernardino.

The overland route, which runs north and east via Barstow and The Needles to join the

main line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé at Albuquerque, brings enormous numbers of immigrants and excursionists hither yearly. The excursions are an especial feature of this line, offering every inducement of comfort and convenience to the visitor.

The California Central is a branch road, running between San Bernardino and Los Angeles. This line was built in 1887. It traverses with its leased lines some sixty miles of the county's choicest territory, running westward along the foothills of the San Bernardino and Sierra Madre ranges, to Los Angeles and Ballona harbor. It is placed at such an elevation that it overlooks all the way southward the broad charming valley of this beautiful section. Along this route have sprung up the little towns of Rialto, North Cucamonga, and North Ontario, besides a number of other small towns which are situated in Los Angeles County. A spur of this line, known as the Valley road, extends to Redlands and Mentone. The assessed value of this road, with rolling stock and improvements, is \$357,000.

The California Southern finds a northerly course from the San Diego County line through this county to its junction with the Atlantic & Pacific at Barstow. It lacks one-fourth of a mile of having 100 miles of main track. In round numbers, a valuation of \$522,000 is placed upon its rights and property. This road, with the California Central, is operated by the California Southern Railway Company.

The machine shops, etc., of the Santa Fé line at San Bernardino were erected at a cost of \$50,000, with stock and machinery, and the company pays out to its employés here the sum of \$40,000, all of which goes into circulation in this section.

It is expected that this county will have shortly another transcontinental railroad, as the Union Pacific is pushing the Utah Southern in this direction with great activity. Its objective point is believed to be Barstow, whence it will run its trains over the Santa Fé lines to all points in Southern California; and then, it is



believed, it will unite with the Atlantic & Pacific road, and build up the coast from Mohave to San Francisco. This road will open up a country rich in lumber, coal, and valuable mines.

The Southern California motor road was built from San Bernardino to Colton, a distance of three and one-half miles, in November, 1886, and in the last year the company extended it eight and a half miles to Riverside, making twelve miles now in operation. This company has now four and one-half miles of street-car road in San Bernardino, the plant costing a total of \$152,000, and they contemplate putting about \$35,000 in additional extensions. This line runs twelve trains each way daily.

The San Bernardino, Arrowhead & Waterman Narrow-Gauge Company completed its road to Harlem Hot Springs, a distance of four miles, in June last, and also a mile of street railway in the city, to be operated in connection with the narrow-gauge road. They contemplate extending the road throughout the valley and up Waterman cañon to the summit, to tap the timber belt, and ultimately to continue the extension to the Bear valley resort. At present they have on hand material for two miles more of road, and their total investment thus far is about \$75,000, all subscribed by residents of San Bernardino. At present travel by this line is suspended.

The San Bernardino & Redlands motor railroad was projected by Oscar Newburg, who, in connection with W. J. Curtis and W. D. Crandall, organized the San Bernardino & Redlands Railroad Company, and obtained the franchise from the board of supervisors in the summer of 1887. The capital stock of the company was fixed at \$200,000, divided into 200 shares of \$1,000 each. Work was commenced on the line in December of that year, and the first passenger train was run over the road June 5, 1888. The line extends from the crossing of Third and E streets, in San Bernardino, to the center of the business portion of Redlands, and is a little more than ten miles in length.

The road and its equipments cost a little more than \$100,000, and the roadbed is one of the finest in the country. The property is entirely free from debt. The train makes five round trips daily, and connects with the trains on the Southern California motor railroad for Colton and Riverside and the Southern Pacific transcontinental line at the former place via that road. It leads through a rich section of the country and a growing community, including old San Bernardino, and while it is already a good paying property its future prospect gives sure promise of its becoming one of the most profitable investments to its stockholders of all pieces of property in Southern California. The board of directors is composed of Oscar Newburg, Lewis Jacobs, W. J. Curtis, Daniel Rathbun and George E. Otis. The officers are Oscar Newburg, President; W. J. Curtis, Vice President; T. J. Wilson, Secretary and Superintendent.

OSCAR NEWBURG, president of the above railroad company, and president of the city council of San Bernardino, is a native of Prussia, where he was born forty years ago. He came to America and settled in San Bernardino in 1863, and has been actively connected with the business interests ever since. Starting as a clerk in a store he soon became proprietor in a grain and shipping business. Later he engaged in general merchandising, from which he has now retired. He was elected to the city council in 1887 for a term of four years, and was chosen president in May, 1889, in which capacity he is still serving.

The Chino Valley Narrow-Gauge railway, owned by Richard Gird, Esq., of the Chino Rancho, was built between Ontario and Chino, a distance of five and a half miles, and put in operation in June, 1888. Since then it has been extended four and a half miles to Harrington, and it will be continued to tide-water at Newport. It is a forty-two-inch-gauge road, and it has cost, thus far, about \$75,000. It makes three trips daily between Ontario and Chino.

The San Bernardino & Colton electric rail-

way, three miles long, was built by F. D. French, and put in operation in June last. The cost was \$12,000.

The Riverside & Arlington electric railway, nine miles long, was built in 1888, at a cost of about \$45,000.

The Euclid avenue electric railway at Ontario, eight and a half miles long, was completed and opened to travel in December, 1888. The cost was about \$65,000.

These three lines are all at present operated by horse-power, but arrangements are in progress for the use of electricity in their operation.

Thus it will be seen that there are in the county thirty-two and a half miles of motor and narrow-gauge railroads, constructed during 1888-'89, at a cost of some \$300,000; and twenty-seven miles of electric railways, built also at a cost of \$122,000.

Standard-gauge railroad building has been less active during the year immediately past than during the preceding one; but the indications point to renewed activity during the coming year. During the past season the Pomona & South Riverside road was graded, and the San Bernardino Valley road was opened for traffic, being ten miles long, with five daily passenger trains each way.

There are now 528 miles of standard-gauge railroad in operation in this county.

#### THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

The timber belt of the Sierra Nevada, in this county, extending from Swarthout cañon in Cajon pass on the west to Mount Grayback on the east, a stretch of some thirty miles, averages three miles in width. A few Mormons, in 1851, built the first road from San Bernardino valley to the summit of the Sierra Madre, this thoroughfare serving for the lumber traffic for some twenty years. In the earlier years, there were, probably, not over seventy-five families to supply with lumber. In 1859, a second road was built, in 1874 another, and in the '80s still another. All but one of these roads were toll-roads, on account of the costliness, but the

charter lapses on two of them at about the present time, so that they become county roads. All the valuable timber has long since disappeared from the vicinity of the "old road," about the summit. D. T. Huston, David Seeley and his brother, and J. M. James were the pioneer lumbermen of San Bernardino, but they have all retired from the business years since.

The Seeleys built the third mill, in the fall of 1853. David Seeley still owns some 1,600 acres of fine pine land. In the San Jacinto mountains, and Bear and Holcomb valleys, there are large pine forests. The entire pine territory of the county is estimated to contain at least 800,000 acres. When the demand is brisk, the clip amounts to 5,000,000 feet annually. The lumber trees average two to nine feet in diameter. Most of the mills are situated about the Devil cañon gap, distant twelve or fourteen miles from San Bernardino. There are now six saw-mills operating in the range. Their capacity of yield during the working months is 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 feet. The winter snows are too heavy to admit of work at that season, so the mills shut down from October to May. Most of the lumber produced is consumed annually in the San Bernardino valley. It is estimated that some 3,500,000 feet of home lumber is thus consumed. A large portion is sent down in shucks or crates of sidings and headers for fruit and raisin boxes, and in cuts for raisin-drying trays, ready for shipment to the packing-houses, where they are set up. This home product is practically driving the Truckee material from this market. The importation of northern redwood and Oregon lumber has seriously injured the home industry, but it is rallying again, and offers large promise for the future. The home yield, at average prices, represents a yearly revenue of some \$100,000. San Bernardino consumes less imported lumber than Riverside and Colton.

The "Old Road" is not bad till within about a mile of the summit, whence ordinary brakes proved unavailing. Thus the teamsters used to attach to the rear of the wagons heavy pine

trees, to prevent their too rapid descent. These trees accumulated at the foot of the mountains, at a spot to which their presence gave the name of "the drag yard." A toll house was built at this point.

The Mill creek and Santa Ana cañons formerly supplied first-class pine timber, but the flood of 1862 destroyed the two mills in those districts, and swept away much of the timber.

#### MINES.

In 1853 or 1854 one Leonardo Serrano, a native Californian, applied to the Board of Land Commissioners, then in session in California, claiming a Mexican grant of five leagues of land, including that tract known as the Rancho de Temescal. After a careful investigation, his claim was rejected, and the land, like other Government land, lay open to settlement until 1859. Then tin was discovered near Serrano's home, he having died in the meantime. On the announcement of this valuable discovery, Abel Stearns, of Los Angeles, purchased from Serrano's widow her interest in the property. Litigation was now necessary to secure a good title to the land. Stearns appealed from the decision of the Land Commissioners to the United States District Court, from which, after much delay, he obtained a decree entitling him to five leagues of land. Pending this decision, other miners had "located" the land according to the mining laws, and these parties now appealed to the Supreme Court at Washington. That august body, in 1857, reversed the finding of the lower court, thus making the mines and the grant claimed public lands.

Next, Pioche & Co. bought the San Jacinto grant, and tried to "float" it over the tin mines. In short, the litigation over this property has never been quieted, and these mines, famed and important as they are, have brought in no revenue to the county. The only practical result from them took the form of a box made of the tin from them, which was presented to ex-Secretary William H. Seward, all the news-

papers of the United States chronicling this as a remarkable item.

In 1880 a company began to exploit these tin mines, placing a large force of workmen there; but these would-be developers also were driven out by the ceaseless litigation.

In these mines, the only locality in the United States where tin has been found in paying quantities, ore is found containing 60 per cent of tin. Yet, owing to the framing of our laws they are lying idle, yielding up naught of a potential rich income from them. In a recent issue of the *American Artisan* appears the following: The Temescal Tin District, limited, has been registered in London, with a capital of £350,000 in 348,000 ordinary shares of £1 and 200 founders' shares of £10 each, to acquire for any interest therein, and to explore, work and turn to account in tin, gold, silver, copper or other mines, mining and other rights, and other land and property in California and elsewhere, and in particular to acquire the mineral and the mining and the water rights of the San Jacinto estate, situate in San Bernardino County, Southern California, and for that purpose to carry into effect a contract purporting to be made between the San Jacinto Tin Company of California and the Temescal Tin District, limited.

In the Holcomb valley, some thirty miles from San Bernardino, are found gold and silver in considerable quantities, and also valuable lead mines.

In Lytle creek cañon, thirteen miles northwest of San Bernardino, gold in considerable quantities has been mined for some years past, and later workings, with improved facilities, give promise of good results. American miners are working twenty or thirty placers here at present.

The Bear valley mines, four miles east of Holcomb valley, have gold-quartz free-milling ores in large quantities.

At the Alvard mine, 100 miles northeast of San Bernardino, gold is found in a quarry of hard quartz agate.

Calico mining district, forming the northern

boundary of Silver valley, is the richest silver camp now in operation in the county. The approximate estimate of silver bullion shipped during the first two years of work here was \$2,500,000. There are 170 stamps here all told, of which 125 run day and night. The processes here include much chloriding. The silver bullion extracted amounts to from \$75,000 to \$100,000 per month. Since 1881 over \$14,000,000 have been taken from this camp; and the best mining experts pronounce it to be still in its infancy.

To the north of Calico there are the following districts: Avawatts, Granite, Wells, Panamint, Ibex, Saratoga, Salt Springs, Goode Springs, Tecopa, Resting Springs and Potosi, all containing gold, silver, copper and lead. To the west are situated the Grapevine, Black's Ranch, North Camp, Oro Grande, Galena and Crema districts, which contain gold, silver, asbestos, iron, and large quantities of marble.

To the south are the Dry Lake, Holcomb, Bear Valley, Black Hawk, Morongo, and Old Woman Springs districts, containing gold, silver, iron, copper and galena.

After Calico comes Victor, with ten stamp-mills already running, and another in prospect.

The Ord Mining District is situated seventy-five miles northeast of San Bernardino, within ten miles of the established course of the thirty-fifth parallel railway. Ord mountain has an altitude of about 2,500 feet above the adjacent country, and 7,500 feet above the sea level. It covers an area of twenty-five square miles. This entire mountain is "laced" with gold-bearing veins from two feet to 200 feet in width.

The Ord district contains, besides its gold, some very rich copper ledges.

The Lava bed district, at the southeastern end of Silver valley, is very rich in chlorides, silver and lead predominating.

About thirty miles east of the Ord district, is the Dry Lake district, with a promising gold-mining camp.

Still eastward some forty miles farther is the Trojan district.

In the Mojave district is a large number of mines under Los Angeles control—the Soledad, Sanchez, Champion, Noble, Empire, Chieftain, etc. In the same district Pasadena companies are working.

The Oro Grande mines on the Mohave river, are about fifty miles from San Bernardino. There are six principal mines, from which have been taken an immense quantity of ore.

There are other districts south and west which have been purchased or bonded by capitalists; and north and east lie rich sections whose development will follow upon the building of the Utah Southern Railway. Each of these mining districts covers a space of about thirty miles square.

The Amargosa and Death valley borax deposits, controlled by San Francisco capitalists, are claimed by able authorities to be the largest in the world. There is a large deposit of borate of lime seven miles from Daggett, east of Calico.

Sixty miles east and north of Silver valley are found two of the largest mountains of salt in the United States, on the line of the Atlantic & Pacific railway and one on the proposed line of the Utah Southern Railroad. There are also salt works at Salton, east of Indio, owned by the Southern Pacific Railway, which has run a branch road there.

Two mines at Black Hawk recently sold for \$350,000. There is here an enormous body of ore, probably 200,000 tons in sight, of low grade but easy to work. A 10-stamp mill is building, with more in prospect if the result is satisfactory.

At Gold valley a large English company is expending much money in tunneling, etc. Hydraulic mining has begun this spring in the placers here.

A 10-stamp mill is soon to be built at Oro Grande, which camp is considered to have assured a great future.

At Twenty-nine Palms a 5-stamp mill is running, with fifteen stamps soon to be added.

Near Daggett Station, which is the base of supplies for Calico, Death valley, and the



surrounding country, are found immense deposits of specular iron, pronounced by experts the best in the United States. From Daggett to the Colorado river, north of the mountains, is that territory known as "the desert," rich in gold, silver, copper, lead and antimony. In fact it may be said that almost every known variety of mineral is found in this district. Limestone is superabundant. Near the Colorado river are deposits, many miles long, of iron. Garnets are found in some districts. Borax is found in great quantities. Asbestos, gypsum, and niter beds are here. Salt is found, also, at Armagosa. Marble, granite and limestone are in abundance, to be mentioned by districts hereafter. From Victor, forty miles from San Bernardino, on the California Southern, is shipped white marble, the finest for building purposes. Some 1,500 men are employed in the quarries at this point. Granite forms a great industry on the Mohave, where 150 men are constantly quarrying this stone for shipment to Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Negotiations are pending for large quarries of working marble in Holcomb valley.

At Mentone, in Mill creek cañon, eighteen miles from San Bernardino, is quarried a fine brown sandstone, extensively used in building the new hall of records at the county seat, and of which large orders are sent to San Francisco.

Within fourteen miles of San Bernardino there are other large deposits of black, white and variegated marble, which have been examined by Eastern capitalists, who will probably purchase and work them.

But by far the most important development of this industry in the county, is the quarry plant and works on Stover mountain, where the California Marble Company on March 1, 1887, established itself for the exploiting of this element, employing about forty-five workmen, and using the latest improved machinery to the value of many thousands of dollars. There are three quarries, yielding different kinds of marble, one of which is used principally for the

production of lime, to burn which there are on the ground large kilns of the latest patent; these, however, are not running at the time of the present writing, owing to the light demand for lime (March, 1890). The waste rock is converted into crushed marble, and shipped in immense quantities to Los Angeles, San Francisco and the other cities, for street grading. The marble quarries at these works is graded according to its various beautiful colors, as follows: fine white, found in abundant quantities; light variegated, also abundant; dark variegated, plentiful, used for mantel-shelves, table-tops, columns, etc.; light grey or drab, very abundant; crystal white, very plentiful; sea green, in ample quantities, being used for shelves, table, slabs, tiling, etc.; brown, such as is used in jewelry settings, etc., the which is rated as rare, although of late there has been unearthed here a large deposit, in which are found blocks two feet square; light blue, which is also rare; and black, which is here found in abundance, although it is known to exist in only three other quarries in the world, they being in Mexico, in Russia and in Egypt. The California stone carries a trace of silver, and it is deemed superior in luster and in finish to those of Russia or Egypt. The uses of such stone are very numerous, and that from Colton is manufactured into all kinds of face work for building, wainscoting, tiling, mantels, hearthstones, panels, columns, cemetery work, top-slabs for furniture, etc., fonts, altars, imposing stones, vases, etc., etc.

The staircases, columns, paneling and wainscoting to the value of \$30,000, of the new Academy of Sciences in San Francisco will be constructed of the marble from these quarries, where many of the pieces, already completed, are ready for shipment, being of exceptional beauty.

The supply of this valuable stone is practically inexhaustible. Stone mountain being 400 feet high, and of 160 to 200 acres base area. The existence of this marble has been known since the period of American occupation but its working, safe for lime, is of very recent date.

The durability of this marble is one of its strongest features. It is unfading in color, as it contains no iron, its coloration being due entirely to the presence of graphite.

Professor Jackson makes it the least absorbent of stones he has tested. Its crushing strength is 17,095 pounds to the square inch, as compared to about 8,000 pounds strength in ordinary granite, while Quincy granite crushes under something over 11,000 pounds to the square inch.

This deposit is denuded, and is worked from above by drifting, whereas most quarries are worked from below. This advantage is obvious. Some of the slabs cut here are of great size. One section of stone as cut measures 60x18x12 feet.

The quarry is situated at the junction of two trans-continental railways, and its great importance has caused it to be completely encircled by the tracks of both, the Santa Fé and the Southern Pacific, which mutually concede the right of way.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

San Bernardino County was segregated from Los Angeles County, of which it originally formed a part, by an act of the Legislature, passed April 26, 1853; and the earliest history recorded of a concerted systematic effort to establish public schools in the territory comprised in San Bernardino County are of that year. T. I. Herring was the first County Superintendent of common schools, and from the report of the school commissioners signed by him, and bearing date of November 17, 1853, the following is extracted:

#### "REPORT OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS, SAN BERNARDINO, NOVEMBER 17, 1853.

"Theodore Turley, David Seeley, James H. Rollins, School Commissioners, report as follows: Whole number of children between four and eighteen years in districts No. 1 and 2, 263; number of boys, 142; number of girls, 121.

"Amount raised by subscription and paid teachers, \$1,438.

"Names of teachers employed: District No. 1—William Stout, eight months, \$60 per month; William N. Cook (grade No. 2), six months, \$60 per month; Q. S. Sharks, three months, \$76 per month; Sarah Pratt, three months and ten days, \$50 per month. District No. 2—Ellen S. Pratt, four months, \$35 per month; Louis Pratt, assistant (primary school), one month, \$27.50 per month; W. S. Mathes, one month, \$27.50 per month. Number of pupils taught in first and second districts, 206; daily average attendance, 160; amount expended for schools, libraries and apparatus, \$300; amount expended for building or renting and furnishing school-house, \$291.50. Total amount of all expenditures on account of schools, \$2,029.50. The whole of the above was raised by subscription.

"T. I. HERRING,

"County Superintendent of Common Schools."

In the decade following the date of this record the number of children of school age multiplied more than fourfold, the number of census children in 1863, as shown by the record, being 1,072. The following official table, kindly furnished by County Superintendent Brooke, gives the list of county superintendents, number of census children, number of teachers, and the value of school property in San Bernardino County each year since 1867 to the present date:

Year.	Superintendent of Schools.	No. of Census Children.	No. of Teach- ers.	Value of School Property.
1867	W. L. Ragsdale	1322	14	\$ 4,574
1868	W. S. Clark	1363	15	6,610
1869	W. S. Clark	1353	15	7,299
1870	H. C. Brooke	1462	18	8,572
1871	H. C. Brooke	1633	19	11,404
1872	John Brown, Jr.	1583	30	16,534
1873	John Brown, Jr.	1562	21	16,580
1874	Henry Goodcell, Jr.	1825	22	17,405
1875	Henry Goodcell, Jr.	1971	22	21,505
1876	No Incumbent.	2104	27	23,470
1877	Chas. R. Paine	2231	30	27,177
1878	Dr. J. A. Rousseau	2421	34	30,277
1879	Dr. J. A. Rousseau	2430	39	35,293
1880	Dr. J. A. Rousseau	2428	40	39,073
1881	Dr. J. A. Rousseau	2460	43	44,085
1882	Dr. Rousseau and D. B. Stargess	2661	44	45,198
1883	H. C. Brooke	3117	52	58,130
1884	H. C. Brooke	3443	59	71,035
1885	H. C. Brooke	3801	62	124,580
1886	H. C. Brooke	4130	72	146,880
1887	H. C. Brooke	4606	83	147,745
1888	H. C. Brooke	5830	118	354,345
1889	H. C. Brooke	5990	107	453,695

In 1872 the first brick school-house in the county was built on Fourth street, between C

and D streets, in San Bernardino, and dedicated with imposing ceremonies. It is a two-story structure of — rooms, and is still in use for educational purposes. Previous to this the school-houses were either adobe or wooden buildings, with inferior lighting and ventilation and primitive in style of architecture. This was the initiative step in a new era which has provided this county with the finest class of school-houses of all counties in the State. Until the adoption of the new constitution of California in 1880, the public school system of the State was under the supervision of the State Board of Education, and was uniform in the different counties; but with the adoption of the new constitution the control of the school passed from the State Board to the local County Board, and, as shown by the comparative figures in this article, the common schools of San Bernardino County have made rapid strides of progress from that time. The following table shows the condition and progress each ten years for three decades:

	1853.	1863.	1873.	1882.
Census children, 5 to 17 years.	253	1,072	1,562	2,651
Children attending school....	203	342	988	1,914
Average daily attendance....	160	244	669	1,120
Number schools in county...	8	10	21	41
Av'ge number months taught.	6	6	6	8 1-5
Average salary of teachers per month.....	\$53	50	62	60
Cash received from State....	\$1,843	4,928	21,918	
Cash received from county...	\$565	5,992	8,716	
Cash rec'd from all sources....	\$2,029	3,843	13,664	37,619
Total expenditures.....	\$2,029	2,867	10,590	30,402
Value of school property....	\$2,180	16,475	45,198	

HENRY CAMPBELL BROOKE, Superintendent of Schools of San Bernardino County, and one of the most devoted and successful workers in the cause of public-school education on the Pacific coast, was born in Pennsylvania in 1834. His ancestors on both sides emigrated to America and settled in that State in the closing year of the seventeenth century. His maternal grandmother, Mrs. Phillips (Mary Lewis), was intimately acquainted with General George Washington, and often entertained the Father of his Country at the Phillips home near Valley

Forge. The Brookes settled in the mineral regions of Pennsylvania, and were among the first to mine anthracite coal and to discover and demonstrate its value as fuel. His father's family for generations have been and still are heavily interested in coal-mining and iron-manufacturing in the vicinity of Reading. The family are either manufacturers, coal operators or farmers.

The subject of this memoir was educated in the schools of Philadelphia. During the gold-mining excitement at Pike's Peak, in 1859, Mr. Brooke caught the fever and started from his Pennsylvania home for the new El Dorado; but before he reached his destination that bubble of questionable promise had been exploded and the reactionary wave had set in. So by the way of compromise he continued his journey across the plains to California, and he has never regretted the decision that brought him here. He began his school work in this State in the fall of 1860, as a teacher in Humboldt County, under the old Swett law, and from the most reliable information obtainable Professor Brooke received the first certificate issued in the State under that law. In 1867 he came to San Bernardino and for twenty-three years has been a most zealous and efficient worker in the schools of the county. In 1869 he was first elected county superintendent of schools and served two years, 1870-'71. After an interval of ten years spent in active teaching he was again elected county superintendent, in 1882, and has continued to fill the office by successive elections ever since. "Onward to perfection" has been his motto, and for the past eight years his time, mind and energies have been consecrated to the bringing of the public schools of this county up to his ideal standard. The following comparative official figures show the progress of the public schools of the county under Prof. Brooke's administration. In 1882 San Bernardino, of the fifty-two counties in California, ranked No. 25, in number of children of school age; No. 32 in total value of school property and No. 43 in value of school property

in proportion to the number of census children. In 1888 the county ranked No. 9 in number of census children; No. 12 in value of all property; No. 5 in value of school property; No. 1 in value of school property in proportion to the value of all property in the county. This splendid ratio of increase in the value of school property is due in a large degree to the wise method inaugurated years ago by Superintendent Brooke, to raise money for the building of school-houses, namely, the issuing of school bonds in the respective school districts where houses were needed. Having drawn a form of bond submitted to and improved by the highest legal authorities, the question of voting bonds sufficient to cover the cost of the building to be erected is submitted to the voters of the district, and upon receiving the requisite two-thirds vote the bonds are executed and sold, usually by Mr. Brooke himself, thus saving broker's commission. Some fifty-six issues of these bonds have been made in the county, and there has never been one returned for any irregularity, and they have always readily sold at a premium, ranging from six to fourteen per centum, the premium obtained generally being sufficient to seat and furnish the school-houses after they are finished. By this judicious and business-like mode of procedure the value of school property in San Bernardino County has been increased from \$45,198 in 1882 to \$456,693 in 1889, a growth of over tenfold in seven years. During this period the number of census children have increased from 2,661 to 5,990; and the number of teachers from 44 to 118. By the end of the present year every one of the sixty-one school districts in the county will be provided with a comfortable, commodious house, some of them costing as much as \$75,000, modern in style of architecture, and each supplied with the necessary apparatus for the most effective educational work. Professor Brooke's aim has been to furnish all the facilities needed, and to employ the most efficient teachers and then allow them to work in their own way, and through their own individual methods as far as is consistent with

the highest interests of the schools, holding them responsible for results. Thus the teacher is not subjected to any inflexible process of machine cramming, but left free to use his or her own judgment in the use of means to attain the desired end in the school-room work. Successive years of experience have demonstrated the wisdom of treating the teacher as an independent thinking individuality rather than an automaton propelled and controlled by rules as inflexible as the laws of mechanics, with the county superintendent and the board of education as the motive power. The public schools of San Bernardino County compare favorably with those of any other county in California or the Union, and this proud achievement is due in a large measure to the intelligent and unremitting labors of County Superintendent Henry Campbell Brooke.

#### BENCH AND BAR.

The members of the legal fraternity in San Bernardino having formally organized in a bar association on December 4, 1875, that organization was reconstructed October 31, 1887. This reorganization was little more than the adoption of a revised constitution. The first officers of the association were: Byron Waters, President; W. J. Curtis, Vice President; Henry Goodcell, Jr., Secretary. The present officers are: W. J. Curtis, President; F. W. Gregg, Vice President; Henry Goodcell, Jr., Secretary; J. P. Higlet, Treasurer. The first constitution provided for an admission fee of \$5, but as amended, it provides that required funds be raised by assessments. The constitution calls for regular annual meetings, and for special meetings to be held at the call of the president. The present membership is thirty-six, although the attendance is sometimes greater than that figure.

The present superior judges are: John L. Campbell and C. W. C. Rowell. Prior to their inuembency this office was variously filled; Hon. H. C. Rolfe, who grew up to the legal profession in San Bernardino, as an indus-



trious and studious practitioner, held the office; so too, Henry M. Willis, who came, a young lawyer, from San Francisco in 1858, arrived at the position of County Judge and Superior Judge. Hewitt Clark was a bright professional, but drink caused his decadence and death. Samuel G. Campbell, a lawyer from Missouri, was in the early days District Attorney. He was an able man, but a dissipated one, and he died in a sad way. J. S. Sparks was *par excellence* the criminal lawyer at the bar of San Bernardino,—able, eloquent, and almost always successful. Judge Benjamin Hayes, well known in Southern California history, was the first District Judge, presiding over all the southern counties, including Santa Barbara. Judge A. D. Boren, born in Illinois, still a prominent citizen of San Bernardino, whither he came in 1854, was on the bench for fourteen years continuous. He was four times elected County Judge, and presided during the most lawless period of San Bernardino's history.

During this period, the functions of a county officer were often attended with considerable danger, unless the official were allied with or subservient to the gang of roughs in possession. The era of good feeling and peace that had prevailed between the Mormons and their Los Angeles neighbors continued about until the exodus or return to Salt Lake in 1857-'58 of some three-fourths of the Mormon element. At this time there came to the county and the town a very undesirable class of citizens, and disorder and lawlessness became the rule, after these people organized to the extent of possessing themselves, partly by fraud and partly by force, of the offices of sheriff, county clerk, county recorder, etc. To illustrate these conditions, the following narratives will serve as types: One McFeely, who was, by the way, deputy clerk of San Bernardino, went one day to the house of an inoffensive old negro, being intoxicated, and there made such threatening demonstrations that the old black man filed a complaint against him. McFeely was arrested, and taken before Justice J. W. Wilson. Taking

the complaint into his hands, apparently for inspection, he rolled it into compact form, and then, pistol in hand, in the presence of the court, he forced the old darkey to eat the document! Judge Boren had this matter brought before the next grand jury, and an indictment was found against McFeely. At the trial the deputy sheriff packed the jury-box largely with the friends of McFeely, to defend whom were retained all the lawyers in San Bernardino. Judge Russel, the District Attorney, did his whole duty, but he was one against many. In the midst of the trial, the county clerk, coming drunk into the court-room, heard the judge make a law-ruling unfavorable to McFeely, and, drawing his gun, he cried out to his deputy, "Buzz Tarleton, dont you dare to set down any such ——— ruling as that!" The associate judges in great alarm sprang away from the side of the judge, lest a ball designed for him might go wide of the mark and strike them, and there was general confusion in the court-room. The judge ordered court adjourned, and the clerk, finding comfortable quarters in a saloon, was not present at the afternoon session. The honest men on the jury were so impressed by this occurrence, and by the evident determination of the McFeely faction to release him at all hazards, that they actually agreed to a verdict of "not guilty," some of them telling Judge Boren later that he had perjured himself in his duty as a juror to prevent bloodshed and violence in court against the magistrate.

The county court in those earlier days comprised the county judge and two associate judges—justices of the peace.

#### PHYSICIANS.

The first regular medical practitioner in San Bernardino was Dr. Ira Burris, who came in 1852. Soon after arrived Ainsworth and Gentry, whose abilities are questioned by some of the older residents who remember them, and the story of whose feud is elsewhere herein related. Fortunately, the section has always been

exceptionally healthy. In 1870 the medical profession was represented by Drs. J. A. Rouseau, D. Evans, Winchester, Grindley, and Dickey, the latter of whom is still resident here.

The San Bernardino County Medical Society was organized about 1886. It meets the first Tuesday in each quarter. Its president is Dr. W. R. Fox, of Colton; Secretary, Dr. F. M. Price. Its membership is twenty-five to twenty-eight.

There are in the county sixty-four physicians of the allopathic school in active practice, and of the homeopathic, twenty to thirty.

### THE WATER SUPPLY.

In view of the great, the paramount importance, of the water supply in developing the resources of a locality, particularly a section principally devoted to agriculture, it has seemed desirable and necessary to give at rather disproportionate length a circumstantial account of this feature of San Bernardino County. This report comprehends a very detailed and circumstantial description of two great water systems,—that of Bear valley and that of the Gage canal—because these enterprises are not only of incalculable importance and benefit locally, but they are regarded, throughout the State, and even throughout the continent, as representative undertakings and achievements.

#### STREAMS.

The Colorado river, the second in size of those flowing into the Pacific on this coast, forms for some 100 miles the eastern boundary of San Bernardino County. At this section it is narrow, deep, and free from bars or rocks. For much of the distance, the river flows between gravel bluffs 100 to 200 feet high, where there is usually good navigation, owing to the sandy bed and fair channel. The low banks mean impaired facility of navigation. In the Mohave valley the river is generally good; there is a difficult

shoal at the entrance from the Needles, and also four miles above, at the head of the valley, where there are rocky bars and slight rapids. At this section, the depth of the channel is about six feet, it gradually decreasing. The channel is little obstructed by sand-bars. The navigation of this river has of late years assumed more importance, and since the completion of the railway to Fort Yuma, steamers have made regular trips to Fort Mohave, near the boundary line of California and Nevada.

The Santa Ana river, originating at the foot of "Old Grayback" as a small brook, zigzags along a westerly course, constantly augmented by little streams, until it becomes the largest watercourse in the county. From source to debouchure it measures some seventy-five miles. Old San Bernardino, Riverside, Jurupa, Redlands, Rincon, Agua Mansa, Sunnyside and Cram District, besides other settlements in Los Angeles County, are watered by it; and it is almost dry at certain points, during the summer months, owing to its draining by the irrigating ditches.

The Mohave river rises on the north side of the Sierra Nevada, and north of San Bernardino valley. It diverges to the Mohave desert, and runs a northerly course to "The Caves," some 100 miles from San Bernardino, where it disappears. In wet seasons, it is said to overflow and enter Death valley. This stream sinks and rises along its whole course.

Mill creek rises in the mountains near Grayback, and runs for a space parallel with the Santa Ana, into which then, turning to the left, it empties. Much of its water is conveyed by the Mill creek ditch southward along the base of the hills, to irrigate the orchards and grain-fields of Old San Bernardino.

Lytle creek is a small stream, rising in the mountains west of Cajon pass, at the base of Mount Baldy. A portion of its waters is piped down the mountains, for use in hydraulic mining. This stream waters a considerable number of farms and orchards.

City creek comes down upon the plains through a small cañon in the northeastern part

of the valley, and it is of great value in the farming operations of that district.

From the base of the mountains to the center of the valley the land is gradually depressed; the lowlands thus formed give rise to innumerable streams, and swamp lands here formerly covered thousands of acres, a great portion of which has been drained and brought under cultivation. Much more water could be developed, and excellent land obtained, by continuing this system of reclamation.

#### CIENEGAS AND WELLS.

The word *ciénega* is a Spanish term, meaning, swampy or boggy ground. A *ciénega*, in its local use, is applied to a spring and the marshy land about it. The *ciénegas* of the San Bernardino basin are more extensive than any others in the southern country, and they are the chief summer source of supply of the Santa Ana river. The two principal ones, quite near the town of San Bernardino, and covering an area of some 300 acres each, are said to be of recent origin, old settlers recalling the time when their site was comparatively dry. The volume of the stream issuing from them—it is called from its temperature Warm creek—has been slowly increasing of late years, probably from the drainage of the many artesian wells recently bored in the vicinity, and from the drain ditches cut thereabouts. Warm creek is a beautiful, clear stream, carrying over eighty cubic feet per second. At other spots in the valley, springs burst forth after very wet seasons, forming temporary *ciénegas*, which after a few years dry up again, until replenished by another season of excessive rainfall. Opposite Riverside, in the bottom lands of the Santa Ana river, there are other large *ciénegas*, which add twenty-five or thirty cubic feet per second to the volume of the stream; and farther down, in the eighteen miles between Riverside and Bedrock cañon, the river is constantly augmented from similar sources. These streams and springs are so numerous, that it were difficult to segregate their offices; but their volume of water may be ap-

proximately estimated at some twenty cubic feet per second, thus irrigating about 1,800 acres.

#### SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY.

The area of that part of San Bernardino County in which are obtained flowing wells, is only of some thirty square miles, including the sources of Warm creek, and the large *ciénegas*. The following notes are from a report prepared by F. T. Perris, civil engineer of San Bernardino, who says:

"The valley of San Bernardino has peculiar topographical features, a study of which makes apparent the fact that it was once a lake of considerable proportions. On the north is the San Bernardino range of mountains, having an altitude of from 5,000 to 7,000 feet; on the east, a low range of clay hills, having for their summit the divide of the San Gorgonio pass; on the south, a low range of clay and granite hills, and on the west a high mesa, forming the west bank of Lytle Creek.

"The natural gate, outlet, or drainage of the valley is in its southernmost portion, where the Santa Ana river passes between two hills of limestone, or rather what was once apparently one lull, since cut through. At this point the 'bed-rock' is near the surface, forming the valley of San Bernardino into a complete and large catchment basin for the watershed of a very large area of country, the main channel of drainage being the Santa Ana river.

"The soil of the valley, as far as pierced by artesian borings, shows it to be mainly granitic in character, stratified by alternating layers of clay, evidently swept in from the country east and south. Boring to a depth of 150 or 200 feet, frequently pierce a bed of vegetable mold, proving that the valley has been filled up by the gradual erosion of the surrounding hills. This being true, it may be readily believed that the valley of San Bernardino, following a contour line from the level of the bed-rock at the outlet before alluded to, is a lake of water percolating the coarse sands and gravel which un-

derlie it, and from which the artesian supply is invariably derived.

"There are, unquestionably, artesian channels of water passing underground from the mountains to the main drainage channel of the Santa Ana, and conforming in general characteristics to the surface channels. These, composed of sand and gravel, probably underlie clay, and pass over cemented sand and gravel at a certain elevation around the margin of the valley, and furnish the 'head' to our wells. This theory is borne out by the facts presented in *digging* wells in certain localities. These artesian channels are believed to be as numerous as the surface streams which debouche into the valley, and all have an apex or point of concentration at the southwest corner of the valley, where our strongest wells exist, and ciénegas and springs most abound. \* \* \*

"Artesian wells are bored rather for domestic use and small garden irrigation than for general agricultural purposes. The two-inch wells, therefore, prevail on account of their economy in cost. The larger sizes do not afford a discharge commensurate with their largely increased cost. This fact has seemed somewhat puzzling. I think it is due, however, to lack of head, as the increase in the weight of the column of water in the pipe retards the flow. This has given rise to the belief that a two-inch well affords as much water as one of three or four inches in diameter.

"Those best informed estimate the number at 400 to 425: in diameter from two to eight inches, the greater number being but two inches in diameter. A list of fifty-six wells bored by one firm shows the shallowest wells to be eighty feet, and the deepest 380, the average being about 160 feet. The most northerly well of the valley is 262 feet in depth. The most southerly well is ninety-nine feet deep, and is the finest flowing stream in the valley. The most easterly well but one is 235 feet deep.

"The deepest and most easterly well in the valley is that of Judge Willis, of Old San Ber-

nardino. This has a depth of 410 feet, and a diameter of seven inches. Vegetable matter, consisting of decayed tule roots and pine wood, was brought up from the last sixty feet. Small fish (suckers), two to four inches in length, resembling those found in the mountain streams, were occasionally ejected from this well. The well afforded a fine flowing stream, but was afterwards spoiled through the efforts of the well-borer to perforate the pipe at 350 feet and secure the first stream."

In the abundance of the water supply, the valley of San Bernardino surpasses any other in Southern California. It is estimated that from some 450 artesian wells in the valley there is an aggregate discharge of twenty-five cubic feet of water per second, or 16,153,600 gallons of water every day.

The foregoing observations are based on conditions existing a number of years since. The number of artesian wells is very greatly increased, and they penetrate to a much greater depth than the older wells, some of them being over 600 feet deep.

Good surface water is obtained at a depth of from fifteen to 150 feet, according to the locality.

#### DITCHES AND DAMS.

The Mill creek ditch, on the eastern side of the valley, was constructed in 1820 by the Jesuit fathers, who founded the mission San Bernardino. This ditch, following a natural depression in the valley, so closely resembles a mountain stream that a question arose some years since as to whether it really was an artificial channel or the natural outlet of Mill creek. The question was decided by the courts, on competent testimony. The direct and plainly marked channel of the creek, joining the Santa Ana river several miles above the old mission, proved conclusively that the stream did not naturally seek its present outlet. The waters of this ditch are controlled by eighteen individual farmers holding first rights to its use.

The principal ditch from Lytle creek is taken out on the west side near the cañon mouth,



and for some miles follows the plateau, where a portion of its water is diverted for irrigation. It then is carried across the rocky channel to the town of San Bernardino. This ditch has numerous branches, owned by independent associations of irrigators. The periodical rotation varies upon each of its branches.

As the Santa Ana river emerges from its rock-bound cañon into the valley, its waters are diverted into two ditches, the North Fork ditch, on the right bank, and the South Fork ditch, on the opposite side. Both these were constructed in 1858 or 1859, although a new ditch was made in 1878 for the South Fork, on higher ground than the old, which still continued in use. The North and the South Fork are similar in character, and each is about eight miles long.

The Bear valley dam is located at the outlet of Bear valley into Bear creek, which empties into the Santa Ana river about five miles below. The natural conformation of the land makes this the most favorable situation that could have been selected. The valley is surrounded by mountains, and has no other outlet than this, which here is very narrow, with precipitous rocky sides. Into the solid rocks of this gorge the dam is abutted, being built on a curve, arching inwards, forming the arc of a circle, with a diameter of 345 feet. It conforms to the mountain slope on either side. Its top length is 300 feet from the abutments; it is sixty feet high from the bedrock of the creek, at its deepest portion. From a base width of twenty feet, it slopes to three feet wide at the top. Its average co-efficient of safety is twenty-five, and it could resist twenty times the present pressure. This dam is built of vast granite blocks, laid in Portland cement (of which 1,600 barrels were consumed in the structure), the interstices being filled with beton. The lake formed by this dam is said to be the largest artificial body of water in the world. It extends five miles back into Bear valley, with an average width of nearly a mile, and a depth of twelve feet, and it contains the enormous amount of 8,000,000,000

gallons. To supply this, the valley furnishes over sixty square miles of drainage area, on which falls three times the amount of water received by the lower valleys. The quantity of water now held in reserve is sufficient to irrigate 50,000 acres of land, and to supply a population of 500,000 with water for domestic purposes. This dam is 6,400 feet above sea level.

For the satisfaction of readers who desire more technical details, here follows a circumstantial account of

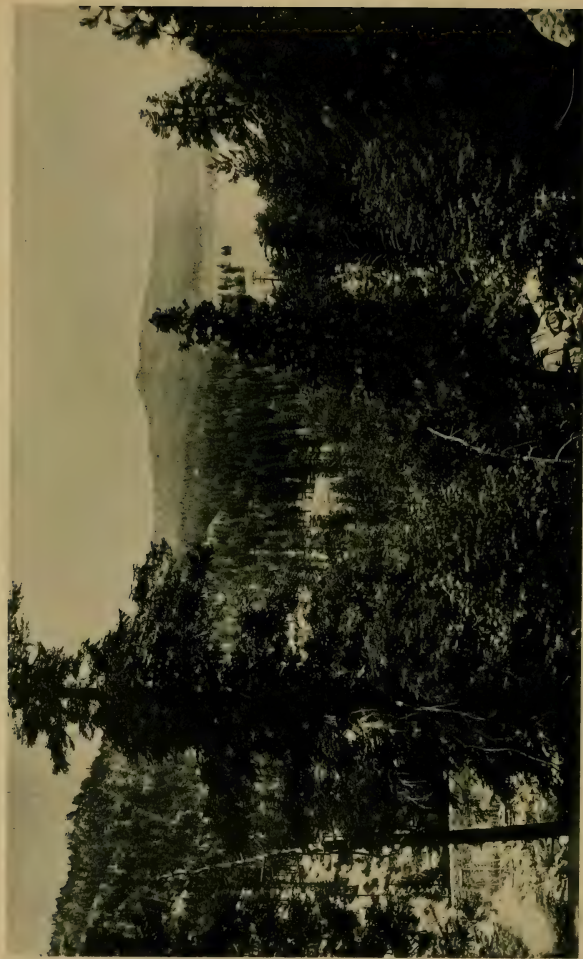
#### THE BEAR VALLEY WATER SYSTEM,

taken entire from "Irrigation in California (Southern)," by William Hamilton Hall, State Engineer.

*Bear Valley and Bear Creek.*—Immediately north of the San Bernardino peak and Grayback mountain, extending in an easterly and westerly direction, at an elevation from 4,500 to 5,000 feet, lies the valley of the upper Santa Ana river. Overlooking this, and bordering it on the north is a long rugged mountain ridge, whose crest line holds 7,200 to 7,700 feet of altitude, and which I shall call the central ridge. Next north of this, with its axis in the same direction and about four and one-half miles from the main mountains on the south, we find Bear valley, a remarkably large and flat mountain basin, about 6,200 to 6,300 feet above the sea, and twenty-one miles in a straight line from San Bernardino.

*Storage Reservoir.*—This valley has the appearance of once having held a lake whose waters, at an elevation of 125 feet above its bottom, overflowed at the east end into the head of a cañon which leads away into the Colorado desert. Now, however, we find a deep and narrow rock-bound gorge leading out of its other extremity, and, cutting southerly around the west end of the Central mountain ridge, before mentioned, joining the cañon of the Santa Ana river about ten miles above its outlet into San Bernardino valley. This gorge holds Bear creek, at whose point of departure from the valley a





VIEW OF BEAR VALLEY RESERVOIR AND DAM.—San Bernardino County, Cal.

(Altitude, over 6,000 Feet above Sea Level.)

dam has been built, whereby the basin has been made, or remade, a lake. The bottom plain of the valley is twelve miles long, and varies between a few hundred yards and a mile in width. Its lower end was narrow and rock-bound; then, a couple of miles or more above the dam site, it opened out into a couple of beautiful meadows, whose level plains, 700 to 800 acres in area, were thirty to forty-five feet above the outlet; and at the upper end of the valley is another such flat, covering about 800 acres, and twenty to thirty feet still higher. At sixty feet of elevation above the base of the dam a water-plane would reach 5.9 miles up the valley, and have an average width of 0.6 of a mile, covering 2,252 acres in area. At 120 feet of elevation the length would be 11.5 miles, the mean width 1.1 miles, and the area submerged 7,850 acres.

*Water-shed and Precipitation.*—The watershed tributary to the valley is forty to forty-five square miles in area. On the south lies the Central ridge already described, and heavily timbered on its slope toward Bear valley. North and west is a well timbered but not abrupt mountain 1,000 to 1,500 feet above the valley. Northeast are rolling hills—500 to 700 feet above the valley, and sparsely timbered; while the east end is closed in from the desert slope by a comparatively barren range of hills, whose altitude ranges from 200 to 500 feet above the valley. The rock of the country is, for the most part, granite, of which huge boulders and massive ledges crop out around the slope, particularly near the western end. Limestone is found near the eastern end, and some good lime has been burned there. Although the country is much broken and shattered in its rock formation, there is a good layer of soil over most of it, and the bottom of the valley itself is well clothed in this respect, as attested by the rich meadows which ordinarily remain moist and green the year round—receiving little streams from the wooded hillsides, and having some springs along their margins. It was feared in some quarters that the reservoir would not hold water—that it would escape in enormous quan-

ties through the rock rifts and seams. But this fear has proven groundless. Bear valley is in the midst of the heaviest down-pour belt in Southern California. The clouds collect and bank up against the high peaks of San Bernardino and Grayback, and spread over into the Bear valley water-shed. Holding so great an altitude, its precipitation is largely received in the form of snow, which, in the wooded and shaded portion of its sides, lies for several months.

*Bear Valley Dam.*—The dam is at the extreme western end of the valley, at the head of the narrow, rock-bound gorge, which drops rapidly away. Founded on granite, where the channel was sixty to seventy-five feet wide and abutting against granitic mountain sides, at the top line it is about 300 feet in length, in the form of an arch, having a radius of 335 feet; and it is 64 feet in height from extreme base to top of coping. In cross-section it is remarkable. The top is but 3 to 3.2 feet wide; the lower face vertical for 48 feet and the upper face battered so that 48 feet down the structure is 8.5 feet thick. At this plane there is an offset up and down stream—the dam increases in thickness to twelve or fifteen feet—and thence has a slight batter on both sides, so that at the extreme foundation it has a thickness of twenty feet. This structure is of granite, rough-ashlar masonry on both faces, and broken-coursed rubble in the interior, all laid in a cement mortar and grouting. The square stones show dimensions ranging from three to five feet in length, one and one-half to two and one-half feet in width, and one to two feet in thickness, with others, of course, smaller. Its total volume is about 3,300 or 3,400 cubic yards. At the time construction commenced, in the fall of 1883, there was no water running out of the valley, and little was encountered in sinking three or four feet for the dam foundation, so that small difficulty was had in this work. That season the wall was brought up to the level of the bench, sixteen feet above the foundation plane, for half of its length. It was desired to make



some show of impounding water the first year, and to test the water-producing capacity of the shed; so a temporary earthen dam was put across the valley just below the wide marshes, about two miles above the main dam site. This embankment was five to six feet high, and was calculated to bank water over 500 to 600 acres, to an average depth of three or four feet. The move was quite a fortunate one, for the water thus held back during the winter of 1883-'84 furnished a supply, which being gradually let out of this temporary reservoir, during the summer, enabled the constructors to keep a lake surface of sufficient depth and extent behind the new wall to afford, by means of flat-boats, an economical way of transporting stone from the quarries. The rock was quarried from the outcropping masses of granite along the edge of the valley, and near the level of the proposed lake, from 100 yards to three-quarters of a mile above the dam site. That for the first season's work was obtained near at hand and delivered on sleds, but that for the second season's work, comprising the great mass of the dam, was transported on flats and put into the work by means of derricks on large rafts floated close against the upper face of the dam.

At the north end the dam foundation was cut into the loose, sloping mountain-side, to a bed-rock base. The south end abuts against a massive, nearly perpendicular ledge, or point, of granite standing near 100 feet out into the cañon. This point in reality forms a part of the dam. Over it a flood escape-way has been cut twenty feet in width, and with a plane 8.5 feet below the level of the extreme crest of the dam coping. Through the bed-rock immediately below the foundation plane, about one-third of the length of the structure from the southern end, about 9.5 feet above its extreme base plane, is a cutting which forms a culvert 3 x 3.5 feet in aperture, opening out below into a masonry pool, from which it was expected to measure the water over a weir. This culvert gradually becomes narrower towards the upper end. On the upper face of the structure the culvert is

closed with masonry, to a gate-opening of twenty by twenty-four inches, over which is an iron sliding-gate, on brass bearings, worked by a screw at the top of an iron rod, which extends up through the water, in a six-inch lap-welded pipe serving as a guide, to a wooden platform, built out from the coping of the dam. Subsequently this culvert opening was lined over a movable mould with concrete, so that the opening is 2 x 3 feet, with an arched top. There is no gate tower; no provision for drawing water at less pressure; no safe-guard or regulator on the one outlet provided other than the one gate. In the matter of abutment, the dam for about twenty to thirty feet at each side is gradually made thicker, so that it rests against the rock of the country at 1.5 to 2.2 its normal thickness. The coping stones are three feet long, generally one and one half feet thick, and two to two and one-half feet wide, resting lengthwise across the top of the structure. The finish work and copingstones have not been put on for the full length, so that for more than half the length the top is three to four feet below the intended plane of completion. The first year after construction, with the water-plane at forty to forty-five feet, there was a little leakage at the south end, near or under the base, which, it is claimed, came through rifts in the granite point, against which the structure there rests; and there was a remarkably free sweating and efflorescence of lime on the lower face over the whole structure, nearly up to the water-line. It is understood that the sweating phenomenon has now to a great extent ceased. There has been some expansive movement to the structure—attested by the reported fact that the cope stones which do not extend all the way across show a separation at some of the points, to be accounted for only as the result of expansion and subsequent contraction. Otherwise the structure appears to rest just as placed, and thus far serves its purpose; the water having been for a time within a foot of the finished part of its top, and having constantly stood well up on it for a considerable period, as hereinafter written.

The company, desirous of securing greater reservoir capacity, has in contemplation an enlargement of this work. It is proposed to provide for storage to the 100-foot plane above the present foundation.

*Reservoir Space and Water-Supply.*—This reservoir site was surveyed preliminarily by the State Engineering Department in 1880, and it was reported that a dam forty-five feet in height would impound water over an area of about 1,500 acres, to a volume of about 650,000,000 cubic feet, and that a dam sixty feet in height would create a reservoir space about 2,300 acres in area, and about 1,850,000,000 cubic feet in volume. The dam subsequently built is not exactly at the location where the section of 1880 was made, so that the figures of the later and more detailed survey made by the Bear valley company do not tally precisely with those of the preliminary reconnoissance; but they are close enough to prove substantially correct.

*Cost of the Work.*—The dam cost about \$68,000, which, together with expense attending the management, and collateral costs during its construction, brought the total to about \$75,000. There were upwards of 1,600 barrels of cement used, all of which had to be hauled by wagon from San Bernardino, over seventy miles of rough and heavy road, away round the mountains and up the desert face of the chain to Holcomb valley, itself not over 21 miles from San Bernardino in an air-line. This transportation cost over \$10 per barrel, and the cement in all cost over \$20,000. This circumstance of heavy transportation and inaccessibility of location made all rates high, and the cost excessive for its bulk. Under these circumstances, it seems that another kind of dam might have been constructed to advantage.

*District and Works.*—The waters of Bear valley reservoir being liberated come down Bear creek and Santa Ana river. The character of the river channel is such, and loss in it so very great after leaving the cañon, that it is desirable to take waters out of it at as high a

point as possible. The Bear valley company found the North Fork and South Fork ditches in possession of the point of advantage—the highest place at which diversion could be effected, without extraordinary expense and cost for works, which would have to be located on rough cañon and mountain sides. After long and wearisome negotiations, agreements have been effected under which the Bear valley company has secured right of way for its waters out from this point, and through the North and South Fork ditches.

*The Bear Valley Canal and Structures.*—The work as it now is may be described as follows: commencing at the "divide," the waters flow down a natural channel-way through boulders and gravels for somewhat less than half a mile; thence they are led partly in a natural channel and partly in artificial cuttings, still through the same river-wash about a quarter of a mile farther, to a place that may be called the southern face of the cañon mouth. Here they are taken into a flume forty-eight inches wide and thirty-two inches deep, and carried around the base of the southern bluff for a distance of 2,600 feet, gradually coming out upon the first bench-land south of the river. Thence the canal is constructed across three flat points of bench-land, crossing in its route two deep arroyos or barrancas, a distance of 2,650 feet to the great barranca known as Mill creek wash. This work is in the form of a paved and cemented canal, two feet wide on the bottom, five feet wide on top, and three and one-half to four and one-half feet deep. The paving and masonry walls were put in by line, in mortar and cemented over the whole surface. It was constructed in the spring of 1885. Its grades are eight inches and twenty inches in the 100 feet, and its capacity is placed at 3,000 inches. The flumes across the two arroyos mentioned are 360 feet and 290 feet long respectively, and are mainly supported on trestles, but with a truss-bridge support over main channel-way, forty-five and twenty-nine feet high, respectively, about the central part of each. Across Mill creek wash is a flume forty-eight

inches wide, twenty-four inches deep, and 240 feet long, supported on trestles. This is a work of the old Sunnyside or South Fork Ditch Association, and was constructed about 1878. It is now in a dilapidated condition, and is to be replaced. From Mill creek wash for one and one-half miles in a southwesterly direction, the work follows in quite a direct line, and over the route of the old South Fork or Sunnyside canal. As originally constructed, this was simply an excavated ditch, following the uneven grades of the ground's surface, with a cobble and gravel bed, three and one-half feet wide on the bottom, five feet on top, and two feet deep. During the past spring the Bear Valley Company reconstructed 3,295 feet of this ditch, making it a paved and cemented ditch two and one-half feet wide at the bottom, five feet wide on top, and three and one-half deep. At about a quarter of a mile above the lower end of this section is what is known as the Sunnyside "divide," where the waters of the Sunnyside canal are turned into the old channel, which takes them westerly into the Lugonia district. At the lower end of this division of the Bear valley work, the T. & B. ditch joins it, having come around on a lower-grade line, west of the Bear valley course. Thence the Bear valley canal follows on nearly the old alignment of Redlands ditch, which was first constructed in 1881, almost on a due south-west course, to and across the Mill creek zanja. As built, this was nearly a straight piece of ditch, and was roughly paved and partly cemented; was about two and one-half feet wide on the bottom, two feet deep and five feet on top, being very irregular, however, in form as well as in grade. Of this old work, during the past spring about 500 feet were reconstructed, set deeper in the ground, repaved and cemented. \* \* \* This work thus far has stood well, there having been no cracks or checks in it. It cost about \$2 per linear foot for the masonry works complete.

Across Mill creek zanja there is a flume 430 feet in length, three feet wide, two and one-half feet deep, on a grade of 0.3 in 100, all of red-

wood and well constructed. This brings us into the fifth division of the work, which extends from Mill creek zanja to the Yucaipa reservoir of the Redlands Water Company. Following the general line of the old Redlands canal, as constructed in 1881-'82, the new work here is gradually getting back upon the comparatively high bench-lands and nearing the foothills of the Southern range. As originally constructed, the old canal was about 10,000 feet long through this division. It was very crooked, and of irregular grade and cross-section, but generally two and one-half feet on the bottom, four to five feet on the top, and two feet deep. During the spring of 1888 the Bear Valley Water Company reconstructed this ditch for a total length of 3,800 feet of paved and cemented work and 600 feet of fluming. This new work commenced about 2,500 feet from the head of the division, and from being straight in alignment has shortened the channel about 900 feet.

*Distribution Works.*—The Yucaipa distributing reservoir is at the end of this section, and into the waters of the canal are led, and taken thence, as described under another heading, into the pipe distributing system of the settlement of Redlands. Across the arroyo, in which is the dam for the reservoir, and just below the dam, the Bear valley waters are led in a twenty-two-inch wrought iron, riveted, pressure-pipe, 1,225 feet in length, with a maximum head of pressure of fifty feet, and a hydraulic gradient of one foot in 100. Thence flowing still westerly, around the extreme upper edge of the mesa, and sometimes on the steeper hillsides, the waters are led in a thirty-inch cement pipe laid in a trench and covered. The length is 2,375 feet, and grade 0.3 in 100. This is the end, for the present, of the Bear valley main work on the south side of the river, and here is placed a concrete chamber into which the waters are received, and from which they are apportioned out over weirs to four pipe lines. Of these, one supplies a portion of the Redlands colony water; another furnishes West Redlands and Terracina; the third extends to Gladista

and the Drew tract; and the fourth skirts the valley and crosses San Timoteo creek to Mound City.

*Possibilities of the Project.*—The Bear Valley Company's reservoir site and water supply and its command of advantageous lines of delivery for its waters, constitutes the basis of a property which could be made of inestimable benefit to a great area of rich and fruitful lands, favorably situated in one of the most important irrigation regions of the State. Putting out of view the works by which the purpose has been or is sought to be accomplished, and concerning which this report only states facts without comment, the work is one of importance to the irrigation interests of the State. Fully and properly accomplished, this conservatism of water might be made not only to greatly extend irrigation in San Bernardino County, but to save the irrigation interest from disaster in years of drought which are sure to come.

*History of the Work and Organization.*—During the summer of 1880 a topographical survey was made of Big Bear Valley, as a reservoir site, under the direction of the State Engineer, for the State, and it was reported upon as one of the best locations for the purpose found in Southern California. In May, 1883, it was visited by F. E. Brown, a young civil engineer, in company with Hiram Barton, who was familiar with the San Bernardino mountains. Brown had heard of the survey and report on the reservoir site, and Barton had seen the place. Both had become impressed with the advisability of storing the flood waters of the Santa Ana river from experience in irrigation and water development works, in the neighborhood of Redlands and Old San Bernardino. Returning to San Bernardino, a company was formed. This organization was at first in the nature of a partnership, in which there were thirty-six parts or shares. A purchase was made from Los Angeles owners of 3,800 acres of the land, and 700 were obtained from the Southern Pacific Railway Company, and from the Government, which all cost in round numbers about \$25,000 to \$30,000,

and which embraced all of the reservoir site desired, and part of the water-shed. Work was begun on the dam on September 27, 1883, and continued until November 17, when the winter's near approach compelled its stopping for the season, and the retreat of the force to the lower valleys. An excavation for the foundation was made, and about 250 cubic feet of masonry were put in place during this short season. On July 3, 1884, work was resumed and pushed forward during that summer until about the last of November, when the dam, so far as projected, was completed, except a part of the coping and flood escape-way.

*Organization.*—The Bear Valley Land and Water Company was incorporated in September, 1883, with a capital stock of \$330,000, divided into 3,600 shares of \$100 par value each, of which the whole amount was taken by eleven local subscribers, in lots ranging from fifty to 1,000 shares each. The principal place of business was named at San Bernardino, and term of incorporation fixed at fifty years. At once \$30,000 were paid up, and to this time, July, 1888, \$180,000 have been paid in by the stockholders, in the way of original payment and subsequent assessments. Each share of stock was intended to represent one inch of water flowing throughout the irrigating season of six months. The price of this stock gradually increased. In the spring of 1884 it had cost the holders \$4.50 per share; and was selling at \$25 per share; and in the summer of 1877, it had cost the holders \$45 per share, and was selling at \$225 to \$255 per share. In addition to stock certificates, the company has issued water certificates to its stockholders, which are transferable independent of the stock shares, and which are in the nature of water-rights in the Bear valley water supply.

*The North and South Fork Companies' Combination.*—Under agreements made with the North Fork Water Company, and others owning interest in the North Fork canal, and with the owners of the South Fork water-right and ditches, the Bear valley has secured right



of way for its waters through these canals, and has thereby secured an outlet for them on each side of the river,—around the margins of the valley,—so as to command the whole region which may naturally look to these waters for irrigation.

*Bear Valley Branch Works.*—From the end of the Bear valley main four pipe lines extend. These may be briefly described as follows:—*Gladista and Drew Line.* This main distributary is a twelve-inch cement pipe, extending down the mesa through Redlands; and thence diagonally in a northwest direction across the plain, a total distance of about three miles, to the Gladista tract, which is west of Lugonia; and thence ten-inch and eight-inch cement piping is laid westerly through this tract to Drew tract, which is next north of Old San Bernardino.

*Mound City Main.*—From the end of the Bear valley south side main conduit, a wrought iron riveted pipe, thirteen inches in diameter, is carried across the West Redlands settlement; thence across San Timoteo cañon, and out on the bench lands, still westerly to Mound City, a total distance of five and one half to six miles.

*East Redland's Water Company District and Work.*—A tract of 450 acres in area, lying adjacent to the northeast end of the Redlands settlement, on the same bit of mesa, and commanded by the old Redlands ditch, now the Bear valley canal, is known as East Redlands. It is a colony settlement very much on the plan of Redlands, and its irrigations are effected through works owned and controlled by the East Redlands Water Company. These works are mere distributaries of waters from the Bear valley canal, and consist of three-fourths mile of twelve-inch, one and one-half miles of eight inch, four miles of six-inch, and three miles of five-inch cement concrete pipe, laid and arranged on the same general plan as those of the Redlands system. The total expenditure on works has been about \$10,000.

*Operation and Maintenance.*—The promoters of this enterprise owned the land, and had Bear valley water certificates as water

rights for use thereon. They organized the East Redlands Water Company, and placed in it 1,000 certificates, which call for one-seventh of an inch of water each from the Bear valley supply, taking the stock of the company in return. In selling the lands they transferred one share of the stock with each acre. The works are in charge of a *zanjero*, and are operated upon the same principle as those of Redlands.

*Water-Supply and Use.*—The water-supply is represented by that of Bear valley, in the proportion of certificates held. There are at the present time 150 acres under cultivation, chiefly in citrus fruits and raisin grapes, owned and irrigated by about twenty irrigators.

*History—Organization.*—The East Redlands Water Company was incorporated in September, 1886, with a capital stock of \$100,000, divided into 1,000 shares. Its purpose is to supply water to stockholders only.

*West Redlands Water Company—District and Work.*—Lying immediately west of the southeast end of Redlands colony lands is a tract of 1,000 acres of similar red mesa formation, which has been placed in the West Redlands colony enterprise. The West Redlands Water Company is organized for its irrigation service. The works, taking their supply from the Bear valley canal, consist of about two miles of fourteen-inch, one mile of twelve-inch, one and one-half miles of eight-inch, five miles of six-inch, and four miles of five-inch concrete cement pipe, laid and planned on the same principle as those of the original Redlands. The cost thus far has been about \$15,000.

*Operation and Maintenance.*—This is an exactly similar organization to that of East Redlands, with similar water rights and same relation between the company and its stockholders as water customers, and it is maintained and operated in the same way. Each share of stock represents the right to the water due one Bear valley certificate, and the right to have it delivered through the pipe system of the company, and there is a share conveyed with each acre of the land sold. Distribution is in charge

of a *zanjero*, and is made upon orders received from the irrigators, and arranged in rotation by the water master.

*Water-Supply and Use.*—As explained above, the lands have a Bear valley water right of one-seventh of an inch to each acre. There are about 150 acres irrigated by about fifty irrigators, this being the first year of cultivation.

*History—Organization.*—The West Redlands Water Company was incorporated in April, 1887, to supply water to its stockholders, with a capital stock of \$100,000, divided in 1,000 shares.

The new dam to be constructed for Bear valley reservoir will store water sufficient to irrigate 150,000 acres, and a new system of reservoirs recently surveyed just north of the mountains will, when constructed, furnish water for 50,000 acres more.

A considerable tract of land on the San Bernardino portion of the San Jacinto plain has been purchased by parties interested in the Bear valley system, who design to convey thither the waters from this storage system. The main conduit to be constructed for this purpose must be some forty miles in length, carrying 300 cubic feet of water per second. The territory to be watered by this extension will cover some 75,000 acres or upwards.

#### THE GAGE CANAL SYSTEM.

The following account of the Gage Canal System is taken entirely from the work of William Hamilton Hall, State Engineer, on "Irrigation in California (Southern):"

*"History of Enterprise, and Water-Right.*—The success achieved in irrigation of the mesa plain south of the Santa Ana river by the Riverside canals, and the high values attained by the lands there planted to the orange and the vine, for which the soil and climate proved specially suitable, stimulated desire to furnish water to that portion of the mesa lying above the reach of the highest of these canals, where the soil was equally fertile, but barren for lack of irrigation. \* \* \* Surveys were made

by the State Engineer in 1880 to determine the feasibility of irrigating this plain, and a canal line was run in substantially the position now occupied by the Gage canal out on the mesa. The plan then in view was the forming of a reservoir in Bear valley (since carried out by private enterprise), and the construction of a canal from the mouth of Santa Ana cañon, skirting the valley on the south and east to Mill creek, crossing the Mill creek ditch, continuing above the valley to the south of the present Lugonia, Redlands and Mound City tract, and thence extending to the Riverside plain. In connection with this system a reservoir was planned for the main Yucaipa valley, and one or two others in the vicinity, to serve as feeders and regulators of the canal. A large reservoir was also to be made in the Tequisquite arroyo above Riverside, into which the canal was to discharge. Parts of this comprehensive system have since been carried out by private parties, but independently of their connection with the whole, the Gage canal in its course around the bluffs and out on the mesa being substantially one of the links.

*"Organization.*—\* \* \* This enterprise has been carried forward purely as a business operation by one person—Mr. Matthew Gage, of Riverside. His capital was small. He obtained a bond on the water-bearing and riparian rights; outlined the project; secured several small, old ditch water-rights, and an advantageous agreement with owners of another old ditch right; and then negotiated a bonus for irrigating water rights with owners of dry lands out on the mesa. He contracted a number of irrigating water-rights at rates ranging to \$100 or more per acre of land to be irrigated, and obtained agreements that held the lands as security for their acceptance and payment. Virtually, on this foundation, which represented so much cash, or very valuable lands should the works prove successful, he borrowed the money to carry it through to a point where it made a good showing as a work. Just then came a boom in water and land matters. Water-

rights generally were in demand. Those in the Gage canal sold at high figures. Land secured by bond or contract from the promoter jumped from tens to hundreds of dollars in market value. And so the financial strength of the enterprise was sufficiently assured to carry the works to completion.

*"Water Rights and Claims.*—The Gage canal depends for water supply upon several sources and claims of right. There is (1) the Old Hunt & Cooley right of diversion from the river; (2) the Wells & Long claim also from the river; (3) the Parish or Caric claim to water rising on bottom lands north of the river and above the head of the ditch; and in addition to these (4) the water obtained and to be obtained by boring artesian wells.

"The Hunt & Cooley ditch was one of the oldest diversions on the middle part of the Santa Ana through its course in its basin. It diverted water at about the point now occupied by the Gage canal, and carried it on to the lands south of the river and considerably below the present grade line of the Gage ditch. Owning artesian lands at a lower elevation that would supply their ditch, the managers of the Gage enterprise made an arrangement with the owners of the Hunt & Cooley ditch whereby they would supply these latter with artesian water equivalent to the agreed capacity of the Hunt & Cooley ditch, and in return they secured the right of diverting into their canal the amount of water claimed from the river for the Hunt & Cooley ditch. Then, to make good their contract with the Hunt and Cooley irrigators, the gage management bored a number of artesian wells, and, securing enough water in this way for these lower irrigators, were themselves enabled to carry water under the Hunt & Cooley claim out of the river and through their new canal to the higher mesa. \* \* \* The Wells & Long claim from the river is based upon the construction of a ditch out upon the north side, and use of water previous to 1884. The floods of that year swept the head of this ditch away, and it has not

since been used. The spring ditch, known also as the Parish or Caric ditch, rises upon lands owned by the Gage canal management, and rights which had been established to the use of its waters by other parties on the northern banks of the river having been bought out, the Gage management is entitled to its full flow. \* \* \*

*"Water Supply and Use.*—**SOURCES AND CLAIMS.**—Near the upper limit of the artesian basin, the Gage canal has about 600 acres of river-bottom lands lying in a belt a little less than two miles in length, and with a maximum width of little over half a mile, at and above the head of its canal and at points wherein the first four groups of wells have been sunk. It is claimed by the engineer and the manager of the enterprise that the results of these borings has shown a capacity on the part of these lands to yield an artesian flow of at least twenty miner's inches for each acre of ground, and that one well to each acre will develop such supply. Upon this assumption, it is estimated by those in charge of the work that a flow of 12,000 miner's inches could, if required, be obtained by boring the necessary number of wells, namely, one to each acre; and thus, it is asserted that water may be obtained from this source alone, up to the capacity of the canal, and sufficient to supply, at the rate of an inch to five acres, all of the lands of the mesa which the canal controls. Thus far the wells already bored have generally been kept capped, there having been sufficient water in the river to supply the demand for delivery to the customers of the canal. The work of boring additional artesian wells on this tract is being actively pushed, the larger size, ten-inch, having been adopted. It is the intention to keep this work going uninterruptedly until, as is hoped, 2,000 miner's inches are made available from this source. \* \* \* On the wells already bored, the average of the first sixteen is forty-seven and seven-tenths miner's inches per well, that of the total twenty-nine wells is thirty-three miner's inches per well. \* \* \*

*"Irrigation:*—Barely sufficient water is

allowed to flow down the canal to supply present needs. It is believed by its managers that the entire area commanded by it will rapidly come under cultivation, and the works thereafter be taxed to their utmost capacity. In the present year (1888) there will be 1,106 acres irrigated; of which 613 are in oranges, 216 in vines, sixty-two in alfalfa, fifteen in summer crops, and 200 acres are in town and residence lots cultivated as gardens.

*“District and Work.”*—This work, the longest and one of the largest artificial water-courses in San Bernardino County, has for its object the watering of nearly all the Riverside mesa plain lying above the reach of the Riverside canals. Although not depending in the main upon the Santa Ana river for its waters, its commencement is in the nature of a diversion from that stream, at a point four miles above the mouth of Warm creek, and nine to nine and one-half miles below the cañon opening. Taking its departure from the left bank of the river, it swings rapidly to the south, away from the stream, over a gently sloping plain for about two miles in length; then skirts along a steep, sloping benchland westerly for about one mile; then clings to the face, and tunnels through the points of a precipitous bluff for nearly two miles farther westward, where, turning sharply to the south, it passes by a long tunnel through the upper edge of the mesa, out upon that sloping plain itself, and then follows it, generally as a ditch in excavation, encountering no serious obstruction save one rocky point of mountain which is passed by means of a tunnel.

*“Canal and Structures.”*—The length of the work over all, from head-gate to Tequisquite Arroyo, is 11.91 miles; thence to the terminus, 8.22 miles, making the total length 20.13 miles, which is 2.3 miles longer than a straight line drawn between its terminal points, in a general direction nearly northeast and southwest. It commands for irrigation almost the whole of the mesa above the Riverside upper canal, comprising some 12,000 acres, and extending in a belt from one-half to two and one-half miles in

width, and about thirteen and a half miles in length. Of the area below the canal on the plain, about 420 acres is hill-land not commanded by the grade line. For the first 2,000 feet the work of the canal excavation was in sand or sandy loam; thence for about 13,000 feet, through an “alluvial adobe,” merging into a gray clay or heavy soil, which gradually changed as the bluff was approached, to a friable, marly earth, underlaid in some places by soft sandstone, and in others by a disintegrating soft granite, and overlaid by a thin layer of heavy red soil, except in the cross-washes, where sand beds were encountered. Coming out upon the mesa, the construction was in ordinary heavy red mesa soil, growing lighter and more sandy toward the lower end of the work, with the exception of a 700-foot tunnel through hard granite at the point of a mountain heretofore referred to. The cross-sectional dimensions of the open canal are as follows: the depth throughout, four feet; side slopes, one to one; bottom width, for 14,000 feet, eight feet; for 41,812 feet, six feet; and for the lower 40,647 feet, five feet. It is, for the most part, excavated to a depth of three feet below the natural surface on the lower side, the top foot of water-way being supported by the embankment. \* \* \* There are four heavy fills in the work, which average about 6,000 cubic yards each. The grade slope of the canal is about two feet per mile throughout.

*“Dam and Headworks.”*—The diverting dam is of wood about 300 feet long, extending across not only the low-water channel proper of the river, but also across a portion of its extreme flood-water way. It was planned in three sections of about 100 feet each; the middle section being two feet seven and one-half inches lower than the end section. \* \* \* The head-gates are framed into the end of a receiving chamber thirty feet in length, ten feet wide, and eight feet deep. The floor of the chamber, being eighteen inches below the grade of the canal, serves the purpose of a sand-box; there being a sluice-way provided at its lower end by which to clear it when necessary. \* \* \*



*"Tunnels.*—There are fifteen tunnels, whose aggregate length is 6,178 feet—the longest being 2,320, and the shortest 110 feet. \* \* \* These tunnels, in rock, are 6.5 feet, wide and 6.5 feet high in the clear at center, the top being in arched form. In earth they are lined with concrete on bottom and sides, and timbered overhead, the waterway being six feet wide and 4.5 feet deep on the sides in the clear. The concrete lining averages six inches in thickness. About 5,500 linear feet of tunnel are lined with concrete and cemented.

*"Flumes.*—There are thirteen flumes whose aggregate length is 4,170 feet; the shortest being forty-eight and the longest 1,000 feet. Of these, three are in section 7 x 4 feet; five are 6 x 4; and five are 5 x 4,—the width decreasing with that of the canal in three successive divisions of the work from the head. The flume over the Tequisquite arroyo is eighty feet high in the deepest part, and 1,000 feet long, supported on trestle bents sixteen feet apart. These trestles are of Oregon pine, light, but well braced, and stiff in all directions. \* \* \*

*"Operation and Maintenance.*—The distribution system is composed generally of pipes of iron and cement, and wooden flumes of small size, the grade of the plain laterally from the canal being 75 to 100 feet per mile. All distribution is effected at the expense of the purchasers of water-rights, who have planned and carried out their works in their own way, as best suited their means and convenience, in some cases individually, and in others by combining together in little districts. As far as known, these laterals are at present about as follows: Two miles iron pipe; 4.12 miles cement pipe; 12.12 miles wooden flume; three miles open ditch, all varying much in size. The aggregate cost of these is given at \$17,469. The canal supplies domestic and irrigation water to several additions to the town of Riverside, each of which has its separate system of pipes, heading in a small distributing reservoir, placed immediately below the canal. \* \* \*

"The first section of the Gage canal, from its

head to the Tequisquite arroyo, 11.91 miles, was begun October, 1885, and completed so far as to carry water through it November, 1886, although regular use in the way of irrigation was not begun until the spring of 1887. Work was begun on the extension of the canal February, 1888, and completed June, 1888, a distance of 8.22 miles, to a point a short space farther down the valley than the terminus of the Riverside canals. This completed the canal as far as it has been projected."

The cost of the first division, between the Santa Ana river and the Tequisquite arroyo, including all items, was \$545,300. The whole enterprise, to the point attained in April, 1890, has cost the considerable sum of \$1,400,000.

Owing to the unceasing personal efforts of Matthew Gage, this enterprise has recently passed into the control of a company of English capitalists, who under the name of the Riverside Trust Company, Limited, of London, assume the management, retaining Mr. Gage in the position of managing director, of the Gage Canal System, and a tract of some 5,000 acres of land below the same, including some of the best orange lands in the county. These lands, taken up by Matthew Gage for \$1.25 per acre, are now selling, unimproved but with a water-right, at from \$300 to \$600 per acre. During the ensuing year this company intends to expend \$500,000 in improving this tract, developing the water system, and placing the lands on the market.

## COUNTY SUMMARY.

San Bernardino County has 541 miles of telegraph lines, including a new line ten miles long between the county seat and Redlands.

There are in the county eighty miles of telephone lines, of which fifty-six miles were built in 1888-'89.

The present population of the county is 35,000.

The assessed valuation of all property in the county is \$26,250,680. The county is free from debt. The rate of taxation, State and

county, is \$1.25 outside, and \$1 inside, the limits of incorporated towns.

The county ranks first in the State in the amount per child of school property, and fifth in the total valuation of school property.

Of the 1,633,900 boxes of raisins shipped from California in 1889, this county alone sent out 353,000 boxes.

On May 7, 1890, San Bernardino County's treasury contained a cash sum of \$226,983.91.

In 1880 the assessed valuation of property in the county in round numbers was \$2,000,000; in 1882 it stood as follows:

Real estate.....	\$1,556,630
Improvements thereon.....	500,577
Improvements assessed to others than owners of real estate.....	8,840
Personal property.....	615,838
Money.....	28,947
Franchise Southern Pacific Railroad.....	573,300
Total valuation of county property.....	3,284,132
Additional valuation of city property.....	567,650
Grand total.....	\$3,860,197
Deductions on account of mortgages.....	287,507
Value of mortgage interest.....	287,507

This showed a total decrease of \$109,000 on the assessment of 1881, which is entirely owing to the decreased valuation of the railroad, prescribed by the State Board of Equalization—a decrease of \$327,600. The appreciation of other county property was great.

In 1885 it was almost \$12,000,000, and in 1889 it was over \$20,000,000. These figures are exclusive of the 416 miles of railways which traverse the county.

The growth in wealth of this county, absolute and comparative, for the last ten years, has been marvelous. The entire State only increased ninety per cent., and San Francisco, the metropolis of California, only increased nineteen per cent., while many of the northern counties showed still less growth, one falling as low as twelve per cent. In Southern California the gain was remarkable in wealth, as conclusively shown by the assessment records, and San Bernardino shows an increase of 803 per cent., a

greater growth than any other county in the State. San Diego County makes a good second, showing an increase of 795 per cent., while Los Angeles County follows with 472 per cent. increase.

The following is the income for San Bernardino County for the year 1889. This includes the orange and lemon crop harvested during the season including 1888-'89, while the other products are for the year 1889 only:

310,362 boxes oranges.....	\$744,000
4,250 boxes lemons and limes.....	17,000
300,000 boxes raisins.....	495,000
120 tons dried grapes.....	7,200
650 tons dried fruits.....	143,000
40,000 cases canned fruits.....	160,000
90,000 pounds English walnuts and almonds....	6,750
300,000 pounds extracted honey.....	18,000
5,000 pounds beeswax.....	1,000
70,000 pounds comb honey.....	7,000
230,000 gallons of wine.....	57,500
10,000 gallons brandy.....	4,500
235,000 centals barley.....	163,500
Wheat and oats.....	27,500
5,000,000 feet of lumber.....	60,000
250,000 pounds wool.....	57,500
Gold and silver.....	875,000
Borax, marble, onyx, building stone, brick and lime.....	250,000

Total income.....\$3,074,450

Beyond this there has been a large income derived from miscellaneous items not given in the above list, part of which are exported, bringing in a revenue of money from the outside, while a large part is devoted to home consumption. For instance, from the one item of alfalfa seed resulted \$8,000; potatoes raised here are shipped by the car-load to Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado; hay is raised in large quantities for home consumption and for export; and so with various items, aggregating an important sum.

The earnings of the county for export are between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000, averaging more than \$100 to each man, woman and child in the county.

The following is the statement of improvements made during the past year (1889), the

estimate being made from figures carefully collected:

3,422 acres orange trees, planted this year, cost, exclusive of land and water.....	\$376,000
64 acres lemon and lime trees.....	6,400
1,050 acres planted to other trees and to vines.....	42,000
Water, its development, laying pipe, making canals, tunnels, etc.....	550,000
Buildings, business and dwelling houses....	982,000

Total improvements.....\$1,956,400

The speculative values placed on certain classes of real estate, particularly on lots in outside towns in San Bernardino County, in common with other portions of Southern California during "boom times" have given way to reasonable prices, but the decline in some of the other classes of realty, especially raisin vineyards, has been small, while choice bearing orange groves command as high prices as they ever did, and pay handsome interest on these valuations. All that was good in the boom remains, and much that was evil has disappeared.

The State and county tax for 1888 was \$1.25 outside, and \$1 inside, the limits of incorporated towns, which, considering the improvements made, is a reasonable rate of taxation.

### SAN BERNARDINO, THE CITY.

The city of San Bernardino lies some six miles south of the mountain range, about four miles north of the Santa Ana river, and three miles from the railway station at Colton. It is 581 miles south of San Francisco, lying on the great thoroughfares that run southeastward, and those which penetrate the desert region of the interior basin. Here converge the roads leading through the Cajon pass to the mining districts of Panamint, Death valley, Hualapa and the upper Colorado; and those from the other mineral regions of Holcomb valley, and, through the San Geronio pass, from La Paz, Prescott, Yuma, and the East.

The Mormons who surveyed and laid off San Bernardino, displayed as much judgment here as elsewhere in their choice of locality, selecting

a point about the center of the valley, in the midst of the finest farming land; and flowing past it several streams of living water.

The city occupies just a mile square, and it was laid off on a liberal scale, viewed with reference to the demands of 1853. But it has stretched since far beyond its boundaries. The streets run according to the cardinal points of the compass, and each thoroughfare is eighty-two and a half feet wide. Those which run east and west are called by the numerals, and those running north and south, by the letters of the alphabet. Each block contains eight acres. The principal commercial street is Third, beginning at C, and running west one mile to the depot; D street between Third and Fourth, and E street between Second and Fourth, also enjoy great business activity, and in these streets trade centers, although it extends beyond these limits.

San Bernardino was incorporated as a municipality in 1853, and again in 1886. Since 1885, when the Santa Fé Railway established commercial communication between this point and the rest of the great railway system, the progress of the town has been constant, business movement and building being very active, even through what are called dull seasons.

San Bernardino has two pretty sobriquets—the "Fountain City," and the "Garden City," the first from the abundant supply of water, so unusual in this part of the country. There are 300 artesian wells within the city limits, and their flow is unfailing. Many of the houses have at the top tanks, into which the water for domestic purposes is forced by small steam pumps, run by gas jets. Nearly every dwelling has its own green lawn, and its encircling groups of trees—oranges, peppers, palms, walnuts, apples, and other trees of the temperate and semi-tropic zones,—besides countless climbing vines and flowering plants.

All the principal streets are traversed by street railways.

The city is illuminated by gas and by electricity. The dynamo which generates the elec-

tricity is run by water-power furnished by Warm creek, enough force to produce electricity sufficient to light the whole valley being provided by 3,000 inches of water, with a fall of forty feet, so that it is expected this system of lighting will be extended to the neighboring towns.

As has been seen, San Bernardino was laid out as a city by the Mormons in 1853. As first incorporated, it comprehended most of the Mormon settlement. But the ruling powers soon tired of the onerous burden of city government, and disincorporated in about two years.

In August 16, 1868, San Bernardino was reincorporated as a town, so continuing until May 15, 1886, when it was once more incorporated, as a city, being of the fifth-class.

The city government, as in all cities of the fifth-class, is vested in a board of trustees, five in number, a board of education, also of five members, a city attorney, city clerk, city marshal, city recorder, city treasurer, and city assessor. There are also, as provided by statute, subordinate officers, as follows: city engineer, health officer, street superintendent, pound-master, chief of fire department and four police officers.

The city improved very little until 1885-'86, since which time improvements have been many, rapid, and notable.

Such public buildings, that is to say, municipal and county buildings, as exist are of a remarkably fine style of architecture, handsome, commodious, convenient, and admirably adapted to the purposes for which they are designed.

The postoffice occupies an edifice erected in 1888 expressly for that use, at a cost of \$65,000. It has a frontage of 100 feet on E street, and 120 feet on Court street. Its outside finish is of pressed brick, and the famous brown sandstone from the Sespe (Ventura County) quarries. It is in height three stories, the ground floor being occupied by several stores, besides the post-office quarters, for which the Government is pledged to pay the nominal rental of \$1 yearly for the period of five years; the second floor is devoted to offices; the third floor is given up to lodging apartments. The building is fur-

nished throughout with artesian water, forced to roof tanks, with an ample reserve supply in case of fire. Gas, an arched wagon passage, a fire-proof vault, and all the latest improvements for buildings of this kind are here in use.

The postoffice occupies 80 x 26 feet in the southeastern corner of the ground floor, and it comprises the usual office and passage spaces, with 1,372 boxes and drawers.

The corps is composed of a postmaster, Nelson S. Gill, and four clerks or assistants, two of whom are ladies. The gross receipts of the last year, as nearly as can be determined at present, were \$12,000.

The new hall of records is to have a frontage of sixty-six feet on Court street. Its exterior finish will be of Colton marble and sandstone from Sespe or Mentone. The style of the architecture is termed "modern Moorish." The interior finish, tilings, panelings, columns, etc., will be of Colton marble, oak wood, iron, beveled plate glass, and cathedral glass. The main entrance will be ten feet wide, with an arch height of sixteen feet; the main entrance hall, twelve by eighteen feet; the treasurer's room, fifteen by thirty feet, with a time-lock, steel-lined vault, 4 x 6 x 10 feet, fire and burglar proof, for special and valuable papers; there is also another vault, seven by four feet eight inches, in this room. The auditor's office is to be fourteen by twenty-four by twenty-two feet, with an inner gallery for the use of copyists and for storing books; the recorder's office is four by thirty-nine feet, with a twenty-two foot ceiling, with all needful conveniences and appurtenances. On the upper floor will be the county clerk's room, forty-four feet eight inches by twenty-nine feet six inches by twenty, with all the necessary fittings and appointments; also three large rooms for uses yet to be determined.

One of the most commendable features of this edifice is the precaution which has been observed against fire, in its planning. Every opening in the entire building will be protected by a rolling steel shutter. The roof will be



entirely of iron and terra-cotta, and neither here nor on the outside will there appear a bit of wood. The back part of the building, forty-eight by forty-eight by ten feet, will be of brick twenty inches thick, with an air space in the center, and tied together every four feet with iron anchors. There will also be built in the walls around the entire building above and below each opening, a heavy two-and-a-half-inch iron band, well riveted at each corner and each connection, making the building earthquake-proof as well as fire-proof. The cost of this building will be \$40,000. At present it is in process of construction.

The county court-house was erected in 1878, and up to 1882 it was the finest building in the county. Its cost was some \$40,000, but due allowance must be made for the greater cost of building at the time of its construction, for it by no means bears comparison with less costly edifices of later structure. It is, however, a substantial-looking pile, of two stories and a basement, with a cupola. It contains many of the offices of the municipal and county officials, the jail, etc. This building no doubt will be renovated and remodeled, when the completion of the new hall of records shall relieve it from its overcrowded condition.

The opera house is a well-built and well-equipped structure. Its seating capacity is 800. Its cost was some \$60,000. It was built in 1882.

The principal public-school building in the city is a brick edifice built in the form of a Latin cross. Its plan was taken from the Langdon model of a school-house which took the premium at the Centennial Exposition. Its peculiarity is in having a common central corridor into which all of the fourteen school-rooms open. The furniture is of the latest design of improvement, and the surrounding grounds are well laid out. This institution in aggregation with the other school property of the city reaches a value of \$150,000.

Respecting the fifty acres of land for the County Poor House:—"This tract of land lies

west of Fabun's Park, on the south side of the street. It contains about eleven acres in alfalfa, 600 peach trees, three artesian wells. Some of the land is wooded, and will afford fuel for years. Lytle creek runs directly through the land. There are two large reservoirs, one of which receives the continual discharge from two artesian wells, while the third well fills the other reservoir." On this tract was built in 1886, at a cost of \$16,400, a fine brick building for a county hospital. This is a well-arranged and well-conducted institution, where the sick can be cared for with all proper requisites, while the establishment is conducted on an economical basis. It has some thirty acres of land all told, mostly under cultivation.

*The Bank of San Bernardino.*—The custom of commerce has made the banks the recognized depositories of the coin and currency of the company, and hence their deposits indicate the working cash capital in the community where they are situated; the daily transactions over their counter are the truest index to the state of business in that community and the safest criterion by which to measure its prosperity. Reckoning upon this basis San Bernardino occupies a proud position among the sisterhood of counties in Southern California, for her banks are among the most solid and prosperous of the financial institutions in this part of the State. Of the four banks in the city, the Bank of San Bernardino is the oldest in the county and the one most closely allied with its history and progress. This bank was established as a private banking house, and opened its doors for business in the early part of 1875, with a capital stock of \$50,000. Mr. Lewis Jacobs was its founder, and has since been its president and sole manager; throughout its entire existence, the method of management has been conservative and safe, and the Bank of San Bernardino has been the friend and encourager of every worthy enterprise of a public character, thus greatly benefiting and enhancing the prosperity of the county.

The bank has increased its capital stock to \$200,000; has paid \$30,000 dividends, and has an undivided surplus of \$11,000. It does a general commercial banking business, and from the day it opened to the present, although it has passed through a financial crisis that closed the doors of many of the large banks in the State, it has been ready to meet every obligation when due and presented for payment. The bank building is situated on the south side of Third street between D and E streets, and was built and fitted up with all the requirements of a first-class banking house.

LEWIS JACOBS, President of the Bank of San Bernardino, and one of the oldest residents and most successful business men of Southern California, was born in Prussia, Europe, in 1831; immigrated to America at the age of twenty years, and a year later, in 1852, came to California, and to what is now San Bernardino County, then a part of Los Angeles County, before the town of San Bernardino was laid off.

Being entirely dependent upon his own resources of brain and muscle, he started out to earn a living with a pack on his back, selling goods from door to door. By industry and economy he was soon enabled to establish himself in the mercantile business, as the proprietor of a general store in the young town of San Bernardino. The settlers were all struggling to obtain homes, and there was literally no money in the country, and business had to be carried on entirely by barter and exchange. Mr. Jacobs would sell his customers goods and take their eggs, butter and produce in payment. These he had to haul to Los Angeles, generally with ox-teams, and sell them there for money. As the county and city grew in wealth and population, his business steadily increased in volume and prosperity, until the beginning of 1875, when he sold out his store and opened the first bank in the county, which he has conducted with marked success ever since. While, with the true instincts of a banker, Mr. Jacobs has carefully guarded the interests of his depositors, pur-

suing a conservative policy in the management of the bank, he has also exhibited a spirit of true loyalty to the county's welfare and progress, by assisting with his money and influence enterprises tending to develop its marvelous resources and demonstrate its wonderful productive qualities. In the trying days of the Riverside colonics, when the founders of that grandest horticultural experiment and success of modern times needed material aid and encouragement, Mr. Jacobs assisted them with both goods and money until they began to exchange the golden spheres for golden coin, and were thereby enabled to repay. His assistance, in the way of cash and credit was a primary factor in the construction of the Bear valley reservoir improvements, which have made the Redlands of to-day and the future possible. In each of these cases Mr. Jacobs had the opportunity to make a fortune for himself, but was content in helping others to lay the foundations of fortunes, he receiving but a moderate interest on the moneys he had furnished.

Mr. Jacobs has invested considerable capital in citrus fruit lands and improvements in San Bernardino County. On the final settlement with the Riverside company they tendered him four blocks of land of two and a half acres each, as a contribution in recognition of favors received at his hands, but he declined all but one. This he has highly improved and has been offered \$13,000 for it. He also has a fine young orange orchard of twenty-five acres in Redlands, which cannot be bought for \$1,000 an acre. The subject of this memoir is a living example of what well-directed energy, industry and economy can accomplish under favorable circumstances.

*The Farmers' Exchange Bank*, of San Bernardino, one of the most important and substantial financial institutions of Southern California, was organized as a State bank in May, 1881, and opened its doors for business September 1 of that year, with \$20,000 capital stock paid in. The officers were Byron Waters, President, and E. H. Morse, Cashier. The bank was situated next door to its present location on the north side of Third

street between D and E streets. The career of the bank has been progressive and prosperous, and it has played a prominent part in the rapid growth and development of San Bernardino County to its present proud position. January 1, 1884, Mr. Waters resigned and H. L. Drew succeeded him to the presidency, which office he ably fills. January 1, 1888, Mr. Morse retired from the position of cashier and S. F. Zombro took his place. In 1888 the bank erected the elegant building it now occupies, which is one of the finest and most commodious banking houses on the Pacific coast. It is a three-story structure, 45 x 110 feet, built of brick, with brown-stone trimmings and massive, arched doorways of polished Slover mountain marble. It was erected at a cost of \$43,000, and the banking offices, which occupy the first floor, are models of convenience in arrangement and artistic beauty of finish. The best indications of the judicious management and steady growth of the business of the bank is furnished in the statements published January 1 of each year, and is here reproduced: January 1, 1883, capital paid up, \$21,900; deposits, \$152,725. January 1, 1884, capital paid up, \$30,000; surplus fund, \$8,797.72; deposits, \$163,037.80. January 1, 1885, capital paid up, \$50,000; surplus, \$12,916.63; deposits, \$147,796. January 1, 1886, capital paid in, \$50,000; surplus, \$10,410; deposits, \$271,351.63; January 1, 1887, capital paid up, \$50,000; reserve, \$55,544.62; deposits, \$357,000. January 1, 1888, capital paid up, \$50,000; surplus, \$87,047; deposits, \$688,697. January 1, 1889, capital paid up, \$50,000; surplus, \$96,000; deposits, \$328,587. July 1, 1889, capital paid up, \$50,000; surplus, \$110,000; deposits, \$304,142.50. The shrinkage in the business showing in 1889 as compared with the previous year is due to two causes, namely: the depreciation in value and consequent depression in business resulting from the collapse in the speculative boom of 1887-'88, and the establishing of two new banks in San Bernardino.

Fourteen years previous to his association

with the Farmers' Exchange Bank, Mr. Drew had been engaged in the mercantile business in San Bernardino, and had also been extensively connected with mining interests. He was born in Michigan forty-nine years ago, where his early business life was devoted to lumbering and merchandising. On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he entered the Union army as a private in the Third Michigan Cavalry, served three years and a half, and rose by successive promotions to the rank of Captain before resigning. Suffering from broken health, partly caused by exposure and overwork during the great forest fires in the fall of 1871, on which occasion he worked continuously for seven days and seven nights, Mr. Drew came to California in 1874, and after stopping a short time in Sacramento and in San Diego, arrived in San Bernardino April, 1875, and has resided here ever since.

Being an enterprising, public-spirited gentleman, he has taken great interest in the improvement of San Bernardino city and county. He took an active and prominent part in securing the location and construction of the railroad lines belonging to the Santa Fé system in this valley, and is now a director in that company. He is also largely interested in the development of the citrus fruit industry in the county. He owns a 240-acre ranch devoted to these fruits in Old San Bernardino, and in company with some Pasadena gentlemen is planting some 160 acres in that vicinity to oranges this year.

*The First National Bank of San Bernardino* was organized in June, 1886, with a capital stock of \$100,000; and there being no suitable rooms accessible for its occupancy in the city, the corporation purchased the building on the northwest corner of Third and D streets, and had it fitted up expressly for the use of the bank. A large fire-proof vault was built in which was placed the elegant new burglar-proof safe manufactured to order by the Hall Safe & Lock Company of Cincinnati, Ohio. The bank opened its doors for business on September 10,



*N. L. Drew*





1886, with J. H. Smith as president and W. N. Crandall as cashier. A year after the bank opened Mr. Crandall retired and Joseph Brown, the present cashier, was elected as his successor. The career of the First National Bank has been one of continuous prosperity from the day of its opening, and it is now making as much money for its stockholders, notwithstanding the general depression in business consequent upon the speculative boom of two years ago, as at any time in its history. The bank has regularly paid semi-annual dividends, and has an accumulated surplus of \$15,000. It does a large domestic and foreign exchange business, drawing direct on banks in the principal cities of the United States and Europe. The stockholders are mostly residents of the county, and are among the shrewdest and most successful business men in this part of the State. The bank receives rentals on offices and stores in their building sufficient to pay a liberal interest on the purchase price.

JOHN HARTLEY SMITH, the founder and president of the First National Bank of San Bernardino, and one of the most thorough business men and experienced bankers in Southern California, was born in Jackson County, Virginia, in 1835. He came to Ohio at the age of fifteen, and in 1853 he came to California and spent two years in the gold mines, chiefly in Mariposa County. He was quite successful, and in 1855 returned to Ohio with considerable money and a fund of experience which has proved of great value to him in his subsequent business career, as well as fraught with pleasant memories. Coming he sailed from New York by way of Panama, crossing the Isthmus on foot. He returned by the same route, but the railroad had been completed across the Isthmus in the interval. For many years Mr. Smith was extensively engaged in steamboating and operating barge lines on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, he superintending the business, in which there was \$250,000 capital invested. After the war he was also interested in the banking business for a number of years in Meigs County; and

was actively and largely identified with coal mining and the manufacture of salt in southeastern Ohio. The daily output of the coal mines was 10,000 bushels, and the salt works turned out 500 barrels a day. The labor and nerve force necessarily consumed in the management of these various large enterprises proved too much for Mr. Smith's naturally strong constitution, and he was compelled to dispose of his very prosperous business interests, and seek by rest and the most favorable climatic advantages to repair his broken health. He came to Southern California in 1880, and the same year organized the Santa Ana Commercial Bank, the first bank started in that city. Eighteen months after opening the bank failing health again forced him to retire from business, and he sold out and remained out of business a year. He then established the Pomona Valley Bank as a State bank in 1884. In 1887 it was reorganized into a national bank, and its name changed to the First National Bank of Pomona. Selling out his interests there Mr. Smith organized the First National Bank of San Bernardino, of which he has been president since it opened. Each of these three banks founded by him and of which he has been successively the managing head has become prominent among the banking houses of this part of the State, Though devoting his attention almost exclusively to the bank, Mr. Smith has some outside investments, one of which is a large interest in the Southern California Motor Road, one of the finest pieces of property in this region.

Mrs. Smith, whose former name was Roberts, is an Ohio lady. Their family consists of three sons: Pearl, Harry and Hudson, all boys of school age. Mr. Smith also has a step-daughter, who is married and resides in San Bernardino.

The *San Bernardino National Bank* was established in 1888, with a capital of \$200,000. The president at organization was J. G. Burt, the vice-president A. H. Hart, and the cashier E. H. Morse. At present the capital is \$100,000, the surplus \$13,000, undivided profits \$22,000, and deposits \$170,000. John W. Davis is pres-

ident, S. E. A. Palmer, vice president, and W. S. Hooper, cashier. This bank does a general banking business and has exchange on all commercial centers.

*The Savings Bank of San Bernardino* was established in February, 1890. It is under the same management as the Farmers' Exchange Bank. Its president is Frank Hinckley, vice-president H. L. Drew, secretary and treasurer, S. F. Zombro. Its capital is a \$100,000.

The banks report business to be steadily improving, and they consider the financial conditions as more promising and more satisfactory than during "boom times."

The newspapers of San Bernardino city are: the *Times-Index*, daily and weekly, edited by L. M. Holt, and the *Courier*, daily and weekly, edited by A. Kearney. The first named is issued in the afternoon, and the second in the morning.

The city water-works were instituted as follows: on November 2, 1889, the citizens voted \$160,000 of bonds for a system of water-works. The contracts for laying pipes, constructing reservoirs, sinking wells and setting hydrants, are all let, and operations are now (May, 1890), in active progress. The supply will be of artesian water, from an elevation of 205 feet above the city, being very pure and excellent water. By the first of October, 1890, water under pressure will have been introduced into city use. The city engineer estimates that the quantity will be abundant to supply the needs of years hence, even under the conditions of rapid increase. The cost to the city of the electric street lights is \$411 monthly, which supports five towers, and some 175 street lights in suspension.

During 1888-'89, the municipal government, under the authority of the State law known as the Vrooman act, did a vast amount of execution in the way of beautifying the city and improving its sanitary condition. Among other important features is the completion of the sewer system. About 51,000 feet, or over nine miles of sewer pipe was laid, at a cost of about \$85,000, and about 140 house connections

were made with it, at a cost of some \$14,000. This has revolutionized the system of house-plumbing. The principal streets were graded at a cost of some \$8,000; and, at a cost of \$4,000 culverts were put down to carry the storm water. At the street crossings were laid good plank walks, costing \$2,000, and nearly three miles were laid of artificial stone and bituminous rock sidewalks, which cost about \$40,000. The construction of the large ditches on the outskirts of the city has been a marked success. The total expenditure for public improvements during this season was \$135,000.

San Bernardino has taken a decided stand on the telephone system, having numerous local connections, besides others with Riverside, twelve miles distant; Colton, three miles distant; Etiwanda, sixteen miles distant; and Redlands, ten miles distant.

The first burial-ground of San Bernardino valley was located on a bluff overlooking the lowlands, on the spot where M. B. Garner's house now stands. Many of the bodies from this cemetery were removed to the new graveyard, east of A street, between Seventh and Eighth, just outside the city limits. The Jewish cemetery occupied the adjoining lot on the north, and next to that was the Roman Catholic burying-ground, until a few years since, when that sect purchased a new tract, several miles north of the town. In this old cemetery are buried most of the dead of San Bernardino valley.

#### CHURCHES.

The following is a list of the churches of San Bernardino:

*First Methodist Episcopal.*—Corner of Sixth and E streets. Value \$30,000. Seating capacity 1,200. Services every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.: A. Fussel, Superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesdays at 7:30 P. M. Rev. George W. White, Pastor.

*Methodist Episcopal Church South.*—Fifth street, between D and E. Established fifteen

years. Value \$8,000. Seating capacity 800. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:45 A. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7:00 P. M. Rev. W. B. Stradley, Pastor.

*Congregational.*—Corner Fifth and D streets. Organized and church built and dedicated November, 1876. Value \$4,500. Has a seating capacity of 200. Services every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:45 A. M. Rev. J. H. Jenkins, Pastor.

*Presbyterian.*—Church corner of E and Park avenue. Value \$4,500. Seating capacity 300. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30. Rev. John Morrison, Pastor.

*Baptist—First Church.*—Third street, between F and G. Value \$4,000. Seating capacity 200. Services every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Prayer meeting on Wednesdays at 7:30 P. M. Rev. A. J. Frost, Pastor.

*The Evangelische Gemeinschaft* hold their regular services every Sunday afternoon at A. O. U. W. Hall on Third street. Sunday-school at 1:45 P. M., and preaching at 3 P. M. German-speaking citizens are kindly invited to attend. Theodore Suhr, Pastor.

*Holiness Church.*—Meets every Sunday in Swing Block, corner of D and Fourth street, at 10 A. M., 3 P. M., and evening.

*Latter-Day Saints.*—Corner of Fifth and G streets. Regular services every Sabbath. David Harris, Minister.

*African Methodist Episcopal Church.*—Has regular services every second and fourth Sundays of each month at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., with class at P. M. Building on west side of D street, between First and Second. Charles Augustus, Pastor.

*Roman Catholic.*—The church of San Bernardino of Siena was built in 1870. Prior to this Roman Catholic worship had been conducted in two small chapels. The present edifice was erected at the cost of Mrs. Catherine Quinn, the value being some \$9,000. This

parish includes San Bernardino and a large portion of San Diego County. There are some 100 families of this faith within the city limits. Rev. Father Stockman is the incumbent.

## SOCIETIES.

*Silver Wave Chapter, No. 75, O. E. S.*—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month in Masonic Temple. Mrs. Susan Clark, W. M.; T. J. Wilson, W. P.

*San Bernardino Council, No. 37, O. C. F.*—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month in A. O. U. W. hall, on Third street, between D and E. L. Caro, Councilor; Mrs. M. S. Rowell, Vice-Councilor; S. C. Benjamin, Secretary; Alfred Steinman, Treasurer.

*Woman's Relief Corps.*—The Woman's Relief Corps meets every Saturday afternoon at A. O. U. W. hall. Mrs. Lizzie Reinoehl, President; Miss Ida Seymour, Secretary.

*Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union.*—Meets the second and fourth Saturdays of each month at Y. M. C. A. hall, on D street, at 2 P. M. Miss Ellen Ballard, President; Lillie Hison, Recording Secretary; Florence Gibson, Corresponding Secretary.

*Woman's Christian Temperance Union.*—Meets the first and third Tuesdays of each month at Y. M. C. A. hall, at 2:30 P. M. Mrs. L. M. Nickerson, President; Mrs. Tillie Shearer, Recording Secretary; Miss Mary Bennett, Corresponding Secretary.

*Phoenix Lodge, No. 178, F. & A. M.*—John C. King, W. M.; Henry A. Kellar, S. W.

*Keystone Chapter, No. 56.*—Thomas J. Wilson, H. P.; W. L. G. Soule, King.

*St. Bernard Commandery, No. 23, Knights Templar.*—W. L. G. Soule, E. C.; T. J. Wilson, Gen.

*San Bernardino Lodge, No. 146, I. O. O. F.*—Meets every Thursday evening at their hall on Third street, between C and D, at 7:30. Frank Perdue, N. G.; J. W. Eber, V. G.

*Magnolia Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 94.*—Meets in I. O. O. F. hall, the second and fourth



Mondays of each month. Mrs. A. P. Morse, N. G.; Miss B. Caro, V. G.

*Morse Encampment, No. 51, I. O. O. F.*—Meets at the hall on Third street, the first and third Friday evenings of each month. J. W. Eber, C. P.; C. E. Raymond, S. W.

*Token Lodge, No. 290, I. O. O. F.*—Meets at the hall every Saturday evening at 7:30.

*Canton Lodge, No. 17, P. M., I. O. O. F.*—Meets at the hall every Tuesday evening. L. Rheinholt, Com.; C. E. Raymond, Lieut.

*Meridian Lodge, No. 145, A. O. U. W.*—Meets every Tuesday evening in their hall on Third street, between D and E. E. A. Holt, M. W.; N. A. Richardson, Recorder.

*Diamond Lodge, No. 235, A. O. U. W.*—Meets every Monday evening in the hall on Court street. E. R. Waite, M. W.; George G. Ashbaugh, Recorder.

*San Bernardino Legion, No. 5, Select Knights, A. O. U. W.*—Meets every Friday at the A. O. U. W. hall on Third street. C. F. Roe, Commander; S. F. Kelley, Recorder.

*Valley Lodge, No. 27, K. of P.*—F. L. Higgins, P. C.; E. H. Shonsis, V. C.; A. Palmer, K. of R. & S.

*Paradise Lodge, No. 237, I. O. B. B.*—H. Baruch, President; B. Rowich, Secretary; L. Jacobs, Treasurer.

*W. R. Cornman Post, No. 57, G. A. R.*—F. T. Singer, Com.; J. D. Potter, V. C.

Besides the above named there are the following organizations: The Ladies' Benevolent Society, the Associated Charities, the Hebrew Benevolent Society, the Native Daughters of the Golden West, the Native Sons of the Golden West; San Bernardino Lodge, No. 220, I. O. G. T.; the Central Labor Union (incorporated), San Bernardino Assembly, No. 8482, K. of L.; Local Union, No. 86, U. B. C. & J. of A.; Typographical Union, Horseshoers' and Blacksmiths' Union, Society of Spiritualists, Old Boys' Hunting Club, San Bernardino Land and Building Association, San Bernardino Fire Department, Horticultural Association, Board of

Trade, the Bar Association, and the Society of Pioneers.

*The San Bernardino Society of California Pioneers* was organized in the court-house in the city of San Bernardino, in the county of San Bernardino, State of California, on the 21st day of January, 1888, with thirty charter members.

Its objects, as stated in its constitution, are to cultivate the social virtues of its members, and to unite them by the bonds of friendship; to create a fund for benevolent purposes in behalf of its members, and to collect and preserve information and facts connected with the early settlement of California, and especially of the county of San Bernardino, with a history thereof from the time of such settlement to its organization as a county; to form libraries and cabinets, and by all other appropriate means to advance the interests and increase the prosperity of the society; to create a fund for the purchase of a suitable lot and the building thereon of a memorial hall to perpetuate the memory of those whose sagacity, energy and enterprise induced them to settle in this country, and to become the founders of a new county.

The qualifications for the admission of members embrace all persons who were citizens of the United States, or capable of becoming citizens thereof, and who were residents of California prior to the 31st day of December, 1850, and also those who were the residents of the county of San Bernardino at the time of its organization, April 26, 1853; and the male descendants of all such persons also shall be eligible to membership.

Honorary and life members may be admitted who have rendered distinguished and important services to the State, or to this society; also the wives and daughters of members of this society.

The meetings of the society have been regularly held every Saturday, at two o'clock, since its organization.

The first officers of the society, with their age, place of departure, mode of arrival, and place of arrival in the State of California, were as follows:

George Lord, Sr., age eighty nine, left New York, crossed the plains, and arrived at Steep Hollow, California, in 1849; was and is the president of the society, and has been present at every meeting since its organization, with but one exception, when he was attending the funeral of an old friend.

John Brown, Sr., the celebrated Rocky Mountain mountaineer and hunter, born December 22, 1817, at Worcester, Massachusetts, seventy-two years of age, crossed the plains with an ox and mule team, and arrived at Sacramento, California, in 1849; he was elected first vice-president of the society.

James W. Waters, Sr., age seventy-five, left New York, crossed the plains, and arrived at Los Angeles, California, in 1844; was elected second vice-president of the society, and was a life-long companion, hunter and trapper with John Brown, Sr. He died at his home in San Bernardino, on the 20th day of September, 1889.

David Seely, age seventy, left Canada, crossed the plains and arrived in what is now San Bernardino, California, in 1850; he and John Brown, Sr., above referred to, are the only survivors of the commission appointed by the Legislature of this State to organize the county of San Bernardino, which they did April 26, 1853. Mr. Seely was elected third vice-president of the society.

H. B. Harris, treasurer, age sixty-three, left Virginia, crossed the plains, and arrived at Mariposa mines in 1849.

Henry M. Willis, corresponding secretary, age fifty-eight, left Maryland, came around Cape Horn, and reached San Francisco June 28, 1849.

John Brown, Jr., secretary of the society, age forty-two, left the Rocky Mountains, crossed the plains with his parents, and arrived at Sacramento, California, in 1849.

William F. Holcomb, vice-president, age fifty-nine, left Iowa, crossed the plains, and arrived at Hangtown in 1850.

Sydney P. Waite, age fifty-one, left Kentucky,

crossed the plains, and arrived at San Gabriel, California, in 1849.

Marcus Katz, corresponding secretary, age sixty-six, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, came across the Isthmus, and arrived at San Francisco in August, 1850.

R. W. Waterman, now Governor of the State of California, age sixty-three, left New York, crossed the plains, and arrived at Butte, California, in 1850.

Charles G. Hill, age seventy nine, left New Hampshire, came around Cape Horn, and arrived in San Francisco, then known as Yerba Buena, in 1834.

N. G. Gill, marshal, age fifty-nine, left New York, crossed the plains, and reached Feather river in 1849.

D. H. Wixom, marshal, native of Iowa, age forty-two, crossed the plains, and arrived in Los Angeles County in 1851.

At this date (May 10, 1890) the number of members has increased to ninety-seven, and during the existence of the society five of its members (Hardin Yager, James W. Waters, Sr., Peter Forsee, John Garner and E. F. Mathews) have ended their career on earth. Since its organization the Pioneer Society has taken an active part in all public celebrations; the 4th of July, Admission day, and the Centennial Anniversary of Washington's inauguration as first President of the United States, were celebrated in an appropriate and becoming manner. The arrival of the California Pioneers from New England was made a special occasion for the manifestation of a most fitting welcome, participated in by the citizens generally, including the children of the city public schools. They arrived in San Bernardino on the 17th of April, 1890, and were accorded such a welcome as will never be forgotten by those participating therein. A dramatic and imposing feature of this reunion was the sudden death of General Samuel A. Chapin, of Maine, who delivered before the assemblage in the opera house an address pregnant with sentiment and emotion. Immediately after he sat down it was observed

that his head had fallen forward, as if he had swooned; investigation showed that he was dead!—no doubt from excess of emotion. Every honor possible, in word and deed, was shown to his memory by the San Bernardino Pioneers.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

The following is a list of newspapers published in the county of San Bernardino: City of San Bernardino *Times-Index*, daily and weekly; *Courier*, daily and weekly; *Riverside Press*, daily and weekly; *Phoenix*, weekly; *Colton Chronicle*, weekly; *News*, weekly; *Ontario Record*, weekly; *Observer*, weekly; *Redlands Citrograph*, weekly; *SouthRiverside Bee*, weekly; *Beaumont Sentinel*, weekly; *Banning Herald*, weekly; *Chino Champion*, weekly; *Rialto Orange Grower*, weekly.

#### RIVERSIDE.

##### INITIAL.

The Rubidoux Rancho was patented in December, 1876, to the Rubidoux heirs, and by them to the Riverside Company. That portion of the Riverside colony north of the Government land strip is situated on the Jurupa Rancho, being held under the original grant and patents from the United States Government, based upon a final confirmation of title by the United States Supreme Court. That portion reaching from south of the Jurupa line to the south line of present improvements is United States Government land, entered by Benjamin Hartshorn, who sold it to the Riverside Land and Irrigation Company. South of this again is a portion of the Rancho San Jacinto Sobrante, confirmed by United States patent. The title to all these lands is perfect and unquestioned, with no liens whatever existing.

The origin of Riverside was as follows: In November, 1869, the California Silk Center Association was formed in Los Angeles for the purpose of growing silk-worms, and the mulberry-tree, citrus fruits and grapes. To this

purpose the superintendent of the company purchased, under authority, over 4,000 acres of the Roubidoux Rancho, and 1,460 acres of Government land on the Hartshorn tract, which adjoined this to the eastward. There had also been made arrangements to purchase from the Los Angeles Land Company 3,169 acres of that portion of the Jurupa Rancho opposite the Roubidoux Rancho, on the east side of the Santa Ana river. At this time was planted, for the nourishment of the silk-worms of the prospective colony, a number of mulberry trees, many of which still exist. The president of this association was Lcuis Prevost, a French gentleman well versed in sericulture. In April, 1870, he died; and as he was the only member conversant with the methods of the proposed system, the enterprise of silk-raising was abandoned.

In 1870 Southern California was just beginning to attract attention as a resort for invalids, and also to call the interest of investors, struck by the large returns yielded by orchards and vineyards. In the spring of that year a party came to Los Angeles to select lands suitable for the settlement of a colony to engage in the culture of grapes and semitropical fruits. Among other objective points they visited in San Bernardino County the tract which had been chosen by the Sericultural Association, and were convinced that it possessed every essential requisite for the success of the proposed colony. Accordingly, on September 14, 1870, were purchased from the stockholders of the Silk Center Association all the real estate, water rights and franchises of the company. After the consummation of this purchase, an incorporated organization was formed, under the name of "The Southern California Colony Association."

These pioneers who so few in number that their names can be recorded; they were: Judge John W. North, Dr. James P. Greves, Dr. Sanford Eastman, E. G. Brown, Dr. K. D. Shugart, A. J. Twogood, D. C. Twogood, John Broadhurst, James A. Stewart and William J. Lin-

ville. Nine of these gentlemen still live to enjoy the wonderful transformations that are taking place about them.

The first families to arrive were installed in September. During the next two months the lands were surveyed and platted, the water system begun, and other active operations carried forward.

The first building erected in the settlement was the office of the company, built on the land afterward occupied by the depot of the Riverside, Santa Ana & Los Angeles Railway Company.

The first child born in the settlement was a daughter of John Broadhurst, born December 26, 1870. The first born in Riverside was a daughter of A. R. Smith, born March 31, 1871.

The first religious services were held in the company's office, the officiating clergymen being Revs. Higbie and Bates, respectively Methodist Episcopal and Congregational, and Rev. C. F. Loop, Episcopal.

The first resident clergyman was Rev. J. W. Atherton, during whose administration was built the first church edifice (Congregational).

In 1871 the citizens built the first school-house, a frame building, which cost \$1,200.

The first merchant in Riverside was E. Ames, who built in 1870-71, a house still given to commercial purposes. In 1875 E. D. Buet & Brother erected the first brick building in Riverside. It was 25 x 70 feet and two stories high.

#### DEVELOPMENTAL.

To realize the enterprising and confident character of the people who undertook this work and to estimate properly the great results which through their efforts have been achieved in an astonishingly brief period, it is necessary to review briefly the difficulties with which they contended.

The lands they selected lay not along the low flats bordering the river, but upon the higher "mesas" or table-lands, to irrigate which (and irrigation only could give life to the enterprise) the water must be led out upon those mesas

miles away from the channel of the river, and hundreds of feet above it. To do this would require a higher order of engineering skill, and a far greater expenditure of money, than had hitherto been devoted to such purpose in the neighboring section. For this reason the project was ridiculed, and its failure predicted, by the residents of the neighboring territories which were better watered.

The plains upon which they located were pasture lands only, destitute of water for domestic use even, and, owing to the deficiency of the annual rainfall, they had never yielded further growth than a scanty supply of feed for a few months each year to roving bands of cattle and sheep; from June to November they were almost as dry and barren as the desert.

There was no railway nearer than Spadra, some forty miles distant, and this extended only to the small lighterage port of San Pedro, through Los Angeles, then a comparatively small and unimportant town. By this route, and over forty miles of rough and sandy roads must be brought everything that was required for the use of the colony; and to all appearances, the only outlet for the products of their fruit farms would for some years be over the same route.

It required nearly a year's time and the expenditure of some \$50,000 before the waters of the Santa Ana were conveyed through the new channels to the original town plat of Riverside; and no planting of trees or vines to any considerable extent could be safely done until there should be sufficient water available for permanent use.

The first plantings were made in the northern portion of the city as now incorporated, that part being now the principal business center, in which are built the hotels, churches, postoffice, schools and business blocks, whose rapidly increasing number is fast displacing the beautiful groves of orange trees that surrounded the earlier homes of the pioneer settlers.

The growth of the settlement was quite limited up to, and inclusive of, the year 1874,



at whose end only some 1,500 acres had been brought under cultivation. This, however, was enough to prove the undertaking feasible and practicable, and by the success thus far others were encouraged to locate here and unite with those already on the ground.

When the village plat of Riverside was surveyed in 1870-'71, the lands adjoining the village were placed on the market at \$20 and \$25 per acre for the choicest locations. Some of these same lands, with water facilities and improvements, consisting mainly of orchards and vineyards, have recently been sold for as high as \$1,600 per acre. Village blocks of two-and-a-half acres, which sold in 1871 for from \$100 to \$200 each, are now in the business district, and worth, according to location, from \$7,000 to \$15,000 each.

These are the lands for which, it is said, Rubidoux received \$2.50 per acre; and a contemporary of this prior owner relates how, the two being then members of the board of supervisors, early in the '60's, Rubidoux said he would pay no more taxes on that portion of his rancho south and east of the Santa Ana river (now embracing all of Riverside), because it was "utterly worthless," and he caused it to be stricken off the assessor's roll, but after some years re-claimed it.

During the years of 1875 and 1876 was formed the Riverside Land and Irrigating Company, which purchased all the lands and the water rights of the original corporation, the Southern California Colony Association. It also purchased some 3,500 acres from Messrs. W. T. Sayward and S. C. Evans, who then owned the Hartshorn tract, now Arlington. The same number of acres was purchased from the Tin Company tract, and these purchases procured the consolidation of all the contiguous landed interests in a territory nearly fifteen miles long and three miles wide, including all the rights to water that had been appropriated from the Santa Ana river for these lands, for domestic use, irrigation, and manufacturing purposes. This company expended, during

these and the immediately succeeding years, some \$200,000 in enlarging and extending the first canal, and in constructing the lower canal and the ditches and structures required for such an extended system of irrigation, at that time the largest and most comprehensive in California.

The new territory was subdivided into ten-acre lots, conveniently located upon broad avenues, which are intersected at distances of half a mile by cross-streets. The chief of these, Magnolia Avenue, together with its northern extension, Broekton Avenue, is twenty miles in length, extending from the business center of Riverside in a southwesterly direction to the base of the Coast Range of mountains, and through South Riverside. Of this distance, seventeen miles is an air line; that part of the avenue running through this portion is 132 feet wide, divided by rows of handsome evergreen trees into two roadways and two sidewalks. During these years of astonishing progress, large areas of land were planted to the orange and lemon, and to the raisin grape; also many other varieties of plants and trees, fruit-bearing and ornamental, evergreen and deciduous, were planted, but no vineyards were ever planted here to the grapes used in the making of wine.

As the growth of the settlement steadily increased, constant additions were required to the systems of water supply; and during the years 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, large expenditures were made for water, both for irrigating and domestic purposes.

The growth of the colony from its foundation to the present time is best shown by the following summary of the population and the wealth of the place: population, 6,000; acreage under cultivation, 10,000; number of citrus fruit trees, 650,000; number of raisin grape-vines, 1,350,000; number of acres of alfalfa, 600; number of deciduous fruit trees, 200,000; assessed value of property for taxation, \$4,000,000; annual value of farm and orchard products, \$1,100,750; length of main canals, fifty miles; length of distributing canals, 125 miles; length of pipe



VIEW OF MAGNOLIA AVENUE, RIVERSIDE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.



lines of all sizes, forty-two miles; length of streets and avenues, 175 miles; length of street railways, fifteen miles; cost of water system, over \$1,000,000; cost of street railways, \$73,000; cost of gas works, \$30,000; cost of church property, \$100,000; cost of school property, \$125,000. Incomes from fruit farms for past year: citrus fruits, \$630,000; raisins, \$357,000; deciduous fruits dried, \$80,000; hay, nursery stock, etc., \$33,750.

#### FIRST CHURCHES.

Few towns of its size have so many denominations represented as has Riverside. There are thirteen different organizations, and ten church edifices.

The first church here was the Congregational, which was organized in 1872. The first church built for its use, on the corner of Vine and Sixth streets, was sold to the Disciples of Christ, when the older organization in 1887 occupied its fine new building near the center—the largest church in the city, which, with its parsonage, is worth \$25,000. It contains a fine pipe organ. There are some 200 members and a flourishing Sunday-school. Rev. T. C. Hunt is pastor.

The Methodists organized a few months after the Congregationalists, and the church had a steady growth, the chapel originally built for its use giving way in 1881 to a fine modern building. This property, including a \$2,000 parsonage, is now very valuable. The church membership has more than doubled during the past few years. Rev. W. M. Sterling is the pastor.

The third church organized here was the Baptist. Notwithstanding this congregation had a struggle for existence during its first few years, it is now one of the most prosperous in the city. It has very valuable property on one of the principal business streets, the seating capacity of the church being about 400. The Women's Christian Temperance Union have occupied the parlors of this church for several years. There is a church membership of over 225, and one of the strongest Sunday-schools in the city. Rev.

Charles Button was for many years the pastor, and the prosperity is largely due to his efforts. He resigned last spring, and Rev. Charles Winbiger is the present pastor.

The Universalists organized in Riverside in 1881, holding services for two years in public halls. They then built a neat chapel on a principal business corner. This will probably be replaced shortly by a larger church in a quieter location. Rev. Dr. George H. Deere is the incumbent.

The Roman Catholics organized in 1886, and immediately began the erection of a brick church, costing \$5,000. It has been sufficiently finished to make it available for the holding of services. When completed, it will be one of the largest and finest church edifices in the county. Father Stockman is the incumbent.

Since 1885 the Church of the United Brethren has had an organization here, and it has a neat church building, erected in 1887, at a cost of about \$3,000. Rev. M. S. Bovey is pastor.

A new church (Swedenborgian) organization was effected in Riverside in 1885, with twenty-five members. The congregation owns a church building, and holds regular services. Rev. B. Edmiston is pastor.

All Saints' Church (Episcopalian) is a beautiful edifice, with a parsonage attached. Among the features of the interior is a font of pure California onyx. A large surpliced choir furnishes excellent music, and many prosperous organizations are connected with the parish. The congregation is large and steadily increasing. Rev. B. W. R. Taylor is the rector.

A Second Presbyterian Church (Calvary) was organized in the city proper in 1887, beginning with over forty members. Services are held in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall. The membership is steadily increasing, and within a short time a fine church building will be erected. Rev. R. H. Hartley is pastor.

There are also Swedish and German Lutheran church organizations.

The Arlington Presbyterian Church is located



on Magnolia avenue, three miles from the business center. It has a beautiful property amidst luxurious orange groves, and is in a prosperous condition. This church was organized in 1879. Rev. H. B. Gage is the pastor.

The following is a list of the

#### FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

of Riverside: F. & A. M., Evergreen Lodge, No. 259; R. A. M., Riverside Chapter, No. 67; K. T., Riverside Commandery, No. 28; K. P. Sunnyside Lodge, No. 112; U. R. K. P.; I. O. O. F., Riverside Lodge, No. 282; I. O. O. F., Star Encampment, No. 73; I. O. O. F., Canton Sherman, No. 25, P. M.; G. A. R., Riverside Post, No. 118; W. R. C., Post No. 34; Riverside Rifles, Company C, Ninth Regiment, Captain J. N. Keith, organized 1890; W. C. T. U.; Orange Growers' Association; Society of Christian Endeavor.

Riverside has an excellent daily and weekly newspaper, the *Press*, edited by Hon. E. W. Holmes, and also another good weekly, the *Phanix*.

The Riverside cemetery is on the southern side of the settlement.

#### THE RIVERSIDE WATER COMPANY.

The 14,000 acres of irrigable land embraced in the Riverside colony are under the system of ditches constructed and owned by this water company. The owner of each acre of land entitled to water from this company's system has two shares of the company's stock attached to the land, and transferable only with that land, so that the company is composed entirely of users of water.

There are about thirty miles of main canals, and nearly eighty miles of laterals. The amount of water now running in the canals is about 3,500 inches. On the upper canal, some three miles above Riverside, there is a drop of about forty feet, giving a water-power equal to about 300-horse-power, which is utilized by the Electric Light Company.

The domestic system is separate in its work-

ing from the irrigating system, while it is owned and managed by the same company. The water is piped from the wells in a seventeen-inch main, and delivered under a pressure of 170 feet. The carrying capacity of the pipe is 225 inches, or about 3,200,000 gallons per diem. The main is laid below the town for over seven miles down the valley, thus bringing pure artesian water to the doors of most of the citizens, from the source of supply, which is fifteen artesian wells, eight miles above the town. The water is remarkably pure and soft. The domestic water system cost about \$250,000, and the irrigating system over \$600,000. The officers of this company are: Joseph Jarvis, M. D., President; J. Frost, Vice-President; G. O. Newman, Engineer; D. Corvell, Secretary.

#### RAILROADS AND HORSE-CAR LINES.

Riverside is located on the main line of the Santa Fé between San Diego and the East, by which road all points on their system in Southern California, as well as those in the Eastern States, are readily accessible. The city is also connected with the county seat and other principal towns of the county, by a standard-gauge steam motor line which starts from the heart of the city. It makes close connection with the Southern Pacific at Colton, whence the traveler can reach Los Angeles, San Francisco, or all points at the East. This motor line runs almost hourly trains and brings the residents of the county to the east and north of the city within a few minutes of town. The Riverside & Arlington street-car line is standard-gauge, and as it extends seven or eight miles down the valley it affords a cheap and easy mode of reaching any part of the beautiful Magnolia or Brockton avenues, and the delightful orange orchards along them. A trip over this road in reality affords a view of the garden spot of California. Since its establishment about two years since, this line has been a paying one. Hall's addition railway connects Park avenue, about two miles distant, with the center of the city, and it is aiding materially in the development of one of the

most promising suburbs. The Riverside railway is something over three miles long. It cost over \$25,000, having been built to connect the East Side and Santa Fé depot with the principal hotels and the business section. It will be extended ultimately to accommodate a large and growing settlement toward the Box Spring hills.

#### YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING.

Riverside has reason to be proud of the building her generous citizens have erected for the use of the Young Men's Christian Association. The lot was donated by F. A. Miller. The front of the building is principally of pressed brick and Colton marble. The height from the sidewalk to the top of the tower is sixty feet. The building contains an assembly-room seating 325, with aisles and rostrum, reading-rooms, library, gymnasium, lavatories, etc., besides rooms designed for renting for stores, offices, or lodgings. The property is worth over \$20,000. The officers for the present year are: president, J. H. Goodhue; vice-presidents, G. F. Herrick and Dr. J. M. McLean; recording secretary, R. J. Pierson; general secretary, Moore Hesketh; treasurer, C. H. Scott.

#### RIVERSIDE BANKING COMPANY,

at the head of the banking firms in Riverside, is the oldest bank in the city, and can boast the largest capital—\$200,000—of all banks in San Bernardino County. Its officers are: A. Keith, President; Dr. J. A. Brennehan, Vice President; O. T. Dyer, Manager; E. C. Dyer, Cashier, and J. H. Goodhue, Assistant Cashier. Directors—W. H. Dyer, A. Keith, Orrin Backus, O. T. Dyer, J. A. Brennehan, E. C. Dyer, C. J. Gill.

The gentlemen named above constitute a part of the wealthiest and most esteemed and reputable portion of the citizens of the county.

Mr. O. T. Dyer founded the establishment in 1880, under the firm name of Dyer Brothers, with a capital of \$30,000. His brother, W. H. Dyer, and sisters, Misses A. J. and E. C. Dyer

—the latter of whom is still cashier—were partners with him in the venture.

In 1885, the increasing demands of the prosperous and growing town of Riverside rendered an enlargement of facilities advisable, and the Riverside Banking Company was incorporated, with a capital of \$200,000, as above mentioned.

The institution as a whole has done much for Riverside. It has facilitated the bulk of the prominent enterprises for the welfare of the community, and rendered practicable many of the projects and improvements by furnishing the funds for the undertaking, this being its most important branch. Although it carries on a regular banking business in all its departments of foreign and domestic exchange, collections, discounts, etc., the majority of its business is derived from loaning money for depositors, Eastern and foreign capitalists, and of its own funds. Its correspondents are the National Bank, New York; Merchants' National Bank, Chicago; Pacific Bank, San Francisco; First National Bank, Los Angeles, and Consolidated National, of San Diego.

#### MUNICIPAL, ETC.

The incorporation covers the whole territory of the Riverside tract, or some fifty-six square miles, of which two square miles, being the old village of Riverside with its recent additions, form the business center of the city. Of this tract, thirty-three square miles are divided into tracts for small fruit farms of five, ten, twenty, and forty acres; twenty-one square miles are still used for grazing purposes, being above any system of irrigation existing at present, although it can be watered from the upper tributaries of the Santa Ana river.

At the time of incorporation in 1884, the assessed valuation of property in the city proper was \$1,099,041; it was \$3,589,783 in 1887; \$3,982,899 in 1888; and \$4,391,460 in 1889. This shows that the growth of the place was neither sensibly accelerated by the "boom," nor checked by the cessation of that abnormal impulse. The city has no debt. The rate of tax-

ation for 1889 was only .55 on \$100 for municipal uses.

As an incorporated city, Riverside ranks only as of the sixth class, but her increase in population is sure to give her, and that right speedily, place in the fourth class.

The government consists of a board of five trustees, city clerk, recorder, marshal, superintendent of streets, and city engineer.

There is a fire department, and a military company, etc.

There are three banks; two daily newspapers; five good hotels; ten large packing-houses for the handling of citrus and other fruits; one cold storage and ice works; one lemon-curing establishment; one fruit cannery; eight dry-goods, clothing, and shoe stores; ten grocery stores; one music store; three millinery stores; two stationery and book stores; four jewelry stores; four drug stores; four hardware, tin, and plumbing establishments; three large livery stables; two harness stores; two furniture stores; five tobacconists; two bakeries; two planing mills; three lumber yards; four large boarding-houses; three restaurants; two large carriage shops; crockery stores; carpenter shops; blacksmith shops; laundries, etc., etc.

The medical and legal professions are both well and largely represented by a number of firms and individuals; and the interests of the real estate and insurance business are especially cared for by representative firms in those branches.

In January, 1879, was formed the nucleus of a free public library, which now circulates about 1,500 volumes.

In the Loring Opera House, Riverside boasts a little gem of a theater, second only to the New California of San Francisco in its appointments. Its interior finish is exquisite; chairs of the most improved style, beautiful draperies, lights by both gas and electricity, make this house a thing of beauty. Its scenery, stage appointments and fittings generally are all that could be desired. A feature especially to be commended, is the supplying of the stage with an

asbestos fire-proof curtain and steel-clad doors, and the provision of several roomy exits, to guard against loss of life by fire. The seating capacity approximates 1,000. This theater is situated on the ground-floor of the Loring block, a three-story edifice owned and built in 1889 by a stock company. The cost was \$90,000.

On the first floor of this building are the apartments which the city occupies for the transaction of municipal business, on a ten-years' lease. On this floor are the offices of the city clerk, board of health, and a large courtroom with a jury-room adjoining, also the Riverside Free Library and Reading Room. On the second floor is a large room destined for the meetings of the city trustees, with smaller rooms for the city engineer, superintendent of streets, etc. On the ground floor is the city marshal's office, also the quarters of the fire department; and in the basement is the jail, with fine equipments, including six steel cells. Each floor has a fire-proof vault for the safe-keeping of records.

The following are the present officers of the city:

Board of Trustees—E. W. Holmes, president; M. Hoover, W. P. Russell, W. A. Hayt, H. E. Allatt.

Library Trustees—Rev. Dr. George H. Deere, Prof. N. C. Twining, E. W. Holmes, A. S. White, C. J. Gill.

Board of Health—E. W. Holmes, president; C. C. Sherman, secretary; W. J. McIntyre, Bradford Morse, J. W. Johnson.

City Clerk and Assessor, Ad. S. Alkire; Marshal, Bradford Morse; Treasurer, J. M. Drake; Recorder, W. W. Noland; City Attorney, W. J. McIntyre; Superintendent of Streets, C. W. Finch; City Engineer, J. W. Johnson; Health Officer, C. C. Sherman; Chief of Fire Department, J. N. Keith.

If it is the proud boast of San Bernardino County that she possesses more school property in proportion to assessed valuation than does any other county of the State, Riverside may claim double eminence in this regard, since she leads by a great deal the rest of the county in the

value and class of school property. The new High and Grammar-school building at Riverside is justly ranked among the very best school-houses in California. It is a magnificent structure, massive, substantial, and admirably arranged for school uses, combining the greatest solidity and the best arrangement of rooms with the finest architectural results. It contains four rooms for high-school use, with capacity for 100 students. There are at present some seventy students, a number of whom are non-residents, under three teachers in this department. Moreover, five grammar classes have quarters in this building, with another soon to be organized, on account of the increased attendance. Besides the roomy vestibules and halls, there are rooms for the library, the office of the superintendent, a tenement for the janitor, and the necessary ante-rooms. A two-story brick addition will contain lavatories, closets, etc., to be supplied with artesian water from the city mains, and to have main sewer connections. Although this building is deemed almost fire-proof, it is provided with apparatus to fight fires, with sufficient pressure to throw water over any part of the building. This building cost about \$65,000.

The Sixth street school is a four-room wooden building, with a principal and three assistants, in charge of the primary grades.

The Arlington district school is a handsome wooden building, containing grammar, intermediate, and primary grades.

The Magnolia school is a mixed class, and there are two other primary schools in the city.

The minor school-houses of Riverside represent an aggregate cost of some \$10,000.

Outside of the incorporated limits of the city are the following schools: the South Riverside district, having a beautiful two-story brick building, which cost over \$20,000; the fine new building at East Riverside, which cost \$15,000; and fine new buildings at Rincon district and South Riverside.

There are twenty teachers employed in the Riverside schools.

#### INDUSTRIES.

Riverside has 6,800 acres of land under cultivation. Of this acreage a considerable proportion is used for grain, hay and vegetables, and another large portion is planted to trees not yet bearing. By a conservative estimate, this land in five years from the present will produce double the amount, in money value, of the present yield. This year's harvest has brought: for oranges, \$675,000; raisins, \$350,000; dried fruits, \$75,000; or a total of \$1,000,000. Besides this there have been produced large quantities of green fruit, alfalfa, barley and vegetables, which will increase the crop to fully \$1,250,000, or about \$200 to the acre. As high as \$350 per acre was obtained from a four-year-old budded grove the past season, and there are about forty orchards in the county which paid ten per cent. net, on valuation of \$2,000 and upwards per acre the last crop.

The first car-load of the State's shipment of the crop for that season was sent from Riverside, December 9, 1888.

It is more than superfluous to cite here the world-wide fame of Riverside fruits, whose superiority is everywhere conceded. Yet it may be pertinent to recapitulate the prizes awarded to the fruit-growers of Riverside at the World's Exposition in New Orleans, in March, 1885, as follows:

Gold medal for the best twenty varieties of oranges grown in California.

Gold medal, for the best twenty varieties of oranges grown in the United States.

Gold medal for the best twenty varieties of oranges grown in world.

Silver medal (the highest premium offered in this department) for the best display of lemons, from any part of the world.

In this competition were met oranges and lemons from various districts of California, from Sonora and other Mexican States, from Louisiana, Florida, the West Indies, and various places along the Mediterranean.

Riverside fruits have repeatedly taken first prizes at State and district California fairs.



Some idea of the rapid development and the present extent of orange-growing as an industry may be had by a comparison of the amounts of annual shipments. From twenty car-loads during the season of 1880-'81, the exportation had grown to 760 car-loads in 1887-'88, and to 1,049 car-loads, or 310,262 boxes, in 1888-'89. This export brought into the county some \$720,000 in cash. This shipment, 925 car-loads, or 263,879 boxes, were from the groves of Riverside, whence in 1880-'81 were shipped but 15 car-loads, or 4,290 boxes.

Raisin culture as an industry of Riverside may be said to have begun in 1879 with the beginning of regular shipments of raisins, the total output in that year being reckoned at 30,000 boxes. It has steadily increased from year to year. Since 1879 the average annual yield per acre has been 206½ boxes per acre, which, it must be remembered, comprehends also the very light crops of those years when the vineyards were first coming into bearing. At present the average yield is 274 boxes per acre.

The shipments of rasins in 1887 footed up 180,000 boxes; in 1888, 215,000 boxes, and in 1889, 225,000 boxes. Thus this staple netted to the producers of Riverside over \$350,000 this season, so that the proceeds on raisins for several years past will be seen to range from \$150 to \$250 net per acre, oftener the latter.

The income of Riverside from only three items: oranges, lemons and raisins, exceeds \$1,000,000 annually. The total income of Riverside planters for the year 1889 was over \$1,100,000, or \$350 to each man, woman and child engaged in agricultural pursuits. The crop for 1890 will exceed in value last year's harvests, and the average per capita will be greater. The deciduous fruits also are grown in considerable quantities, and with profit, but their importance is not to be compared with that of citrous fruits.

## OTHER POINTS IN THE COUNTY.

### COLTON,

founded in 1874, is an incorporated city, the third in the county in point of population. It

is at an elevation of some 900 feet, lying fifty-eight miles from Los Angeles, on the through line of the Southern Pacific Railway, by which line it was founded, being named after one of the deceased directors of this company. The climate is warm and dry, no frost nor fog being known here. It is three miles from the county seat, with which it is connected by a motor line and by the Santa Fé line, which crosses the Southern Pacific at Colton. The town's location at the intersection of these two transcontinental roads, gives it an importance at once apparent. Some sixty trains pass Colton daily. Thus the town is the commercial entrepot or distributing point, through the ramifications of these lines, for goods and wares over a very large extent of territory, as well as being the depot of output for all the products of that same territory. Lying in the very heart of the citrus region, Colton ranks first in the State as a shipping point for oranges, and for total shipments it stands third on the list. During 1889 there were forwarded from Colton by the Southern Pacific alone, 22,060,606 pounds of freight, and 38,788,805 pounds were received during the same period. For the first five months of 1889 the number of pounds forwarded was 13,777,887; received, 17,073,125. For the corresponding five months of 1890, the number of pounds forwarded were 22,250,701; received, 19,389,953. There were 551 car-loads of oranges shipped from Colton during 1889; up to May 20, 1890, there were forwarded 750 car-loads, and probably fifty more will go out before the end of the season. The foregoing figures relate exclusively to the business of the Southern Pacific.

It has been impossible to secure a statement of the traffic by the Santa Fé, and it can only be guessed at, taking into consideration the numerous branches hereabouts of this system.

The Colton City Water Company derives its domestic supply from artesian wells two miles north of the city, piping in seventy-five inches under 150 feet pressure. The irrigation supply, also artesian water, is conveyed by three separate companies, through pipes and cement ditches.

The greatest and most important enterprise of Colton is undoubtedly the marble and lime industry on Slover mountain, fully described elsewhere. Next to this probably comes the Colton Packing Company, with their fine plant, covering two acres of land, their side track to the cannery from the S. P. Railway, and their extensive operations. This cannery employs during the season, some 300 men, women and children, its pay-roll amounting to \$1,500 or \$2,000 weekly. The work usually begins about the middle of June, and continues for about four months on green fruit, and two months longer on raisins. The fruit canned consists of berries, grapes, apricots, nectarines, peaches, pears, plums, and prunes. The cannery receives not only a vast quantity of home-grown fruit, but it also draws largely upon the territory from Redlands to Pomona, and even from a greater distance. During the last season this company handled 1,000 tons of green fruit, packed 1,000,000 cans, prepared forty tons of dried fruit, and put up 40,000 boxes of raisins.

The Colton Rolling Mills had in 1889 an output of one ton daily of rolled barley.

The soil of Colton is wonderfully fertile, producing cereals and root-crops, as well as a great variety of fruits, both citrus and deciduous. The oranges of Colton Terrace are considered especially fine; it is from this growth that Leland Stanford chooses the supply for his own table.

Colton has a planing mill, employing about eighty hands; a bank with a paid-up capital of \$100,000; two weekly newspapers, the *Chronicle* and the *News*; and two hotels, with several restaurants and eating-houses, besides the usual complement of stores, shops, etc. There are six practicing physicians and two lawyers.

The principal school-house, containing eight rooms, was built some two years since, costing \$18,500 cash. There is also another school building, and the force consists of a principal or superintendent and six assistant teachers.

There are Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Baptist church congregations, the two first named owning church buildings.

Among the various fraternal societies represented are: the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of Foresters, United Workmen, Grand Army of the Republic, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Temperance Union, Women's Christian Temperance Union, Independent Order of Good Templars and Loyal Legion.

The city officials are: five trustees, clerk, treasurer, marshal, engineer, attorney, recorder, health officer, street superintendent, two constables, and two justices of the peace.

Colton's burying-ground is near the eastern base of Slover mountain.

#### SOUTH RIVERSIDE.

Twenty-five miles southwest of San Bernardino, on the Santa Ana branch of the Santa Fé system, is a town something over two years old, close to which will run the railway from Elsinore to Pomona. This young town, known as the Queen colony, has a population of about 400, with two daily mails, post, telegraph and express offices, a bank with \$100,000 capital, good school and church facilities, etc. It is the center of a large and fertile agricultural district, rapidly settling up. The building improvements here in 1888 amounted to over \$125,000. Within five miles is a large deposit of lignite coal.

East Riverside and West Riverside are practically suburbs of the large colony.

#### THE COLONY OF ETIWANDA

was founded in 1881 by W. B. Chaffey and George Chaffey, Jr., brothers from the province of Ontario, Canada. They purchased from Captain Garcia a tract comprising 3,000 acres, putting the land on the market the following year. The water right gave exclusive control of the water of East and Day cañons to the north of the tract, and about seventeen miles of pipe were laid.

The Santa Fé system has a station on the tract, at some four miles distance from the town proper.

There is here a hotel, a school-house which cost \$3,500, and a store of general merchandises. The tract comprised some 3,000 acres, of which about 1,500 acres are now under cultivation. These lands were sold at \$150 to \$200 per acre, and planted to vines: they have yielded quite that much per acre as revenue since the fourth year. The soil is a chocolate-colored loam, suited to the cultivation of the orange, the lemon, and the raisin grape, the last named being the chief product. This settlement in fact is noted for the excellence of its raisins. In 1889 it shipped some seventy-five car-loads of raisins, which sold for five and three-fourths cents per pound, and there is always a keen competition for the Etiwanda crop among the packers. This section also ships to Eastern markets some fine lemons and oranges. A large acreage will be planted to divers fruits during the coming season. Water is conducted hither from the cañons by several miles of flume, being distributed, after reaching the settlement, to the highest corner of each ten acres of land by means of cement pipes. Water is furnished to the settlers on a basis of an inch steady flow to nine acres of land, or thirty-seven and a half inches for twenty-four hours once a month to each ten acres.

#### ONTARIO,

founded by the Chaffey brothers, is the most western town in San Bernardino County, and the lands extend to within four miles of the county line. It is thirty-eight miles east of Los Angeles, and twenty-four miles west of San Bernardino and Colton. Cucamonga is the nearest place on the east, Pomona on the west, and Chino on the south. At the town the elevation is 980 feet, with a gradual rise to 2,000 feet at the base of the mountains, six miles away. The slope is gradual from the Cucamonga mountains, 6,000 feet high, and the mouth of San Antonio cañon, running back to "Old Baldy," 10,000 feet high, toward the Santa Ana river, which runs about eight miles

south of the colony. The tract is level and free from brush. The soil is a deep, rich loam. There are about 12,000 acres in the tract, which is seven miles long from north to south, and from one to three miles from east to west. Through the colony runs Euclid avenue, seven miles long and 200 feet wide, a double drive with a tram-car line in the middle, the divisions separated by lines of gum and pepper, cypress, Grevillea and palm trees. About the depot of the Southern Pacific Railway clusters the main town, consisting of some 250 acres in town lots, surrounded by villa lots of from one to two and one-half acres. At the Santa Fé station is North Ontario, containing some 200 acres in town lots. The rest of the land is laid out in ten-acre lots, with streets running east and west, and avenues north and south, so that each lot has a street frontage.

Water is taken from the San Antonio creek, draining one of the largest mountain districts in Southern California. Ontario has half the surplus flow, owning exclusively a tunnel 2,000 feet long that taps the subterranean flow. The water is conveyed in iron pressure pipes to the town, and in cement pipes to the acreage property. Stock in the San Antonio Water Company is sold with the land, a share to an acre, ten shares being issued on an inch of water. Unimproved land here ranges from \$200 to \$300 an acre; improved, from \$300 to \$1,000, according to location and variety of planting. Bearing orange groves command the highest price.

The Southern Pacific and the Santa Fé trunk lines cross the colony from east to west, about two miles apart. The Chino narrow-gauge is completed from the Southern Pacific to Chino, five miles away, and this line is to be extended to the coast. Along the entire length of Euclid avenue and over San Antonio the Ontario Land Company has built a standard-gauge steel railway, the motive power to be electricity, pending the application of which power mule traction is used, the return trip from the head of the slope being by gravity, the animals

being conveyed on the cars by a very ingenious arrangement.

The soil is a sandy, gravelly loam, very similar to portions of Pasadena, San Gabriel, Duarte, Pomona and Cucamonga, all of which places are situated at the foot of the same range of mountains, and in the same zone of first-class fruit land that extends along that mountain chain for sixty miles, from Pasadena on the west, to the lands northeast of San Bernardino on the east.

The water-right in San Antonio cañon, owned by the Chaffey brothers, the founders of Ontario, is sufficient to irrigate 5,000 or 6,000 acres of land. The requirements of the section and the best systems have been studied by the management.

Ontario's exhibit at the State Citrus Fair in March, 1890, took the third premium for best exhibit of citrus fruit from any locality. At the County Citrus Fair at Riverside this year, Ontario's lemons took first prize.

During 1886 Ontario had sixty-nine new buildings, whose cost aggregated \$79,875; in 1887, 110 buildings, costing \$204,875; in 1888, 100 buildings, at a cost of \$267,100. Thus the whole increase for these three years was 279 buildings, costing \$551,850.

The increase in population may be estimated from the following list of the number of census children during five succeeding years: There were forty-four children in 1884; forty-nine in 1885; 126 in 1886; 195 in 1887, and 345 in 1888.

The growth in assessed valuation of property has been as follows: \$250,000 for 1885; \$359,180 for 1886; \$1,043,660 for 1887, and \$1,388,685 for 1888.

In 1886-'87 Ontario set 210 acres to oranges, and eighty to deciduous fruits and grapes,—in all 290 acres. In 1887-'88 this colony set 220 acres to oranges, and twenty-five acres to mixed fruits; total, 245. In 1889 there were set 450 acres, practically all oranges; in 1890, 500 acres; the acreage set in "these piping times of peace" being nearly double that of either of the

"boom" years. The total of acreage now under cultivation at Ontario is 2,183 acres, of which 1,350 are in citrus fruits, the rest in grapes, assorted fruits, panpas grass, etc.

Ontario does not claim special pre-eminence as a raisin district, the soil being deemed better adapted to citrus fruits, so that no new vineyards have been set for two years, while many of those now existing are being replaced by oranges. The raisin crop last year was much damaged by early rains, but it nevertheless reached the figure of 10,970 boxes, or ten car-loads, and sold for about \$8,000. There were made some 4,000 gallons of wine, which, with the green grapes sold, brings the total product of Ontario's vineyards to upwards of \$10,000.

The output of oranges for the season of 1889-'90 was forty car-loads, and that of lemons was twelve car-loads. The total money proceeds therefrom was \$38,500.

A fruit evaporator is in process of erection at North Ontario, at a cost of \$3,000.

There are five grocery stores, three dry-goods stores, two drug stores, one shoe store, a furniture store, three hardware stores, six real-estate offices, two barber shops, three restaurants, six hotels, two meat markets, a harness shop, two livery stables, a jewelry store, the best planing mill in the county, a surveyor, an architect, and a good quota of physicians.

With a population of less than 2,000, Ontario has five church organizations, with an aggregate membership of nearly 300, and four church buildings, with a seating capacity of over 1,500.

The Methodists, whose pastor is Rev. J. B. Green, have just completed an addition to their church.

The pastor of the Congregationalist Church is Rev. A. E. Tracy.

The pulpit of the Episcopal Church is supplied by Rev. W. B. Burrows, of Pomona. Rev. D. V. Bowen, of Los Angeles, officiates at the services of the New Church.

Rev. John McGill is the pastor of the Presbyterian Church.



There are here two weekly newspapers, the *Record* and the *Observer*.

The *Record* is the leading journal. It is a bright, newsy and reliable paper, well known for its editorial ability and typographical excellence. Its first issue was given to the public December 16, 1885, by the Clarke Brothers, and since that date it has ranked among the leading country journals of the county. It is independent and fearless in its policy touching the leading questions of the day, and has made a specialty of inducing Eastern immigration from the Eastern States, by the publication of judicious matter upon the resources and development of the country. It is not only well patronized and supported locally, but has a large circulation on the Pacific coast and in the Eastern States.

E. P. Clarke is the senior member of the firm of Clarke Brothers, publishers of the *Ontario Record*, and is also the editor of the paper. He is a native of the State of Maine and reared and educated in that State, closing his educational career in Kent's Hill (Maine) Seminary and the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, graduating at the latter institution with high honors in 1885. He then was engaged for some months on the United States geological survey in Maine and New Hampshire. In October, 1885, he came to California and located at Ontario, and in December of the same year established the journal he has since so successfully edited and conducted. Mr. Clarke is one of the progressive men of Ontario, to whom much of its prosperity is due, and has ever taken an active part in all enterprises tending to advance the interests of his chosen city. He is a member of the San Bernardino County Board of Education, and secretary of the Board of Regents of the Chaffey College, and during 1888-'89 filled the chair of Latin and English literature in that institution. He is a member of the Republican County Central Committee and has been secretary of the same. Mr. Clarke is a contributor to the *Overland Monthly* and *Pacific Monthly*, and lectures occasionally with acceptance.

A. F. Clarke, of the firm of Clarke Brothers, proprietors of the *Ontario Record*, is a printer by trade, and to him is due much of the credit which has been gained by that journal for its typographical beauty and neatness. He is a native of Maine, in which State he received his education and learned his trade. He came to California in 1883 and located at Pasadena, where he was connected with the *Pasadena Union*. In December, 1885, he located at Ontario and assisted in establishing the *Record*. He is fully identified with Ontario and its progress and is a strong believer in its future prosperity.

Ontario is well supplied with fraternal societies, to whose list three have been added within the past year. The pioneer lodge, the A. O. U. W., owns a handsome brick block, with a fine public hall. The Odd Fellows and the Masons are fitting up a handsome leased hall for a lodge room. The Masons have taken the preliminary steps for organization, and will start with a very strong lodge. The following is a list of the societies: Ontario Lodge, A. O. U. W., organized March 12, 1885; Ontario Post, G. A. R., organized May 29, 1886; Ontario Lodge, I. O. O. F., organized July 14, 1888; W. R. C., organized November 23, 1889; Ontario Court of Foresters, organized January 16, 1890.

Ontario has a public library association with over 100 members. There is a well-selected library of about 500 volumes, and additions are made continually. The collection is very creditable to a town of this size. Mr. A. Piddington is the very efficient librarian.

At the founding of Ontario, its founders set apart half of the town and villa lots as an endowment for a college of agriculture, which was made a department of the University of Southern California. In March, 1883, the corner-stone of the college building was formally laid, its site then being amidst sage-bush and cactus wastes. In 1885 was completed a brick building costing about \$20,000, and for a year a school was conducted in a small way. The endowment being insufficient, no school was maintained in 1886, but in 1887 it was re-

opened. The present endowment of the school consists of \$40,000 cash on interest, and \$60,000 in deferred payments on land, bearing interest at eight per cent. The total value of the original gift of the Chaffey brothers will reach about \$175,000.

There are some sixty-five pupils in attendance at present, under the supervision of a corps of seven instructors. No attempt has been made as yet to carry out the original plan of agricultural work, which necessitates costly equipments, the present work being limited to the college preparatory and seminary departments.

On March 3, 1883, Ontario's first school was opened in a loft over a carpenter shop, with an enrollment of fourteen pupils. There are now nearly 300 pupils in the public schools, and there are four school buildings, built and furnished at a cost of some \$15,000, requiring the supervision of eight teachers. The buildings are among the finest in the county, and their surrounding grounds add to their attractions and value. The corps of teachers are able and of good record, and the school facilities are considered to compare favorably with those provided in Eastern cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population.

#### LUGONIA,

so called from the Lugos, the old Mexican family who formerly owned this territory, is that portion of San Bernardino County lying between old San Bernardino and Crafton, having the Santa Ana river for its northern boundary, and for its southern the foothills north of San Timoteo cañon. The soil here is greatly diversified, ranging from the lightest sandy loam to the heaviest adobe. This is one of the finest fruit sections, being almost frostless, and watered from a stream that never fails. The tract is delightfully situated, commanding a view of the San Bernardino mountains, that extend for forty miles, and rise over 4,000 feet high on the north; on the east the peaks of San Bernardino and Grayback; and on the west an almost level plane, stretching nearly seventy miles to Los Angeles and the ocean.

This small settlement on the north side of the Mill creek zanja offered lands with water right for from \$25 to \$50 per acre, up to 1881, Lugonia being but a school district at that time.

About 1881-'82 Judson & Brown secured 1,500 acres of land on the sloping hillside south of Lugonia and the Mill creek zanja, surveyed and platted same into five, ten and twenty-acre lots, with wide avenues and streets traversing the whole plot.

This enterprise was regarded as an experiment, from the fact that the red soil of this slope had never been tested as to its adaptability to horticultural pursuits.

With plenty of water and good cultivation the doubt as to the value of the land was soon removed and the success of the colony enterprise was assured. Thus encouraged the projectors enlarged their possessions by additional purchases, until they had between 3,000 and 4,000 acres in their colony, which, on account of the peculiar color of the soil, they named

#### REDLANDS.

In 1886 commissioners sent out to Southern California by an association formed in Chicago, for the purpose of finding the best place in this State for a colony, after looking the State all over, purchased 440 acres of land lying between Redlands and Crafton.

This land was divided up into lots averaging about eleven acres each, and forty deeds made and executed, this being the number of purchasers and members of the association. This tract was given the name of the Chicago colony.

In 1887 a syndicate of Riverside business men and capitalists bought 500 acres west of Redlands and extending to San Timoteo cañon, through which the Southern Pacific Railroad passes, and in which the Brookside station is located, laid it out so as to extend the main avenues of Redlands through the same and gave it the name of Terracina, now called West Redlands.

Southeast of Redlands lies the fertile valley of Yucaipa, with thousands of acres of grain and grazing land, with herds of cattle, large dairies, flocks of sheep, and orchards producing immense quantities of the finest apples and cherries.

Northeast lies Mentone, the terminus of the Valley railroad, embracing 3,000 acres.

Westward is the tract known as Williams, from the owner's name, embracing 1,500 acres, and with a railroad station named Gladysta.

It has seemed well to make brief mention of Crafton, Lugonia, Terracina, Yucaipa, Old San Bernardino, Mentone and Williams, because they surround Redlands on every side, are immediately adjacent and are tributary to it. Three of these settlements were flourishing and prosperous with deciduous and citrus orchards and vineyards bearing years before there was a brick laid of the forty business blocks of Redlands. Not one of these settlements has a place of business of its own; all depend on Redlands for their mail and supplies. It is this rich and populous outlying country that has forced the growth of Redlands, and insures the continued advance of the city in trade and importance. There is no other town among those that have recently sprung up in Southern California, that has so large and valuable a territory depending upon it and contributing to it.

Redlands is the fourth city incorporated within the county of San Bernardino, its incorporation dating from November 26, 1888. The population at present (May, 1890,) is about 2,500. Owing to the very rapid increase of population, there are many adult residents and heads of families, who have not been here long enough to become voters.

Redlands lies at the eastern end of the great valley of the Upper Santa Ana, sometimes called the East San Bernardino valley. It stretches from the banks of the Santa Ana river, the largest stream in Southern California, on the north, to the hills on the south. The boundaries of the city incorporation include seventeen square miles of the richest and best

soil in the State for orange growing. Perfect drainage is secured by the natural slope of the land and the character of the soil. It is nine miles directly east of San Bernardino, the county seat; thirteen miles northeast from Riverside; sixty miles directly east of Los Angeles, and one hundred miles north of San Diego, air-line distances.

The Southern Pacific overland railroad enters the valley on the south through the San Geronio pass. Brookside station on this road is two miles southwest of the business center of Redlands. The Southern California, a branch of the Santa Fé, enters the valley from the north through the Cajon pass, and makes San Bernardino its central point. Redlands has direct railroad communication with Los Angeles over the San Bernardino Valley Railroad (the Santa Fé system) three times a day; with Riverside the same; with San Bernardino and Colton six times each day. The mail is received and sent from the Redlands postoffice three times daily.

In addition the San Bernardino and Redlands narrow-gauge (called the Motor Road) makes ten trips between Redlands and San Bernardino each day, connecting with the Rapid Transit road which runs to Colton and Riverside. Redlands has already built and in operation three miles of street railroad, connecting the stations of both wide and narrow-gauge railroads with different residence portions of the city.

The Southern Pacific company has surveyed a line for a road between Los Angeles and Redlands and announced its intention to build in the near future. Local capital, interested in the great cedar and pine forests on the mountain ranges east and north of the city, is also surveying routes for railroads to these vast lumber districts. The vast importance of the lumber area of Bear valley and adjacent territory, as well as the growing importance of that most beautiful mountain summer resort, will compel the building of a narrow-gauge railroad at no very far distant day. The route is practicable and the grade not at all difficult, while

the passenger travel in summer will be very heavy.

On the area occupied by the business portion of this city thirty months ago, there was not a single building. To-day there are forty substantial brick business buildings, none less than two stories high, all occupied by the various branches of trade and manufacturing. Among the business establishments are three large general and grocery houses, dry goods store, a national bank, a State bank, three agricultural implement and hardware houses, three drug stores, two furniture stores, two meat markets, two bakeries, three large commercial hotels, three restaurants, two tin and plumbing establishments, two lumber yards, three blacksmith and repairing shops, three vegetable and fruit stores, two harness shops, a livery stable, carriage repository, clothing store, jewelry store, sash and door factory, planing mill, boot and shoe store, photograph gallery, two paint shops, two barber shops, a book store, two wood and coal yards, an art store, a ladies' bazaar, three boarding houses, two manufactories of cement pipe, a roller feed mill, three fruit-packing houses, numerous real-estate and insurance offices, lawyers, doctors, and a first-class job printing and newspaper office, the *Citrograph*.

The several school districts in Redlands and adjoining, made the following gains in valuation during the year 1888;

DISTRICTS.	Assessed 1887.	Valuation. 1888.	Percent. of increase.
Redlands.....	\$329,055	\$792,860	140
Lugonia.....	358,500	610,165	70
Crafton.....	139,940	339,080	142

Assessed valuation of the three school districts in 1889 was about \$2,500,000.

Within the city limits are three fine schools, in the Redlands, Lugonia and Crafton districts, with a daily average attendance of upwards of 300. The three school-houses cost over \$26,000. In addition, the Bellevue Academy, under the management of Prof. H. A. Brown, teaches the higher branches of learning preparatory to college.

The Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Baptists and Presbyterians have commodious church buildings; the Methodists are about to build, and all five hold regular services every Sunday.

A strong Young Men's Christian Association occupies its own hall, with public lectures and a free reading room.

The Masons, Odd Fellows, Good Templars and Knights of Pythias all have organizations and hold regular meetings.

Fruit culture is the leading industry of this compact cluster of colonies. The fruits produced are chiefly oranges and the raisin grape; also berries of various kinds, peaches, apricots, nectarines, olives, limes and lemons.

The deciduous-fruit orchards were mostly planted before it was known that the soil and climate were so perfectly adapted to the citrus fruits, and nearly all the late plantings are of the latter class. The orchards of all kinds are quite young, and but a small per cent. of the citrus orchards are in bearing. For example the Brockton company give the following detailed statement:

" Whole number of acres in orchard.....	268
Acres in apricots.....	162
Acres in peaches.....	96
Acres in raisin grapes.....	6
Acres in pears.....	4
Pounds fresh apricots gathered.....	102,989
Pounds peaches gathered.....	386,438
Pounds nectarines gathered.....	10,749
Boxes raisins made.....	3,917

"The apricot orchard bore its first crop the past season and the bulk of the crop was gathered from twelve acres of the oldest trees."

The whole number of acres planted in and about Redlands to fruits of all kinds is about 6,000, about 3,000 of this total acreage is in oranges.

Of the 3,000 acres in deciduous fruits, about 2,000 acres are in bearing; but many of the orchards bore the first crop the past season.

At the beginning of the fruit season of the summer of 1888 there were two drying establishments inaugurated. The results of their sea



son's work are stated in their own language as follows:

Messrs. Cook & Langley say:

"We have purchased green fruit as follows: 315,655 pounds of apricots; 203,183 pounds of peaches; 30,869 pounds of nectarines.

"Figuring on the basis of 20,000 pounds to the car-load, would make total shipment of about twenty-two and a half cars of dried fruit from Redlands and immediate vicinity.

"Of raisins we purchased 443,386 pounds at Redlands and immediate vicinity; 120,818 at outside points.

"We have shipped of our own pack 27,559 boxes of raisins and 34,697 pounds loose raisins in sacks, making a total of thirty car-loads of raisins shipped from one Redlands packing-house this season."

The statement of A. M. Aplin's drying establishment is as follows: "1,040,000 pounds of peaches and apricots purchased and dried; eighty-two tons dried fruit shipped to Chicago."

Producers have heretofore, in the absence of public drying establishments, been in the habit of drying and disposing of their own crops. Then large quantities were this season sold to the cannery at Colton and the drying establishment at San Bernardino. It is estimated that the quantity thus disposed of at least equals that shown in the above statements; thus making the total product of dried peaches, apricots and nectarines 2,980,000 pounds, or 149 car-loads of 20,000 pounds each.

The orange crop of 1889 was about 100 car-loads.

Millions of trees are being grown in the nurseries this season where thousands have been grown heretofore. Many ranch owners in the valley started seed beds last year and are about to put in more, so that young trees will soon be comparatively cheap.

Almost incredible profits have been made on orchards in full bearing and exceptionally well cared for. Some orchards in this valley in favorable seasons have given per acre net profits of over \$1,000 per annum. The orchards at

Old San Bernardino, nearly all seedlings, and not as well cultivated as they should be, have as a whole, for years past, averaged their owners net profits of over \$250 per acre per annum. Some of the best seedling orchards have, during the same period, netted \$1,000 per acre. The old seedling orange orchards at Crafton, planted by M. H. Crafts before Riverside had an orange tree in it, have averaged a net profit of \$260 per acre for the past eight years. Some of the old seedling orchards have averaged better than this for years past. These old orchards have been quoted because they have shown these results through a series of years, and are safe guides for careful business calculations. Younger budded orchards have made as high an average as \$500 per year, and promise to considerably increase this average as they become older and larger.

Within the district surrounding the city of Redlands and naturally tributary to it as a business center, there is over 25,000 acres of good fruit land. Over 15,000 acres of this is good orange land. Reckoning in the Yucaipa, Potato, Bear and numerous other small valleys opening out into these and the East San Bernardino, there are 10,000 additional acres of fertile soil, a large portion of which is excellent for deciduous fruits, but too elevated for orange culture on account of temperature. In these high mountain valleys the finest small fruits, potatoes and apples are raised, yielding profits to the acre equal in many instances to the profits of orange culture.

To make fruit culture in all the section under discussion successful, or even possible, irrigation is a necessity. The supply of water for full irrigation of 25,000 acres in the valley is abundant. The sources of supply are the high ranges of mountains walling in the valley on the north and east. These ranges obtain at points an elevation of nearly 12,000 feet above sea level, and their summits are in the regions of perpetual ice and snow. The Santa Ana river, Mill creek, Plunge creek and other smaller streams conduct the water from nature's de-

posits to the valley. Formerly, as in other portions of the State, the great supply of the winter rains ran through these channels to the sea and was lost forever. A great natural lake formerly existed high up on the San Bernardino range. Probably an earthquake or some other convulsion broke the rim of the lake, and the accumulated waters made their escape through the Santa Ana river. This broken rim has been repaired by ingenuity, energy and capital, and the greatest stored supply of water for irrigation in the world.—**BEAR VALLEY RESERVOIR**—is the result.

#### THE ARROWHEAD HOT SPRINGS.

The Arrowhead Hot Springs are on the mesa, a bench of the San Bernardino range, about ten miles from Colton, on the Southern Pacific Railway, and six miles northeast of San Bernardino, than which town they have some 1,000 feet more altitude, being over 2,000 feet above the sea level. The name is derived from a peculiar appearance on the mountain side above the springs and pointing to them—the representation of an Indian arrowhead, white on a dark background, so perfect in shape that many people believe it was designed there. The soil which forms this mark is composed mostly of disintegrated white quartz and light gray granite, on which grow weeds and a short, white grass, while the soil around it is of a different formation, sustaining a shrub of a dark color, which covers the rest of the face of the mountain. The arrowhead is 1,115 feet long and 396 feet wide. The native Indians have a legend reciting how, long, long ago, the peaceful Caahuilla tribe, who inhabited the San Bernardino valley when it was first settled by whites, then lived eastward, far over the mountains, near some warlike tribes, who presently drove them out of this their native country. As they wandered, the Great Spirit discharged an arrow before them, which dart, after the manner of the pillar of fire of the Israelites, moved on before them until it rested on this mountain side, pointing down into the valley, which they thus

knew they were to occupy—as they did, until the invading white men came to wrest it from them.

There are other legends connected with this symbol, but all perhaps less poetical than this one.

Here are about twenty-five springs, whose temperature ranges from 140° to 193° Fahrenheit, the solid constituents being of great efficacy in the cure of rheumatism, blood-poisoning, skin diseases, etc.

There is no village at this leading health resort of the county but a fine three-story hotel, containing 100 rooms, owned by a syndicate of capitalists. This hotel has the usual conveniences, and its own system of electric lights, the power for which is supplied by the fall of the mountain water. There is a resident physician here, and regularly established postoffice. Coaches run twice a day to and from San Bernardino.

#### ALESSANDRO

is a small town site or station, with a postoffice, on the line of the California Southern (Santa Fé), in Perris valley, near the San Diego County line. There are two daily mails. The inhabitants of the valley are mainly engaged in stock-raising. This is regarded as the destined center of the colony of Dunkards who are shortly to immigrate to Southern California. Their managing agent, M. M. Eshelman, bought the hotel at Lordsburg, and purposes to settle them in San Jacinto valley. In this irrigation district is to be completed shortly a canal to water the valley, to convey 15,000 inches of water from the Bear valley reservoir.

#### BANNING

was laid out in 1884-'85, by a syndicate of Nevada capitalists who purchased about 3,000 acres of land here, and laid out about the railway station a small town plat, whose lots sold for from \$50 to \$275. The remainder of the land laid out in acre tracts sells at \$125 to \$200 per acre. The water supply here is perhaps the best between Colton and Yuma. A

cement ditch eight miles long, leads up into Moore's cañon, having a capacity of from 1,500 to 2,500 inches. About 1,000 inches of water can be furnished in the dryest season. Ten miles of first-class iron piping, with flumes and ditches, distribute all over the colony this water supply, abundant and reliable. This "mountain colony" is one of the most picturesque settlements in the county, and its mountain scenery is beautiful. The elevation is 2,317 feet. From this point is the nearest approach to Mount San Bernardino, Mount San Jacinto and Grayback, the three highest peaks in Southern California. The mountains contain a vast amount of timber of superior quality.

The capacity of the Banning soil is very wide. Lands in this section, not subject to irrigation, have raised grain crops without a single failure for the last ten years. Barley has been the main reliance, but wheat is successfully raised also. The experiment of citrus fruit growing has not been thoroughly tested, but deciduous fruits thrive marvelously well, cherries in particular, which are always highly and profitably marketable, are especially a favorite of the soil, and the peaches of Banning are declared to be unequaled. Berries are extremely luxuriant, and many tons are shipped hence yearly.

The population of Banning is about 300. The town has post, express and telegraph offices; a notary public; a Government school for Indians; a hotel; a \$3,500 school-house, with an average attendance of fifty pupils; one (Baptist) church edifice, with several other denominations represented; several stores of general merchandise, and one live weekly newspaper, the Banning *Herald*. Improvements in building, and the planting of vines and trees, are constantly in progress. Banning is thirty miles east of Colton, and eighty-eight miles from Los Angeles, on the line of the Southern Pacific Railway.

#### BARSTOW

is situated at the junction of the California Southern and the A. & P. Railway, eighty-two

miles from San Bernardino and twelve miles from Daggett. It has an elevation of 1,900 feet. The population is about 300. The town is comparatively new. The climate is dry and clear with no fogs or dampness. There is a postoffice, telegraph, telephone and express offices, and daily stage for Calico, connecting with trains, as well as several stores carrying general merchandise, and a large railroad hotel. A silver mine and mill are to be found just north of this place.

#### BEAUMONT,

formerly San Gorgonio, is an attractive little town at the head of the San Gorgonio cañon. It is sometimes designated as "the summit," being located on the "divide," 2,500 feet above the sea level. It is on the Yuma division of the S. P. Railroad, twenty miles east of Colton, and twenty-five miles from San Bernardino. It has a postoffice, telegraph, telephone and express offices and stage connection with San Jacinto. It has a weekly newspaper, the *Sentinel*, a public school-house which cost \$3,500, with an average attendance of 100; a Presbyterian church; three hotels, one of which cost \$25,000, and several stores of general merchandise. The population is about 400.

#### CALICO,

the old and famous mining town, is about seven miles from Daggett on the south, with which point it has stage connections, as well as with Barstow. It has an elevation of 2,600 feet. The name is derived from the variegated colors of the mountains to the northward. The town lies on the south side of the mountain, and thus has no need of a system of sewerage. Good water is to be had from a water company supplying the town. There are here a postoffice, a telegraph and an express office, also a school house, a hotel, and several general stores. There are several quartz-mills in operation, and the yield is good and constant. The statistics of these mines are given elsewhere. In addition to the gold and silver mines, there are extensive

borax mines which pay well, worked by capitalists of San Francisco.

The *Calico Print*, devoted to the mining interests of the region, was started here in 1882, but it has suspended publication lately. The climate of Calico is dry and healthful. The population is about 800.

#### THE CHINO RANCH

is located wholly in San Bernardino County, thirty-five miles easterly from Los Angeles city, and about twenty-five miles southwesterly from the city of San Bernardino. It adjoins Ontario and Pomona and is about fifteen miles from Riverside. Depots on the Southern Pacific and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé railroads are near it, and the Pomona, Elsinore and Southern Pacific railroad companies have made surveys through its center. It is composed of two Mexican grants, respectively named "Santa Ana del Chino" and "Addition to Santa Ana del Chino," the former containing 22,234 and the latter 13,366 acres. The Chino was granted to Antonio M. Lugo, a Mexican of distinction and an alcalde, March 26, 1841, and was patented by the United States, February 16, 1869; the Addition was granted to Isaac Williams (Señor Lugo's son-in-law), April 1, 1843, and patented by the United States, April 29, 1869. At that early day these shrewd men selected the Chino lands in preference to hundreds of other rich and vacant tracts, and after carefully inspecting all the other large grants in Southern California with a view to good investment and a permanent home. Mr. Richard Gird, the present owner, bought the "Chino" and the "Addition" in 1881, and has since increased his acreage by the purchase of adjoining land, until at this writing (1889) he is the owner of nearly 47,000 acres, truly a principality in extent. He resides upon the ranch and is improving its former good reputation for blooded horses and cattle—there being now 800 head of finely bred horses and 6,000 cattle on it. The ranch is producing some of the most valuable thoroughbred trotting and draft-horses to be found in Southern

California. Among the cattle, which are Durham and Holstein stock, is a dairy of 200 milch cows. The product of this dairy, butter, ranks among the finest in this State.

The ranch is rich in historical events. There the early emigrants to California by the southern route found accommodations to rest and recruit themselves and animals. Mr. Gird has a large book containing autographic accounts of the tedious and dangerous trip, circumstances of fights with the Indians, etc. This ranch was the scene of Indian attacks, and of fights between Americans and Mexicans when California was acquired. Many old Mexicans believe much gold treasure was buried upon it, and every year some of them ask permission to dig for it. Passing over many incidents of great interest, it is a widely known fact that during the drouth year of 1864 the Chino was the only ranch that carried all its cattle, and it sustained 5,000 head that memorable season, proving its superiority for water and pasturage. Twenty-three thousand acres have been surveyed into ten-acre tracts, with streets fronting all. All the land is valuable,—no gulches, no rocks, no brush,—in fact, all is ready for the plow. It has a uniform slope of from twenty to forty feet to the mile, just right for the best drainage without washing. The most experienced cultivators in the State have testified and practically proven that every ten acres of such land will amply support a family. Many thousands of acres are moist land, not needing irrigation, a fact of the greatest value, insuring the largest crops at the least cost; and the great depth of the soil renders fertilizing unnecessary for many years, if ever. Fully 10,000 acres are specially adapted to the growth of oranges, and 3,000 or more to raisin grapes. Ten thousand acres will grow any fruit or crop without any irrigation, and the vast size of the ranch enables buyers to choose tracts exactly suited to vegetables and alfalfa; to oranges, lemons and limes; to olives, grapes, pears, prunes, plums, peaches, apples and small fruits, and to walnuts and other nuts.

The water supply is abundant and never-



failing; the Chino creek, a tributary of the Santa Ana river, passes through the ranch. The average rise of the land to the mountains on the north is sixty feet to the mile. These mountains carry snow nine months in the year, and have an annual rainfall of from forty to sixty inches—say an average of forty-five. This mountain catchment, tributary to Chino valley, about 400 miles in extent, is enough to make a large and rapidly flowing river the whole year, and all of it, except what is absorbed by the intervening lands and taken up by evaporation, must find its way underground to Chino valley (for there is no other to receive it), giving the ranch an unfailing supply of pure, soft water, at from six to eighteen feet from the surface, and 100 to 400 for artesian wells. With an average rainfall in the valley of nearly twenty inches, and this vast catchment, both surface and artesian supply is assured beyond a doubt. For the fifty or more years this ranch has been inhabited, there has never been any lack of water, or of thrifty crops and pasturage. Artesian wells, with large flows, at from 100 to 400 feet, have been bored in different parts of the tract, and more are in progress.

#### THE TOWN OF CHINO

is eligibly and centrally located on the tract. The lots are large, with broad streets and alleys to all. Suitable blocks are reserved for spacious parks. Pure, soft water is abundantly obtained on all parts of the tract and town site, at from fifteen to thirty-five feet, and artesian water has been piped from lands northeast of Pomona, to a reservoir located north of the town site, and thence distributed through the town under pressure which is sufficient for all desired purposes.

RICHARD GIRD is the well-known owner of the Chino ranch, San Bernardino County. The few facts obtained in regard to his life and successful career form an interesting chapter in this Memorial History. Mr. Gird was born in Herkimer County, New York, in 1836. His father, John Gird, was a native of New Jersey,

a farmer by occupation, and to that calling he reared his son, giving him the benefits of such an education as could be procured in the common schools. The subject of this sketch was of studious habits and disposition, and made the best of his advantages. He devoted considerable attention to the study of mechanics and other scientific studies. Of an ambitious disposition and desirous of a more extended field of operations, he sought the far West, and when less than seventeen years of age, in 1852, he came by steamer to California. Soon after his arrival he went to mining in El Dorado County. After some months in that calling he located on the Russian river in Sonoma County, and engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1858 he embarked for South America, and upon his arrival there was for several months engaged in prospecting for mineral wealth, after which he engaged in railroad building, under the old California pioneer, Harry Meigs.

A year spent in South America satisfied him, and after a short visit to his old home in the East, Mr. Gird returned to California. Upon his return he engaged in surveying until 1861. In that year he located in Arizona, and for several years was engaged in prospecting the mining regions in the vicinity of La Paz on the Colorado river, and also engaged as a surveyor. In 1864 Mr. Gird was authorized by the Territorial Legislature to make a map of Arizona. This work was successfully accomplished. The map was the first Territorial map ever issued. Its accuracy and reliability was acknowledged by all, and it became the basis upon which were founded the subsequent military and other maps that were issued in 1866. Mr. Gird returned to California and located in San Francisco. There he established himself in manufacturing mining machinery, engines, etc. He was thus employed until 1872, when he again located in Arizona, and was for years engaged in assaying, superintending the construction of mills, furnaces, and surveying. In 1878 Mr. Gird was prospecting in the now famous Tombstone district. Himself and the Schieffelin brothers

were the original discoverers of that district, and through the exertions of those three men was laid the foundation of one of the richest mining districts in the world. From the very first Mr. Gird was the leading spirit in developing the mineral wealth of that section. He was one of the original incorporators and superintendent of the Tombstone Mill and Mining Company. He designed the first mill ever erected in the district, and turned out the first bullion. He was equally prominent in building up the city of Tombstone, and was the first Postmaster appointed, and the first Mayor elected in that city. In 1881 Mr. Gird sold out his interests in Tombstone, came to San Bernardino County, and purchased the Chino ranch, a description of which is included in this volume. Upon his taking possession of his ranch, Mr. Gird began the extensive operations of developing and building up the Chino valley, that has made the Chino ranch and Richard Gird household words in Southern California.

Mr. Gird is a man of broad views, marked ability and sound business principles. His name is synonymous with honesty and straightforward dealing with all who know him, and his friends are legion. Aside from his enterprises at Chino, he has been connected with other industries and interests in the county. He is one of the original incorporators of the Farmers' Exchange Bank, of San Bernardino, and is vice-president of the same. He is also a director in the San Bernardino National Bank. He is a strong supporter of churches and schools, and his purse is ever open to any call that advance the interests of either. In political matters he is a staunch Republican, taking a prominent part in the councils of his party. He has for years been a member of the County Central Committee, and was chairman of the same in 1884. In 1888 he was a member of the State Central Committee, and in the same year was elected alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention. In 1881 he was married to Miss Nelly McCarty.

#### THE CUCAMONGA VINEYARD

consists of about 160 acres of vines that for some years have been in full bearing. It contained in 1871 some 150,000 vines. A large acreage further was planted in 1882-'83, both by the old vineyard company, and by new settlers, many of whom are planting the raisin grape. The soil is quite free from alkali. The vineyard, with the buildings and apparatus appertaining thereto, is owned by Los Angeles capitalists. Within a few months, in 1883, applications were made to cover all the public lands in the vicinity—some 4,000 acres. The "center" of the settlement, named Cucamonga, is about two miles north of North Cucamonga, which is on the line of the Santa Fé Railway. Here, besides the old winery, are two stores, a postoffice with daily mail, a church, a school house costing \$4,000, blacksmith shop, hotel, express office, etc. The legal name of the postoffice and the colony is simply "Cucamonga," in contradistinction from that of the settlement with which it is often confounded, North Cucamonga, founded in 1887, on the California Central Railway, seventeen miles west of San Bernardino. In December, 1887, a violent wind storm came near destroying this new-born town, but it pluckily rallied from that injury. From the trains at this point are taken the mails for Cucamonga (old office), Etiwanda and Grapelands. Here are post, express and telegraph offices, a fine railway depot, a general store, and a fine block containing the offices of the Cucamonga Fruit Land Company and the Cucamonga Water Company (which pipes to the town from the base of the mountains a good and abundant supply of spring water, under 100 feet pressure) a hotel, livery stable, etc. The company owned some 12,000 acres of arable land, suitable for citrus and deciduous fruits, and grain, part of the tract having been sold.

#### NORTH ONTARIO

is a new settlement on the California Central Railway, twenty miles from San Bernardino, and forty miles from Los Angeles. Its elevation is

1,200 feet, and it lies five miles from the base of the mountains. This settlement was laid out in April, 1887, on a tract of 200 acres bordering the east side of Euclid avenue, which was subdivided into town lots. A street railway extends hence along the famous Euclid avenue to Ontario, two miles to the southward. North Ontario has a postoffice, telegraph and express offices, church, school, hotel, freight and passenger depot, lumber yard, etc. It has abundant pure water, and its climate, free from fog and dampness, is said to be very beneficial to people with pulmonary troubles.

#### DAGGETT,

a town of considerable importance, is on the Atlantic & Pacific Railway, about twelve miles east of Barstow, and ninety-three miles from San Bernardino, at an elevation of 2,000 feet. It has a fine passenger and freight depot, and postoffice, telegraph, telephone, and express office (doing the express business of Calico), a large railroad eating-house, reduction works, two quartz mills aggregating twenty-five stamps, schools, churches, and several stores of general merchandise, being a supply depot for mining implements and equipments. Daggett has about 500 population, and it is growing in inhabitants and importance. The town is well supplied with excellent water, piped throughout.

#### ORO GRANDE,

the legal postoffice name of which is Halleck, is forty-five miles northeast of San Bernardino on the California Southern Railway. The town contains a postoffice with two daily mails, telegraph, telephone, and express offices, a weekly newspaper and several stores. The water is pure, good, and plentiful. The mining operations at Oro Grande are probably second in importance only to Colton. The character of the ore brought to light here seems to justify the eagerness with which capitalists, speculators, and miners are pouring in from all directions. There are extensive lime and marble quarries in the vicinity, but the all-absorbing interest at

present is the recent rich "strikes" in gold and silver. In the surrounding country are many stock ranchos, producing the finest meat that reaches the city market.

#### THE RINCON

is the name applied to a tract lying on either side of the Santa Ana river, from ten to twenty miles below Riverside. This is one of the best-watered and richest farming sections of Southern California. For miles in extent the valley lowland raises yearly immense crops of corn without irrigation, and the semi-moist lands that lie a little higher, extending at the north through the Chino Rancho nearly to Pomona, produce good crops of small grains, as wheat and barley, much of this land also yielding good corn and other crops. In one place a spring supplies some 250 inches of water, which is used to run the Chino valley grist-mill, being afterward turned to purposes of irrigation. This stream remains the same summer and winter, "the lay of the land" being such that the rains affect it very little, while the summer droughts do not diminish the water supply. The station and postoffice of Rincon is on the Santa Ana division of the California Central (Santa Fé) Railway, about twelve miles south of Riverside, and four miles from the Los Angeles County line. There are two daily mails here, a telegraph and express office, hotel, two general stores, etc.

#### RIALTO.

Rialto, a settlement and town about two years old, is four miles west of San Bernardino, on the California Central Railway. It is at an elevation of 1,200 feet, on a gradual slope from the mountains eight miles to the northward. Rialto has quite a number of business houses, a new hotel of forty-five rooms, telegraph, express and postoffice, school-houses and churches under construction, and a weekly newspaper, the *Orange Grower*. The plans have been approved for a branch school building of the University of Southern California, to be erected here. The water supply is excellent, being taken

from the headwaters of Lytle creek, a mountain stream of perpetual flow. The Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company has here about 30,000 acres of land, suitable for almost every variety of fruit culture.

#### SOUTH CUCAMONGA

is so called in contradistinction from Cucamonga (the old office) and North Cucamonga, on the California Central Railway. The town-site is named South Cucamonga, but the legal name of the postoffice is Zucker. It is forty-two miles east of Los Angeles, sixteen miles west of Colton, and two miles south of North Cucamonga. There is here a postoffice, a telegraph and an express office, a hotel, a livery stable, etc., besides a large passenger and freight depot, where the Southern Pacific does considerable business derived from the surrounding very fertile agricultural section.

#### TEMESCAL

is a mining town and postoffice in the Temescal mountains. It is reached by a wagon road through the cañon. The nearest railway, telegraph and express offices are at South Riverside. Temescal is about thirty miles south of the county seat. Near by are the famous Temescal tin mines, also coal mines of good grade and abundant yield.

#### ULMER

is situated on the California Southern Railway, seventy miles from San Bernardino and fifteen miles from Barstow. It is a new settlement, and a recently established postoffice. The residents of the vicinity make stock raising their principal industry.

#### VICTOR

is about forty miles northeast of the county seat, on the California Southern Railway. It is situated in a beautiful valley near the Mohave river, which affords a fine supply of good water. The scenery hereabouts is charming. About 300 is the population of the little town, which contains a postoffice with two daily mails, telegraph and express offices, a church., a school-

house, two general merchandise stores, blacksmith shop, etc. Victor is famous for its fine marble and granite quarries, which, if properly developed, would prove a source of wealth to the community.

#### THE NEEDLES,

so called from the peculiar shape of rocks in the neighborhood, is a town of some 150 population, on the banks of the Colorado river, at the end of the division of railway from the Mohave and Los Angeles. The town has a postoffice, telegraph and express office, a Roman Catholic church, a hotel, several stores of general merchandise, saloons, etc. The climate here is beneficial for consumptives, the air being dry, without fog or dew. The heats of summer are excessive. The Mohave Indians dwell hereabouts.

#### HESPERIA

is a small town in the Hesperia valley, on the main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway, about twenty-five miles north of the county seat, at an elevation of 2,500 feet. The San Bernardino mountains on the south and the Hesperia mountains on the north, enclose the valley, and the climate is delightful and unrivaled for pulmonary, bronchial, and nasal disorders.

#### HARLEM SPRINGS

are five miles northeast of San Bernardino, on the Base Line road. This resort, to which belongs a tract of twenty acres, is owned by a syndicate of San Bernardino capitalists, with whom certain parties are negotiating for its purchase, for the establishment of a great sanitarium. The elevation is 290 feet, with a gradual slope southward. Within eighteen inches of each other are found springs almost icy cold, and boiling hot. The postoffice name is Messina.

#### PROVIDENCE

is a mining camp and postoffice, with tri-weekly mail, about sixteen miles northwest of Fenner station, and 150 miles from San Bernardino, on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. Since their discovery, eight years since, the mines here



have yielded large amounts of paying silver ore. The "Bonanza King" mine has yielded an average of \$60,000 per month since it was opened.

#### NANTAN

is a mining camp and postoffice, with weekly mail, sixty miles north of Fenner. There are fine mines here, producing large quantities of paying ore.

#### IVANPAH,

the oldest mining camp in the county, is about 200 miles northeast of San Bernardino, and seventy miles north of Fenner station, receiving a weekly mail. From this district proceeded some of the richest ore ever mined in the county. Two mills are operated in the district, and they have shipped large quantities of bullion.

#### GRAPELAND

is a recently established postoffice, at about the center of the old Perdue precinct, five miles east of Etiwanda, in the grape region, near the base of the mountains.

#### EL CASCO

is a postal station recently established on the Southern Pacific Railroad, in the San Gorgonio pass, some thirteen miles east of Colton. This is in the midst of a rich agricultural section famous for its dairy interests, known as the Yucaipa or San Timoteo district.

#### SAN TIMOTEO CANON

is a valley ten or fifteen miles long, in some places narrowing to half a mile in width, in others opening out into wide bays occupied by farms and ranchos. At the head of the cañon it widens till it terminates in the plain. From San Bernardino to the head of the cañon it is about twenty miles. This valley contains many beautiful trees and shrubs. Within its limits is an Indian rancharia whose lands are well fenced and cultivated.

#### SAN GORGONIO PASS

is not a narrow pass, but a great plain ten to fifteen miles wide—a wide, flat tract, bounded on either side by a lofty range, the great San Gorgonio mountain being on the south. On one side is a low range of sandhills, and beyond this, a sandy waste, desolate and destitute of vegetation, called the Whitewater valley.

#### DEATH VALLEY,

so named from the great number of travelers said to have perished within its limits, is estimated to be 300 feet below the sea level. Naturally it should be an inland sea or lake, as it receives the drainage from more than 100 miles square; but, owing to the peculiar structure of its basin, the water seeps away, leaving an alkali sink. The temperature here is excessively high and close.





## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

**J**UDGE J. W. NORTH, the founder of the Riverside Colony, was one of the most prominent of members of the Southern California Colony Association. He was president of the association from its incorporation in 1870 until 1875, when the lands, water, etc., of the colony were sold to the Riverside Land and Irrigating Company.

The Judge was a real pioneer, and was one of the first to establish his residence upon the then barren plains of the valley; as president and superintendent he surveyed the lands, laid out the city, projected and built the unsurpassed irrigation system. He built better than he realized; the selection of the lands of the colony, the untiring energy and sound business principles displayed in its management, resulted in a success hardly dreamed of by its most sanguine supporters. In any truthful history of this most successful colony association of the Pacific coast, the name of Judge North must ever stand pre-eminent.

Judge North was born in Sand Lake, Rensselaer County, New York, January 4, 1815; was educated at the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, graduating in 1841 with high honor. In his young manhood, and before entering the university, Judge North ardently espoused and advocated the anti-slavery or abolition doctrine, which were contrary to the sentiments of his parents and his church. While in college his earnest advocacy of the

doctrines attracted the attention of the leaders of the Connecticut State Anti-Slavery Society, and after his graduation he was employed by them for more than two years as a lecturer in that State. In 1843 he abandoned the lecture field and located in New York city, and there entered upon law studies in the office of John Jay, and later continued his studies in the office of Benedict & Boardman. Failing health compelled a suspension of his study, and he joined his father, who had established his residence in Preble, Cortland County, New York, and upon recovering his health entered the law office of Forbes & Sheldon, of Syracuse. Completing his studies he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State, and there formed a partnership with Hon. Israel S. Spencer of that city. Judge North conducted a successful practice of his profession in Syracuse until 1849; his health then failing, he moved to Minnesota and located at the village of St. Anthony (now the city of Minneapolis), establishing himself as an attorney at law, and from the very first took a leading and prominent part in the political and legislative affairs of the Territory. In 1850 he was elected to the Territorial Legislature, and during the session introduced and successfully managed the bill founding the Minnesota University. Six years afterward he located at Faribault, that State, purchasing an interest in the town site and conducting the business affairs of the projectors and proprietors

of the city. At length he sold out his interests there and established the town of Northfield, building at that place saw and flour mills, dwelling-house, etc. In 1857 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention that framed the constitution of Minnesota. He was the acknowledged leader of the Republicans and took a prominent part in the convention. Judge North was ever one of the leaders in public improvements and building up his section. In 1858 he was elected president of the Minneapolis & Cedar Valley Railroad Company, a company of which he was one of the original incorporators; twenty miles of the road was graded and put in operation that year under his able management. In 1860 he was chosen chairman of the Minnesota delegation to the Republican National Convention at Chicago that nominated Abraham Lincoln for President, and was a member of the committee that conveyed to Mr. Lincoln the notice of his nomination. He became personally acquainted with Mr. Lincoln and also Vice-President Hamlin, and was present at their inauguration in 1861. May 11, 1861, President Lincoln appointed Judge North United States Surveyor General of the Territory of Nevada. He held that office until it was discontinued, and the business merged with that of the Surveyor General's office at San Francisco. He then formed a law partnership with James F. Lewis (afterward Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Nevada) and conducted a very successful practice until appointed by President Lincoln Judge of one of the Territorial districts and the Supreme Court of Nevada. His Territorial district embraced Virginia City, where all the richest and most valuable mines were in litigation. The Judge held his judicial position until the organization of the Nevada State Government, retiring from office upon the establishment of the Nevada State courts. During his term on the bench he was elected a member of the first Constitutional Convention of Nevada, and upon the organization of the convention was elected as its president, and presided over its deliberations.

In the autumn of 1865 Judge North closed his business in Nevada and returned East, and the next year (1866) settled in Knoxville, Tennessee, where he engaged in the iron business, establishing foundries, machine shops, etc. He remained there until the spring of 1870, laboring under many disadvantages in conducting his business, for men of his prominent views were not popular in the South. Finally he conceived the idea of establishing a model colony in Southern California, and in March of that year issued his first circular from Knoxville, and in that spring he sold off his property and came to California. After spending months in examining the different localities, and meeting obstacles that would have daunted almost any other man, he finally selected the lands of the present Riverside colony and city. Hon. C. N. Felton, of San Francisco, furnished a large proportion of the money with which to purchase these lands and start the enterprise, and was for years its main financial backer; but the Judge was the soul, the life, the brains that established the enterprise on a footing and foundation that has led to ultimate success. Judge North remained as president and general superintendent of the association until 1875, and then established himself in the practice of his legal profession in Riverside, San Bernardino and San Francisco. He subsequently acquired property interests in Fresno, and became a resident of that place. In early life and young manhood he was deeply religious and an earnest supporter of the Methodist Church, in which his father was a minister. Doubting the infallibility, as a moral teacher, of the church which supported human slavery in America, he left it; and, always having been a deep thinker on religious and ethical subjects, he found that he disagreed more and more with the beliefs of the Orthodox Christians, until he has finally come to think the agnosticism of Spencer and Tyndall as the more reasonable ground.

Judge North was twice married. He first married, in 1845, Miss Emma Bacon, daughter

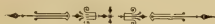






*Geo North*

of Nathaniel Bacon, of Middletown, Connecticut. She died in 1847, leaving no children. His second marriage was in 1848, when he wedded Miss Ann H. Loomis, daughter of Dr. Geo. S. Loomis, of DeWitt, Onondaga County, New York. By this marriage there are six children living, namely: Emma B., George L., John G., Charles L., Edward and Mary. Judge North died February 22, 1890, at Fresno. In accordance with his wish his remains were cremated at Los Angeles.



**J**OHAN G. NORTH is one of Redlands' most prominent and well known citizens. From a lad of fifteen he grew up with Riverside, and the years of his youth and young manhood were spent with his father, Judge North, whose sketch precedes this, establishing, building up and perfecting the system he has long so ably managed.

Mr. North was born at St. Anthony's Falls (now Minneapolis) Minnesota, September 16, 1855. The first six years of Mr. North's life were spent in his native State, and the following year in central New York. He then joined his father, who had preceded the family to Nevada in 1861. His years on the Pacific coast were spent in school in Nevada and at the University of the Pacific in Santa Clara. The family returned East in 1865, and in 1866 located in Knoxville, Tennessee, where the subject of this sketch continued his studies. In 1870, upon the founding of the Riverside colony, he joined his father in Riverside, and for the next four years was the assistant secretary of the colony association, and in 1872, a telegraph operator for the Western Union Telegraph Company, in Riverside. Even at that age Mr. North displayed those marked business talents, which have since become such well-known characteristics. In 1874 he was offered a position in the United States sub-treasury in San Francisco. His acceptance took him to that city. After two years' employ

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in the Sub-Treasury and mint he entered into mercantile life in San Francisco as cashier and manager in a leading business house. It was not until 1881 that he returned to Riverside with his family. In that year he located on his twenty-acre tract on Cypress avenue and North street, and devoted himself to horticultural pursuits. He did not confine himself to orange-growing entirely, but was called upon to aid in Riverside enterprises. He was one of the incorporators of the Citizens' Water Company, and a director of the same, and also an incorporator and director of the Riverside Water Company, and from August 11, 1885, to June, 1887, was the superintendent of the company. He then resigned the position and accepted the position of land agent for Richard Gird's Chino Ranch, and spent some months at Pomona. He returned to Riverside in September, 1887, and in March, 1888, was elected president of the Riverside Water Company. He is a successful horticulturist, and his orange groves rank among the finest in the colony. He has also been engaged in real-estate dealing in Riverside and other places; was president of the Riverside Improvement Company, but in April, 1890, he became general manager of the Bear Valley Land and Water Company. He now resides in Redlands. Mr. North is a young man of unbounded energy and sound business talents, prompt in action, and straightforward in dealings, well meriting the confidence reposed in him by the community of Riverside. He is a Republican, and takes a leading and working part in the affairs of the party. Has been a delegate in the county conventions since 1881, and in 1886 and 1888 was a delegate in the State conventions. He is not an office-seeker, but is an earnest advocate and worker in securing the best men to fill the offices. He is a member of Masonic Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, of Riverside, and also of Sunny-side Lodge, No. 112. Knights of Pythias.

In 1878 Mr. North was united in marriage with Miss Augusta C. Nourse, of Oakland. He has four bright boys, who are the joy and pride

of his household, viz.: John C., Maurice E., Alfred C. and Richard L.



**J**OHAN ANDRESON, prominent among the men whose business sagacity and enterprise have made San Bernardino an important railroad center, and one of the prettiest and most flourishing interior cities of California, was born in Schleswig-Holstein, near the border of Denmark, in 1834. He came to America, sailing around Cape Horn to the Peruvian Guano Islands, in 1850, and returned with the loaded vessel to London, England. While there he saw the grand pageant on the anniversary of the Queen's birthday, and saw the Queen near Buckingham Palace. In 1852 he returned around Cape Horn to the Pacific coast, and, after spending six months in the Argentine Republic, came to California. He continued his seafaring life for a number of years along this coast; during the latter years he sailed a schooner along the coast, and on the Bay of San Francisco, being a vessel owner. In 1861, disposing of his property, he, in partnership with another gentleman, carried on the grocery business in San Francisco until 1863, when, finding it too confining for his tastes and health, he sold out and went to Arizona. He spent several years there in prospecting and mining; was employed as clerk in a store for a while at La Paz, a mining town about 100 miles above Fort Yuma. Subsequently he fitted up a small, crude brewery, and, employing a man who understood brewing, started in business. The trade increased rapidly, and with beer at twenty-five cents a glass was very profitable, so that in three years he had accumulated the snug sum of \$12,000. The prosperity of the place began to wane and he disposed of his business, and in 1870 visited the home of his birth after an absence of twenty years. On his return in 1871, Mr. Andreson settled in San Bernardino, having been favorably impressed with the town and

valley when passing through to Arizona ten years before.

He bought an acre of land on the northwest corner of Third and E streets, on which was a small brewery established and owned by M. Suverkrup, an old forty-niner, who afterward represented San Bernardino County in the State General Assembly. Starting into the manufacturing of beer, Mr. Andreson enlarged the capacity of the brewery from time to time until he made thirty barrels per day. Previous to selling the business and fixtures in 1884, he had erected a large two-story brick block on the corner, the upper floor of which was devoted to offices. The building he still owns. In 1887 he commenced the erection of the Andreson block, a three-story brick structure 100 x 95 feet in size, one of the largest and best business blocks in the city. A part of the first and all of the upper floors comprise the New St. Charles Hotel, with eighty guest rooms, beautifully furnished and finished, and next to the Stewart the finest and most commodious hostelry in the city. The ample and cheerful office and the large dining-room and kitchen are on the ground floor, the rest of which is occupied as stores. Having sold the west end of the corner to Mr. L. Harris, of Los Angeles, that gentleman erected a block the same size and style, the whole constituting the largest and most imposing business building in San Bernardino County. In 1888, a proposition being made by the United States Government for a building for a post-office, Mr. Andreson and H. L. Drew built the Postoffice block, on the corner of E and Court streets,—a three-story brick building, 100 x 120 feet in area, and fitted up the postoffice with elegant modern fixtures at an expense of some \$5,000, making the building and improvements cost nearly \$60,000. The owners lease the post-office to the Government for the nominal rental of \$1 a year. Mr. Andreson is one of the stockholders in the Stewart Hotel, and president of the company. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers' Exchange Bank, and one of its directors. He was also one of the projectors of

the Third and D street horse-car line, in which he is part owner. Among his individual investments is a valuable tract of land consisting of 251 acres on the "bench" north of Colton, eighty acres of which is in bearing vineyard; also real estate in Los Angeles and San Diego counties.

The family dwelling on the corner of F and Fourth streets is one of the finest in the city. In addition to his numerous interests of a personal character, Mr. Andreson has been actively identified with matters of public import. He was one of the four far-seeing, public-spirited gentlemen to whose personal efforts is due the securing of the depot and work shops of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway, thus making San Bernardino the center of the Santa Fé system on the Pacific coast. In an official capacity Mr. Andreson has served several terms as a member of the County Board of Supervisors, two terms as chairman of that body. He has also been elected several times on the Board of City Trustees, and was largely instrumental in securing to the city its complete sewer system and the fine sidewalks on the principal business streets.

Mr. Andreson is a domestic man as well as a business man. He married Miss Knapp, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he has three sons and two daughters, ranging from eighteen to ten years of age.



**A**NDREW B. PARIS, attorney, San Bernardino, was born in Virginia, in 1839, and was educated in the Virginia Military Institute, at which he was graduated in 1860. Upon the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the Confederate army, served four years, rose to the rank of Colonel, and at the close of hostilities was chief of artillery of General Hoke's division of General Joseph E. Johnston's army. After the war closed he studied law in the University of Virginia, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. Locating in Charlotte County, Vir-

ginia, he practiced his profession till 1873. In 1874 he came to California and settled in San Bernardino, and has been actively and prominently connected with the bar of the county ever since. Colonel Paris has been associated as a law partner with Henry Goodcell and Judge John L. Campbell respectively, and now has as partner Dwight W. Fox, a promising young attorney. Colonel Paris's special strength at the bar lies in the trial of criminal causes, in which he is very successful, being one of the ablest advocates in this part of the State. He has been connected on one side or the other with many of the most celebrated criminal cases before the courts of this county. In 1886 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of San Bernardino County for two years, and was recognized as one of the most efficient prosecutors who has ever filled that office. As a local orator Colonel Paris is very popular, and his services are usually in demand on all occasions where terse, pithy speeches are in order.

On August 10, 1889, he was joined in marriage with the daughter of Colonel Larkin Smith, of Virginia, an estimable lady whom he had known from childhood. Colonel Paris is financially interested with several local corporations.



**R**EGINALD E. McDONALD, M. D., has been in the active practice of medicine in San Bernardino since 1884. He is a native of the city of Toronto, Canada, born in 1856, and obtained his literary education in Victoria University and Upper Canada College. He spent one year studying for his profession in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Toronto, and three years in the California Medical College at San Francisco, and was graduated at the latter in 1883. Before coming to California, Dr. McDonald spent a year and a half, 1881-'82, on North Georgian Bay, as surgeon for a large lumbering company, where he had the opportunities to experience the rigors of an arctic



winter, the thermometer registering 42° below zero on several occasions. All traveling in winter was with dogs and sledges. While up there he made the circuit of the upper lakes in a tug boat. After leaving college he practiced six months in Oakland, then came to San Bernardino. He likes this city and valley much, but he thinks it is not a profitable country for physicians on account of the superior healthfulness of the climate. He says the recent construction of the city's sewer system has materially diminished sickness in San Bernardino, making it one of the healthiest cities on the continent. The Doctor enjoys a liberal share of the practice of the city and valley. He has some valuable investments in real estate, among which is a tract of farming land in Cajon Pass.

The Doctor is an earnest devotee to his profession, and with his thorough educational training therefore has a future of bright promise before him.



**LYMAN NELSON BEDFORD, D. D. S.,** a leading dentist of Southern California, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1851. He began the study of dentistry with his eldest brother, Dr. E. Bedford, in Sioux City, Iowa, in 1876, was graduated at the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1885. He practiced in Sioux City until 1886, when at the request of his brother, Dr. A. D. Bedford, he came to California and located in San Bernardino, since which time he has carried on an active and lucrative professional business. Dr. Bedford's specialty is in fine operative dentistry, and the scientific treatment and preservation of the natural teeth. He occupies a high rank in his profession, both for his theoretical knowledge and practical skill in all branches of dentistry. While residing in the Hawkeye State, he was a member of the Iowa State Dental Society.

In 1888 Dr. Bedford was joined in marriage, in Sioux City, with Miss Etta G. Smith, a

native of Massachusetts, an accomplished lady, who after graduating from Oberlin College, Ohio, spent two years in Europe perfecting her studies in music; and after returning taught several years in the Conservatory of Music in the Ohio Wesleyan University. Dr. Bedford owns several pieces of property in the city of San Bernardino, and with his prosperous and growing dental practice has a bright future before him.



**LMA WHITLOCK**, the pioneer dentist of Southern California, first commenced the practice of his profession in San Bernardino in 1857, and has been continuously in practice in the city ever since 1859. He was born in Missouri in 1831. His parents, who were both natives of New England, were brought up from childhood in Ohio. His mother, formerly Miss Abbot, was a relative of the Garfield family. They started for California across the plains from Tipton, Iowa, in the spring of 1850, and spent the winter of 1850-'51 in Utah, and resumed the journey on the following spring, reaching Hangtown, now Placerville, on July 16, 1851. Though a physician by profession, his father kept a boarding-house in the new mining town for a few months after their arrival. Removing from there to Santa Clara County they continued to keep a house of entertainment during the year of their residence there; then removed to Watsonville, where the subject of this memoir began the study of dentistry with Dr. Irwin in 1855. He practiced in Santa Clara, San Jose and Santa Cruz, before coming to Southern California. Being a natural mechanic and possessed of considerable inventive genius, Dr. Whitlock has invented several instruments for use in his profession which are considered valuable improvements over those formerly used. His practice embraces all branches of the profession. As an evidence of his skill in operative dentistry, it may be stated that patients of his are wearing gold filling, in

a good state of preservation, put in by him a quarter of a century ago.

Many years since the Doctor purchased 108 acres of land one mile east of the city of San Bernardino, for \$700, including an ample water right. He subsequently sold thirty-six acres of that tract for \$2,300 and still owns seventy-two acres, with fifty inches of water, which constitutes his homestead, and which he cultivates in fruits and alfalfa.

In 1858 Dr. Whitlock went to Camp Floyd, Utah, and at Springville, Utah Territory, he married Miss MacKenzie, of Scotch parentage. Doctor and Mrs. Whitlock have four sons and three daughters. Their oldest son, W. A., is a graduate of a college of law, standing among the first of his class, and has been admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court.

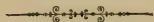


**W**ILLIAM FRANCIS ALLISON was born September 7, 1847, in Lockhaven, Pennsylvania, and, like many men who achieve success in business or distinction in public life, his early years were passed on a farm, where are instilled habits of industry, and the seeds of a sturdy, self-reliant manhood are sown which ripen into true grandeur of character. Young Allison's inclination being rather toward mercantile pursuits than agricultural, he left the farm and took a course in Commercial College at Poughkeepsie, New York. Though not of legal age, he exemplified his patriotism by enlisting in the Union army, and it was the hardships experienced in his country's service that impaired his naturally frail constitution. After spending a few months in a drug store his health gave way, and he went west as far as Nebraska, seeking to improve it. There he engaged in a milling enterprise, which did not prove satisfactory, and he returned to Lockhaven and accepted a fine position tendered him with the firm of Hastings & Carson, manufacturing druggists in Philadelphia, on a salary of \$1,600 a year. Soon after entering their em-

ploy, the step which determined his subsequent business career, he married Miss A. R. MacManigal, a friend of his childhood and youth.

His health again failing, being attacked with hemorrhages of the lungs, he was compelled to resign his position much to the regret of his employers. He tried Minnesota a few months, then he went to Le Mars, Iowa, reaching there with his wife and child at the beginning of winter with less than \$150 as his total worldly possession. Experiencing considerable difficulty in securing the rooms which served as their habitation for the winter, Mr. Allison embarked in the drug business in a very small way, struggling with the combined enemies, disease and poverty. Notwithstanding he was confined to his bed part of the time during the winter, he built up a trade in the six years that he carried on business there which yielded a net income of \$300 a month. Still suffering from hemorrhages, he resolved as a last resort to come to Southern California, which he reached with his family, in August, 1881, so reduced that he was unable to leave his bed for nearly a year. This salubrious climate, aided by his remarkable tenacity of life and indomitable energy, restored him to comfortable health, and in April, 1882, he, in company with Dr. A. D. Bedford, started in the drug business on D street. A year later they removed to the northeast corner of Third and D streets, where the firm conducted a flourishing trade until he purchased his partner's interest in May, 1888. Not long after that he took in J. A. Lamb as a partner, which relation continued until Mr. Allison's death on November 22, 1889. Besides being the managing head of a very successful drug house, Mr. Allison has been one of the most active and successful real-estate men in San Bernardino County, in spite of his physical infirmities with which he was affected. He possessed an exceptionally bright, active mind, and in all his relations in life exhibited a conscientious regard for the right, and an integrity of character that was unimpeachable. Mr. Allison was a faithful member and a zealous and efficient worker in

the Methodist Episcopal Church, by whom the memory of his character and deeds is sacredly cherished. His wife and three children, two daughters and a son, survive him. Of a truth it may be said of him, he lived up to his highest ideal of duty.



**THE SAN BERNARDINO ACADEMY AND BUSINESS COLLEGE.**—This institution, which ranks among the first of its class in Southern California, was founded and opened by Professor David B. Sturges, its present proprietor and principal, in February, 1883. Appreciating the demands for a higher grade of education than the public schools of this city then afforded, he established his school for the double purpose of giving advanced pupils the advantage of a thorough practical business education or an academic course which would prepare them to enter the freshman-class in a university. With this end in view, Mr. Sturges has aimed at and maintained a high standard of scholarship by the thoroughness and scope of his methods of instruction. So complete is the academic course in the San Bernardino Academy that the graduates therefrom are admitted to the University of California without examination, which is the case with only one other private school in the State. The present building and equipment accommodate seventy-five pupils, and Professor Sturges has made provision for enlarging to double that capacity. Connected with the school is a partial gymnasium, which is to be fitted up with complete apparatus in the near future. When Professor Sturges established this school his capital was so limited that he was obliged to go in debt for a large part of the purchase price of the lot. The success of his enterprise has been such that without any outside financial aid he has accumulated a property, in lot and building, on Fourth street near D street, worth from \$10,000 to \$12,000.

Professor David B. Sturges is a classical

scholar, educated in Michigan University, in which State he was born in 1839. In 1862, he went to Montana and there spent fourteen years, a portion of the time in teaching. He came to California in 1876, and has been engaged in educational work in the Southern part of the State ever since. The courses of study in his academy and business college are being enlarged and improved each successive year, and a higher and broader standard of excellence in scholastic results is attained. Associated with him as instructors is an able corps of teachers, one of the most efficient assistants being his cultured and accomplished wife, who is also a native of Michigan, and a graduate from Albion College. She has charge of the department of English composition, which, through her zealous labors, has been developed to a very complete system.



**AMUEL W. GARRETSON**, mechanical engineer and superintendent of gas and electric-light works for the Pacific Lighting Company of California, was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, in 1844. He served his apprenticeship to the machinist trade during the years 1861 to 1864. Like many patriotic young men who lived during the dark days of the Rebellion he shouldered his musket and volunteered his services to our Government, and served in the Twenty-first Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, in the Army of the Potomac. After completing his trade he went to sea and spent about ten years on the ocean as an engineer of steamships. He was attached to one of the pioneer steamships of the Pacific mail company's service, which enter the ports of Japan, after the government of that country had opened its harbors to the commerce of the outside world. He spent six and a half years as engineer on steamers which were plying between the numerous ports of Japan and China. He returned to the United States in 1873 and closed his seafaring career. He was constructing engineer

of several gas works in different cities in the East, and in October, 1880, came to the Pacific coast, which has been his home and field of activity ever since. He built the following gas works: for the Palace Hotel, the Baldwin Hotel, the works of the Pacific Gas Improvement Company, all in San Francisco; the gas works at Benicia, San Diego and San Bernardino, in California; the Gas Works at East Portland, Oregon, and Tucson, Arizona.

**J**OSEPH BENJAMIN HENDERSON is a native son, born in San Bernardino County, in 1856, and is the son of David Henderson, who emigrated with his family from Scotland and settled in San Bernardino County, in 1853, where he and his wife, also a native of Scotland, still reside. He learned the trade of stone-mason in early life, and has divided his time between that and mining and farming as his chief occupations. Joseph served three years' apprenticeship at the tinner's trade, and worked at it as a journeyman in San Bernardino, San Diego, Los Angeles and San Francisco over thirteen years; most of his time he was in the employ of John Ruffen & Co. in this city. March 1, 1884, he, in partnership with E. F. Bell, a fellow employé of the above firm, started a small tin shop in San Bernardino. In July of that year he bought Mr. Bell's interest and has conducted the business alone ever since. Starting with one apprentice he has increased his force from time to time as the rapid growth of his business demanded. He made a specialty of the manufacture of water tanks and pipes. He made galvanized iron tanks in great numbers for water storage, some of them with a capacity of 5,000 gallons each. He contracts for iron water pipes, ranged as high as from two to three miles, embracing \$5,000 to \$7,000 in a single job, giving employment to twelve pipe-makers. The shop is fully equipped with machinery, and having as much as he could attend to in this department he sold his tinner's tools and outfit in 1886 to

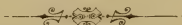
John Schuyler, of Oceanside, and in 1888 sold his pipe business to J. G. Burt. In 1887 Mr. Henderson bought four acres of land between C and D streets on First and erected a three-story brick building 60 x 65 feet for a machine shop, and a building for a foundry 26 x 50 feet in area. These he fitted up with modern improved machinery and appliances necessary to manufacture anything that may be ordered in the way of machine or foundry work, including a number of lathes for working iron and wood, drill presses, saws, emery-wheels, etc. This machinery is all propelled by water. Warm creek and artesian wells furnishing the motive power. He has had a series of artesian wells bored on his premises ranging in depth from eighty-nine to 112 feet and has developed twenty-five-horse power by this system of wells alone. An important item of expense in operating the machinery is thus saved in the cost of fuel. During the busiest season twenty-five to thirty men have been employed to carry on the business, which is still prosperous and satisfactory notwithstanding the depression in business generally.

Mr. Henderson has genius for invention as well as manufacturing, and has invented and makes a new kind of mill-crusher and grinder for pulverizing mineral-bearing rock, which is highly recommended by old miners and is coming into use rapidly. He is a joint owner in some valuable mines, and is giving some attention to mining. He values his plant in San Bernardino at \$50,000, which together with his thriving manufactory is the result solely of his indomitable energy and rare business sagacity, a gratifying result indeed.

**H**ENRY WOZENCRAFT, of Wozencraft & Co., compilers of abstracts of title, San Bernardino. Among the oldest and most reliable companies in the abstract business and searcher of records in San Bernardino County, is Wozencraft & Co. This company



has been established about twelve years and has a complete set of books, maps and the finest property indexes in Southern California. Henry Wozencraft, the senior member of the firm, is an old resident of San Bernardino County, having lived there for the past twenty years, which makes him thoroughly acquainted with the real-estate business and topography of the country. This firm also have the most competent hands that can be employed to assist them in their work. Their abstracts are written up by typewriters in the office and are very neat. They have also under employ William P. Cave, one of the finest draughtsmen in the State, which affords them to make mapping and draughting a specialty. This firm's office is in the Anderson block, situated on the corner of Third and E streets, city of San Bernardino.

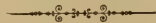


**J**OHAN CALVIN DIXON, proprietor of the C. O. D. Grocery, San Bernardino, was born in 1840, in Reynoldsburg, Franklin County, Ohio, and there spent the first eighteen years of his life. In 1858 he moved with his father's family to Jasper County, Iowa, and there his father, who was a brick-mason by trade, and had also been a farmer, engaged in the grocery business, with John as assistant in the store. Upon the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he promptly responded to his country's call for volunteers and enlisted as a member of the Fifth Iowa Infantry and served three years and one month, chiefly under Generals Grant and Sherman. At the battle of Iuka he was severely wounded, being shot through both thighs by a rifle ball. He was discharged just before the fall of Atlanta. Returning home, he remained in Iowa about ten years, part of the time engaged in merchandising and the rest in farming. Tiring of the vigorous winters of the Hawkeye State, Mr. Dixon concluded to seek a milder climate, and in 1874 came to California and located in San

Bernardino County; and his admiration for this grand country and salubrious climate increases with each successive year of his residence here. He bought and settled on a ranch a mile and a half northeast of the center of the city, and devoted his attention to agriculture, especially to growing alfalfa. His place comprised forty-six acres, for which he paid \$100 per acre. In 1887 he subdivided it and sold it at prices ranging from \$400 to \$1,000 per acre. After spending a season in the East, Mr. Dixon, in 1888, opened his present grocery store on D street, between Third and Fourth streets. He carries a fine stock of choice staple and fancy groceries, which he sells to cash customers at a small profit, and does a prosperous business. Mr. Dixon owns two large tracts of choice citrus and vineyard land in the popular and growing sections denominated East Riverside, which is worth \$100 an acre. He expects to subdivide and improve it in parcels for his children.

Mr. Dixon married Miss Helm in Iowa, though she was a native of Indiana. They have a family of one son and three daughters, all born in Iowa except the youngest daughter.

In politics, Mr. Dixon is an active and outspoken Republican, who is always ready to give the reasons for the faith that is in him when occasion requires, but never parades his opinions when uncalled for. He is a gentleman of decided convictions, and extraordinary force of character, a staunch friend and an uncompromising foe.



**G**EORGE MILLS COOLEY, the eldest of fourteen living children, nine sons and five daughters of George and Ellen Tolpott Cooley, was born in Utah in 1856, and crossed the plains an infant in his mother's arms, drawn by ox teams, to California. His parents are both natives of the county of Kent, England, and were married on shipboard while crossing the Atlantic to the United States. They settled in the San Bernardino valley, south of the city,

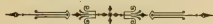




*N. D. Shugart M. D.*

and the subject of this memoir grew up to manhood on the beautiful ranch where they now reside, and where he mastered the arts of agriculture. Deciding to enter mercantile life, he educated himself therefor in Heald's Business College, San Francisco, and began his hardware business in 1874, as clerk in the store which he now owns, for Ruffen & Biays, whom he bought out in 1885, and has since been sole proprietor. This is the oldest hardware house in the county, having been established by John Ruffen nearly twenty-five years ago. Since coming in possession of the business, Mr. Cooley has increased it several fold by his energy and the close application of his thorough knowledge of the hardware trade. He is not only master of the business but also personally superintends every department, and herein lies his phenomenal success. His stock embraces everything in the line of shelf and general hardware, stoves, piping and plumbers' goods, all of which he buys from manufacturers direct and in large quantities, thus reducing the cost to the minimum, and giving his customers the benefit in low prices. Among the special departments developed in his extensive and steadily growing business is scientific plumbing, for which he has created an enviable reputation throughout San Bernardino County. He makes all his own estimates and supervises the work in this branch, in which he employs from four to twelve skilled mechanics, and does the bulk of the work in this line in this portion of Southern California. Roofing and all kinds of job work also receives special attention, and form a prominent feature of the business. Within the past two or three years Mr. Cooley has given considerable attention to building on his own account, and has erected and owns six dwellings on Sixth and D streets, where he has two acres of land in that popular quarter of the city. He entered into competition with twenty-nine other pipe dealers to sell to the city of San Bernardino pipe for its new water-works, which will be put into the streets this coming summer. Mr. Cooley was successful, and secured the contract for the entire city

system, defeating all competitors by from \$4,000 to \$14,000. Mr. Cooley married Miss Bessant, a native Californian, and daughter of a pioneer who crossed the plains in the same train with his parents. Their family consists of a daughter and two sons.



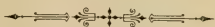
**ELITA DAVIS SHUGART, M. D.—**  
 No history of Riverside can be considered complete without a more than passing mention of the pioneer of Riverside colony whose name heads this sketch. In 1869 Dr. Shugart was a resident of Belle Plain, Iowa, and at that time was desirous of establishing his residence in some portion of Southern California. Early the next year he associated himself with Judge North, Dr. Greves, Sanford Eastman, C. N. Felton, of San Francisco, and Captain Broadhurst and others, and formed the Southern California Colony Association. The object of the association was to purchase some desirable tract of land in Southern California and establish a colony, build up desirable homes, and engage in horticultural pursuits. Some months were spent by members of the association in seeking a suitable location, but they were unable to decide the vexed question. The Doctor became impatient at the delay, and in August of 1870 came to California and joined his associates. Judge E. G. Brown, who had joined the company, and Dr. J. P. Greves, visited the Riverside valley in June, and made a partial examination of the lands, water supply, etc., and strongly recommended the purchase of lands by the association; but nothing was done. On August 25, 1870, Dr. Shugart, accompanied by Dr. Greves, Messrs. Luther, of San Francisco, and Stewart, of San Bernardino, visited the lands and made a thorough examination of the location as adapted to their purposes. The hearty endorsement of Dr. Shugart was strongly backed by his associates, and on September 13, 1870, Judge North, the president of the association, who had not yet seen the lands, pur-



chased from the Silk Center Association the land now occupied by the Riverside city and Riverside colony. Surveys were immediately commenced and the Doctor forthwith started home for his family, and returned with them and L. C. Waite, Esq., arriving in San Bernardino on the 7th of December, 1870; and on the 8th he, with his family, L. C. Waite, Esq., and Dr. Sanford Eastman, went over to Riverside, where the Doctor purchased the second two and one-half acre block sold in Riverside. He returned to San Bernardino with his family and Mr. Waite, and rented a house on the 9th inst., and immediately commenced the erection of a small cottage on his block, which was between Ninth and Tenth and Mulberry and Lime streets, and on the 10th of January, 1871, he moved into it. His was the fifth family that located in Riverside. He was enthusiastic in his enterprise, and at once commenced preparations for planting trees and vines. March 1, 1871, he planted his first orange, lemon and lime trees. *These were the first citrus fruit trees ever planted in Riverside.* He also planted the first olive trees and grape-vines. It is also worthy of mention that the first ornamental or shade trees planted in the colony were those pepper trees planted by him on Ninth street at the same time. Dr. Shugart was the treasurer of the association in 1870 and 1871, and later its vice-president, and took an active part in perfecting the organization, developing the water-supply, constructing irrigation canals, etc., until the sale of the colony lands and the water to the Riverside Land and Irrigation Company, in 1876. In the summer of 1875 Dr. Shugart sold his property on Ninth street, and purchased from L. C. Waite his present land on First street, at the head of Mulberry street. He purchased an eighteen-acre tract at that point, upon which he erected a substantial and well-ordered cottage home and outbuildings, and moved into his new residence January 25th, 1876, and in addition to his professional labors, has since devoted himself to horticultural pursuits. He has one of the finest orange groves

in Riverside, composed of seedling and budded trees of the most approved varieties. He is a thorough and painstaking horticulturist, as is well attested by the character of his fruit and the prolific yield he gets from his trees. In the early days of Riverside, the Doctor took the lead in organizing school districts, etc. He was a member of the second board of school trustees ever elected in the colony. In political matters he has been a Republican from the organization of that party in 1856, and has been a worker in its ranks, and served as a delegate in many of the conventions. He was chairman of the county convention in 1876. Though often solicited, he never would consent to accept any political office. He is a member of the Universalist Society, and an earnest supporter of Universalism, and he was the *first* to urge the organization of a Universal Society in Riverside, and was one of the first trustees of the society. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for more than thirty years, and is affiliated with Evergreen Lodge, No. 259, A. F. & A. M. (of which he is a charter member), Riverside Chapter, No. 67, R. A. M., and Riverside Commandery, No. 28, Knights Templar. During his residence in Riverside the Doctor has been in the practice of his profession. There is no man in that place who has a larger circle of friends and acquaintances than he. His professional skill, his kindly, genial temperament, coupled with his many qualities, have gained him the respect and esteem of the community. The Doctor's medical collegiate course was taken at Keokuk in the Iowa Medical College, in 1857-'58, and at the Cooper Medical College, of San Francisco, California, in 1877. He is a member of the American Medical Association, California State Medical Society, the Southern California Medical Society, and San Bernardino County Medical Society, which last owes its organization to Dr. Shugart and Dr. Fox, of Colton. The few facts given relating to the Doctor's earlier life are of interest. He was born in Randolph County, Indiana, April 13, 1829, and was raised a Friend

(Quaker). His parents, Zachariah T. and Susanah (Harris) Shugart, were natives of North Carolina, and among the pioneer settlers of Indiana. The Doctor was reared in his native State until twelve years of age. His parents then moved to Michigan and settled in Cass County. He was given the advantages of a good English education in the public and select schools, and upon reaching his majority entered upon his medical studies, under the tutorship of Dr. E. J. Bonnie, a prominent physician and surgeon of Niles, Michigan. After several years of thorough study, he entered upon the practice of his profession, and in 1853 located in Tama County, Iowa, and resumed his practice until 1860. He then spent several years in the mining districts of Colorado, in the practice of his profession and in mining enterprises. In the fall of 1864 he located at Belle Plain, Benton County, Iowa, where he resided until he came to California in 1870. The Doctor has always ranked high in his profession in whatever community he has resided, and has been a student unceasing in his researches throughout all the years of his practice. His specialty, in which he has achieved a marked success, is the treatment of women and children. Dr. Shugart was married in 1852 to Miss Martha T. Reams, a native of Michigan. But two children have blessed this union: Lillian Moina and Leila Rosalia, who died February 28, 1872. Lillian Moina was married to Mr. L. C. Waite, a prominent and well-known citizen and pioneer of Riverside, April 5, 1872.



**HUMAN REEVES**, late proprietor of the oldest jewelry store in San Bernardino, and probably the only one-armed watchmaker in the world, established the business in that city in 1874. In 1857, when a youth of sixteen years, he commenced learning the watchmaker's and jeweler's trade with Julius King, in Warren, Ohio. He worked on his father's farm in Orwell, Ashtabula County, where he

had moved with his parents from Chardon, Ohio, his birthplace, until he went to the trade. Upon the inception of the war of the Rebellion, his ardent patriotism impelled him to respond to the first call by President Lincoln for volunteers for three months' service, and at the expiration of his term of enlistment he re-entered the army for three years as a member of the Sixth Ohio Cavalry, in which he did valiant service, in recognition of which he rose by successive promotion to Second Lieutenant. At the battle of Cold Harbor, on May 28, 1864, his left arm was so badly shattered by a minie ball as to render amputation at the shoulder-joint necessary, and he spent seven months in the hospital. January 5, 1865, he was discharged from the service and returned home.

In March of that year, and without any effort or knowledge on his part until the commission was handed him, Mr. Reeves was appointed Postmaster at Orwell, Ohio; and after filling the office with exceptional efficiency and general satisfaction for nearly three years, he was elected Recorder of Ashtabula County in 1868, for the term of three years, at the expiration of which he was re-elected as his own successor, filling the position for six consecutive years. He declined another re-election. Retiring from the office with broken health, he accepted the advice of physicians and came to California in 1874, and settling in San Bernardino entered into partnership with N. B. Hale in the jewelry business, under the firm name of Hale & Reeves.

Mr. Reeves has always been an active and zealous Republican, and in 1882 was elected to the State General Assembly, being the only Republican elected in Southern California at that time, and beat his Democratic opponent by only about forty-five votes. In 1884 he was re-elected by over 400 majority, which was conclusive evidence of his popularity among his constituents. After suffering the loss of his arm Mr. Reeves' friends thought his days at the watchmaker's bench ended, but he determined otherwise, and possessing a genius for invention he invented and constructed an ingenious and novel device

to take the place of the missing hand, which serves the place so thoroughly that he performs with deftness and dispatch the most difficult and delicate watch-work requiring the most expert workmen with two hands. In 1867 Mr. Reeves married Miss Marion E. McConkey, of Oberlin, Ohio. Two children, Clarence H. and Clara B. Reeves, comprise their family. In 1882 Mr. Reeves purchased ten acres of land in Redlands, and planted it to deciduous and citrus fruits, which are now in bearing, and on which the family now reside. Mr. Reeves is a member of Cornman Post, No. 57, G. A. R., and of the Congregational Church.



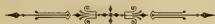
**J**OHAN P. CLUM, of San Bernardino, was born in Claverack, Columbia County, New York, in 1851, and his childhood and youth were passed on the banks of the historic Hudson. At the age of nineteen he graduated at the Hudson River Institute, and entered the freshman class of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey. After completing the first year and creditably passing all the examinations, adverse fortune compelled him to leave college, and in 1871 he entered the meteorological service of the United States Government. Having taken a course in meteorology and signaling, he was ordered to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and there opened a station for meteorological observations in November, 1871. He was honored with the appointment as delegate to the Presbyterian General Assembly, held at Baltimore in 1873, and at St. Louis in 1874. On February 26, 1874, he was appointed Indian Agent of the Apaches at San Carlos, Arizona, and discharged the difficult duties of the office with remarkable fidelity and efficiency, and to the great satisfaction of the citizens of Arizona and Colorado. February 26, 1876, Mr. Clum resigned the agency, but finally, at the urgent request of the department, withdrew his resignation in October following. He resigned again in March, 1877, and left the agency July 1,

1877. In November, 1876, Mr. Clum was united in marriage, at Delaware, Ohio, with Miss Mary D. Ware, daughter of the late Hon. Thomas D. Ware, of Cincinnati, a refined and cultured lady, whose untimely death occurred in Tombstone, Arizona, after four years of a joyous wedded life. During his service as Indian Agent, Mr. Clum passed through many severe trials, hairbreadth escapes and thrilling adventures, one of the most exciting of which was the capture of the desperate and bloodthirsty savage, Chief Geronimo, the only time that wily old Indian ever was captured. This was effected at Ojo Caliente, New Mexico, April 21, 1877, after having marched on foot 350 miles from San Carlos with 120 Indian police. His strategem outwitted Geronimo; and he was captured and placed in irons without the loss of a single life, and, together with several of his worst chiefs, was taken to San Carlos and put in confinement.

After severing his connection with the Indian Agency, Mr. Clum returned to Florence and studied law. He was admitted to practice in the District Court of Arizona at Pinal in 1877; but, preferring journalism to the law, he became editor and proprietor of the Tucson (Arizona) *Citizen* in November, 1877. He continued in that relation until February, 1880, when he sold it to R. C. Brown. In May of that year, he, in connection with Messrs. Sorin and Reppy, established the Tombstone *Epitaph*, and for two years continued the relation of joint owner and editor of this paper. In June, 1880, he was appointed Postmaster at Tombstone, Arizona Territory, and filled that office with ability and satisfaction. Early in January, 1881, he was elected Mayor of Tombstone, assuming the duties of the office January 12.

December 14, 1881, an attempt was made to assassinate him in the stage, en route from Tombstone to Tucson, by the lawless ruffians whom he gave no quarter in bringing to justice. In the latter part of 1882 Mr. Clum went to Washington and accepted a position in the office of the Chief Inspector of the Postoffice Depart-

ment. In February, 1883, he was again married, his second wife being Miss Belle Atwood, daughter of the late Judge J. P. Atwood, of Madison, Wisconsin. This estimable lady presides over the destinies of his domestic affairs with happiest results. Mr. Clum remained in the department at Washington until January, 1885, when he was reappointed Postmaster at Tombstone. He resigned that office in August, and was elected Auditor and Recorder of Tombstone. In 1886 Mr. Clum removed to California, and settled in San Bernardino, where he has since been engaged in the real-estate and insurance business. Having taken an active interest in the progress of his chosen county, he has twice taken charge of horticultural and mineral exhibits of San Bernardino in the East, one held in Washington in March, 1889, and the Citrus Fair, held in New York in the winter of 1889-'90. All of these enterprises were triumphant successes.



**T**HERON H. PALMER, architect and builder, and a worthy representative of the business men of Southern California, was born February 14, 1849, in Joliet, Illinois, to which place his parents immigrated from New York State several years previous. In his early childhood they removed to the young city of Chicago, where young Palmer attended school, and upon entering his 'teens started in to learn the drug business. Soon after the war of the Rebellion broke out, though considerably under the required age, fired by youthful patriotism, he attempted to enter the army, and was twice thwarted in his purposes by paternal interference. But not discouraged by failures, he made the third trial, which resulted in his becoming a member of Company G, Nineteenth Illinois Infantry, which afterwards became Battery B, of the First Illinois Light Artillery, and upon the reorganization of the army formed a part of the Third Division of the Fourth Army

Corps, General O. O. Howard commanding. Mr. Palmer participated in twenty battles, was once slightly wounded, and was honorably discharged in Chicago, July 8, 1865, having served over four years. On retiring from the army he resumed the drug business for a few months, when, the mining excitement having attained its height in Montana, he and two room-mates, after reading the glowing accounts in the papers one evening, resolved to try their fortunes in the lottery of gold-seeking, and started for the mines the next morning, in May, 1866, and reached Salt Lake July 8. They spent about a year in Montana and Utah mines, then visited a number of different mining districts, and were the original discoverers of the since famous Little Cottonwood mine. Coming to California late in 1867, Mr. Palmer remained in Sacramento until 1869, and after stopping for a time in Red Bluff, Marysville, San Francisco and other points in the northern part of the State, located in San Bernardino in 1872.

Since coming to the Pacific coast he has devoted his attention chiefly to building and the study of architecture. He and his former partner, Mr. Jones, were the pioneer professional architects in San Bernardino, and many of the most elegant business blocks and dwellings of the city and vicinity owe their existence to Mr. Palmer's architectural taste and skill. Among them are the Occidental block, the Urbita, Fairview, Rialto and Ontario school buildings, and the new hall of records for San Bernardino County, now (1890) in process of building, which will probably be the masterpiece of his constructive skill, being Romanistic in style, ornate in design, and one of the finest public buildings in California. The entire structure, which is to be about 65 x 65 feet, and two stories in height, will be of stone, brick and iron, and will be strictly fire-proof. The Court street front is to be San Bernardino County sand-stone, and the other fronts of brick, with stone trimmings. Mr. Palmer's design was chosen in competition with plans by a number of the best architects of Southern California.



The estimated cost of the building is about \$40,000.

Mr. Palmer was one of the projectors of the Mentone and Bear Valley toll road, which is partly built, and he and his office partner, Mr. J. E. Mack, are among the principal owners of the enterprise. He also owns quite large land interests in Ferris valley, and some improved city property.

In 1886 Mr. Palmer was joined in marriage with Miss Mabel E. Smith, a native of Michigan, but a resident of California from childhood.

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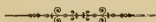
**C**HARLES J. PERKINS, attorney-at-law and an active member of the Southern California bar, came to the State in 1883, and the following year located in practice in San Bernardino. He was born in the Empire State in 1856, but his father, F. J. Perkins, moved with his family from New York to Illinois in the fall of that year, and purchased a farm, on which they settled. In 1877 young Perkins started out in railroad business as an employé in the operating department of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. At that time train robberies on the western frontier were much more frequent than now, and assaults by desperadoes upon trains supposed to carry valuable treasures were not uncommon. Mr. Perkins had some thrilling experiences with this lawless class. While serving as conductor on that line, he was shot at four different times in one year; and on one occasion observing that the train was not properly controlled, he went forward to the engine and found the engineer and fireman both dead in the cab, having been shot while at their post of duty by men in ambush. He also filled the position of traveling auditor during his connection with the Denver & Rio Grande Company. Deciding to make the legal profession his life-work, Mr. Perkins entered Wisconsin University at Madison and graduated in the law department of that institution in 1882.


Soon after graduating he married Miss Edith Collins, of Rochelle, Illinois. In 1883 he came to the Pacific coast, as one of the attorneys for the Northern Pacific Railroad, under the Villard management, and when that magnate lost control Mr. Perkins was succeeded by a friend of the new management. He visited the most desirable points on this coast before selecting San Bernardino as his choice, and since settling here has devoted his attention to mining and commercial law, making a specialty of the former, and has been connected on one side or the other with nearly every important mining suit tried in this part of the State during the last five years. He is an active, energetic man, and is an indefatigable worker in any cause he undertakes. In addition to his law practice, Mr. Perkins has been instrumental to a large extent in developing the grand artesian water supply of the San Bernardino valley, having sunk many of the hundreds of fine, flowing wells in that county. Mr. Perkins is a member of the San Bernardino County Bar Association.

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**J**OHAN HARRISON, senior partner of the grocery firm of Harrison & Pace, was born in Hoboken, New Jersey, November 21, 1845, and is the youngest of three sons of Parker and Mrs. Agnes Harrison, *nee* McMurray. He was educated in New York city, and at an early age became associated with an elder brother in the grocery business. On March 4, 1880, he married Miss Emma M. Bangerter, a native of New York, who was born on the day Abraham Lincoln was first elected President, in November, 1860. They came to California on their wedding tour and remained. Before coming to San Bernardino, Mr. Harrison was engaged in business in Los Angeles County. September 14, 1887, he formed a partnership with Milton A. Pace, and purchased the grocery business of A. Thorp, who had three months previously bought the stock from John Kane, the

founder of the house. At first the partners, with the assistance of one man, transacted the business, but it has steadily increased in volume until they now employ four men besides themselves and three teams to handle their extensive retail trade, which is one of the largest in Southern California. They carry a heavy stock of the best grades of staple and fancy groceries, which are purchased at the lowest wholesale prices, and are sold on a small margin of profit. Three children, two sons and a daughter, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, the latter of whom is deceased. The sons are nine and one year old, respectively. Mr. Harrison's father, a farmer by occupation, died in 1884, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. His wife died several years earlier.



ILLIAM McDONALD, proprietor of McDonald's furniture and undertaking establishment, San Bernardino, the oldest in San Bernardino County, was born in Ireland, in 1826. His parents emigrated to the United States before his recollection, and settled in Philadelphia, where his father engaged in cabinet-making. The son studied architecture and followed contracting and building during the early years of his business career, before and after coming to the Pacific coast. Up to 1851 his life was passed in the East and South. In the fall of that year he crossed the plains to Salt Lake, Utah, and there took a contract to build a mill, on which he made enough money to bring him on through to California the following autumn. San Bernardino was his home for the first five years after arriving in that State, although he carried on the business of contracting and building in Los Angeles and vicinity, being the pioneer in that business in Southern California. Early in the '50s good mechanics were not to be found, and even very indifferent workmen he paid as high as \$7 per day. In 1857 Mr. McDonald moved down to Los Angeles, and in the spring of 1860 went

up to San Francisco and spent some six months traveling through the finest valleys of that part of California. Believing then, as now, that the San Bernardino valley is the choicest portion of the Pacific slope, he returned and permanently settled here in the fall of the same year. In 1866 he opened the first furniture store in the city, and, subsequently associating undertaking with it, he designed and built the first hearse ever used in Southern California, which he still has in his possession, though its use has been superseded by two elegant hearses manufactured by Cunningham & Sons of Rochester, New York. Mr. McDonald's furniture warerooms and repository for funeral goods are some 300 feet in depth and embrace half an acre of floor room. He makes a specialty of the undertaking feature of his business, and keeps in stock a large assortment of funeral goods of the best Eastern and Northern manufactories. As an embalmer Mr. McDonald has won a reputation extending across the continent, and has numerous highly commendatory letters from undertakers in the East, testifying to his success in embalming bodies for transcontinental shipment. In 1854 Mr. McDonald bought the lot and erected the house in which he and his family now reside, in McDonald's Place, between C and D streets and Third and Fourth.

Mrs. McDonald, formerly Miss Mayer, is a native of Staffordshire, England, and a relative of the Mayers of that city, famous as pottery manufacturers. She came to America when a child of eight years. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have nine living children, five sons and four daughters, all save one born at their present homestead, and all but one residents of San Bernardino valley. Two of the sons are associated with their father in business. In early times Mr. McDonald was politically opposed to the old Mormons of this valley, and his outspoken expression of opinions and free and independent action in upholding his convictions, which he held to be the right of every American citizen, created no little antagonism of feeling against him on the part of the followers of

Joe Smith and Brigham Young. The Mormon colonists not only refused to sell him any of what they considered desirable town lots; but he had the courage of his convictions, and his faith in the final triumph of the principles he advocated and upheld, never wavered. He has lived to enjoy the realization of his hopes.

**T**HOMAS L. MCFARLANE, one of the oldest and most expert miners on the Pacific coast, was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, in January, 1840. Meeting with financial reverses by which he lost his property, Mr. McFarlane's father moved with his family to Iowa when Thomas was four years of age. He died in that State some twelve years ago. In 1859 Mr. McFarlane drove six yoke of oxen across the plains for a company who were freighting for the United States Government from Fort Leavenworth to Salt Lake. The train was composed of thirty wagons and thirty-six men, and the company received an average of fifty cents per pound for transportation. On reaching Salt Lake, Mr. McFarlane and seven comrades bought a team and came through to California that fall, reaching Placerville late in September. The same autumn he came down to Kern County, where he had two brothers engaged in farming, and joining them he pursued the same vocation for two years. In the fall of 1861 he came to San Bernardino County and spent the winter in Holcomb valley. This was the season of the great flood, and the low lands of the San Bernardino valley were entirely inundated, forming a continuous lake of water many miles in extent. In the spring of 1862 Mr. McFarlane returned to the Kern river country and went into the mines, where he and his three comrades took out \$1,600 apiece in six weeks. In 1863 and 1864, he and his brothers built what is known as the McFarlane toll road, which extended from the Kern river to the Tulare valley, a distance of about forty miles of mountain road. They kept the road

until 1870, when a lack of travel, owing to a change of outlet by way of Los Angeles to the seaboard, they were compelled to surrender their charter and lost their investment. In February, 1870, he and his brother started for Ivenpagh, their total capital being \$450. After reaching their destination and prospecting until they were about worn out and disheartened, the subject of this sketch accidentally ran on to an uncovered ledge of rich silver ore, and hence was the first discoverer of that now famous mine from which several million of dollars have since been taken. He and his brother incorporated as the Ivenpagh Mining Company, which was afterward reincorporated as the Ivenpagh Consolidated Mining Company: this firm has taken out nearly two million dollars. Mr. McFarlane still owns valuable mining property there. His brother, A. J. McFarlane, was the discoverer of the Long Tom gold mine in Kern County, which has been very productive. There were four of them interested in it, and after working it profitably for a time they sold it for \$20,000. In 1876 Mr. McFarlane started into the livery business in San Bernardino. He has also tried merchandising and dealing in real estate, but his chief success has been in mining.

In 1878 he married Miss Seely, daughter of David Seely, one of the early pioneers of San Bernardino valley, and they have resided in the city ever since. Their homestead comprises nearly an acre of land on Sixth street between L and D streets. They have two children, a son and a daughter.

**S**TEWART MONTGOMERY WALL, a California pioneer of 1852, was born in Virginia in 1834, and moved with his parents to southwestern Missouri when a lad five years of age and there resided until he came to the Pacific coast. During the gold excitement of 1850, his father, William Wall, came via Santa Fé and Yuma with his two







*Ch Seymour*











































































































































to get very scattering, and in a few days' travel we bid farewell to civilization.

"The next place of any note we came to was the Osage river: no whites but a few Indians. I do not remember the name of the tribe. Here we took our wagons to pieces and ferried them over with great difficulty, in a small boat, the river being about one mile wide. We hired the Indians to swim our cattle over. This they did by crowding them off in the river, jumping in after them, catching the hind ones by the tails, whooping and yelling after them. We traveled on for several days and then got in with another party of emigrants, the noted Donner party, who afterward perished in the snow in the Sierra Nevada mountains. We continued on by the old emigrant road, turning southward and wintering with such old mountaineers as John Brown, Sr., Reuben Herrin, James Waters, Sr., John Pizle, Briggs and Burris, Matthew Kankade, and his two sons John and Andrew, etc.

"The next place of any note we came to was a river. Here we found the Cheyenne Indian village, and a large village it was. They did not want us to go on farther. They claimed that we were destroying the buffalo. About this time there came a little Frenchman into our camp by the name of Reshaw. He was an Indian trader and could talk with them. He said that we had to make the Indians a feast or they would not let us leave, and might massacre the whole party. Then all hands turned in to make the feast, consisting of mush and coffee, which almost stripped the train of bread-stuff. When the kettles of mush and coffee were set in a row, the Indians came up singing and dancing their war dance. They ate, danced and sang, all at the same time. The next day we yoked up our oxen and started on our journey, and the first thing we knew the Indians had taken down their lodges and were on the move with us. I could look back for miles and see them coming. They traveled with us for three days, and when we would camp they would camp a little ways off, and then they would come into our camp and try to trade mocassins and various kinds of skins

for bread and cloth; but when we yoked up the fourth morning they did not follow. We were very glad they stopped, for we were constantly uneasy, as they might do us harm, being very bold and saucy. We traveled on some distance, don't remember how far, and came to a creek by the name of Fountain Cabouy. We traveled on for a few days and came to Fort Pueblo on the Arkansas river; here we fixed camp for the winter, making log cabins to live in. We had been there but a few weeks when a lot of Mexican war soldiers came and wintered with us. Here we could trade oxen for corn with the mountaineers. We had a very hard winter. The hunters and trappers are what we call mountaineers. The spring of 1847 I moved with my parents on to some rich bottom land, about ten miles below, with the intention of raising a crop. The country was alive with deer, antelope, and other game. I could see big droves of antelope crossing the bottom every day, going to the river to water. We were now ten miles from anybody, in a wild country, so we moved back up to Fort Pueblo, where we felt safe, and could work for breadstuff, as we had been living on nothing but meat for several weeks. In the fall of 1847 we moved up to another fort, called Hardscrabble. Here the mountaineers had raised plenty of corn and pumpkins, which they were very liberal with. Next came about 300 Cheyenne warriors through the fort, going to fight the mountain Utes. The men watched them fight from the top of the fort with a spy-glass. Several were killed on both sides. Later in the fall we moved about three miles to another fort, which belonged to Matthy Kankade, he going off with his stock, and my father taking care of the fort during the winter. Here we had plenty, Kankade frequently coming in with black-tailed bucks and mountain sheep. From the top of the fort we could see Pike's Peak.

"In the spring of 1848 several of the mountaineers began to prepare to go to California, hearing that gold had been discovered there, and we, seeing that there would be but few

left started with them. We started in company with about twelve wagons, the mountaineers having about 200 head of stock. We traveled on for several days and came to a creek, where we stopped and dried buffalo meat for about one week, the plains being black with buffalo. We traveled on a few days and came to a river. We took off a wagon box, covered it with buffalo hides to keep the water out, unloaded the wagons and taking them to pieces ferried everything over in the wagon-box. We kept on the old emigrant road, stopping a few days at Independence Rock. We then came to a stream called the Big Sandy; here we stayed a few weeks to trade with emigrants. My father traded a yoke of oxen that had brought us all the way from the Mississippi, to get clothing for his children, as my mother had patched as long as she could find anything to patch with. I will say here, that if there ever was a pioneer woman, my mother is one, for she almost raised her family up on the road traveling.

"The next place of any note we came to was Fort Bridger, where was the Snake Indian village. From here we crossed the mountains into Salt Lake, made log cabins and fixed the best we could for the winter. In the spring of 1849 we were not able to fit out a team to go farther. So we went to work to raise a crop, which we did. We now had something to trade on, got more oxen, and early in the spring of 1850 we started with the first train that left Salt Lake, going the northern route to California; we had two teams, my father driving one and myself the other. Next we came to the Humboldt river, and traveled down that river to the sinks, and found the Indians very troublesome.

"We rested up for a few days, getting ready to cross the big desert, from the sinks to the Truckee river. After being on the desert awhile, I saw great destruction among stock and wagons, there being carcasses of horses and mules for miles, but our train got across all right. We traveled on without much interest, and came to a valley called Carson valley. Here my father, with two other families, stopped for three or

four weeks, while the rest of the train kept the road for California. The emigrants from the States now began to catch up with us. They had nothing much to eat and we let them have grub until we could not spare any more. We yoked our oxen and began to travel the Sierra Nevada mountain. While on our way to the top of the mountain lots of men came to us for grub. They always got something, if it was only a pan of milk. They were mostly on foot, their teams having given out and died on the road. From the top of the mountain we soon reached places where we could buy. We arrived in California in the last of July, 1850, at Diamond Springs, close to Hangtown. My father, uncle and I, dug the spring and gave it the name of Diamond Spring, the cause of the name being the very white and pearly quartz rock glittering like diamonds. Here we concluded to stay, as there seemed to be plenty of gold diggings everywhere, and as winter came on quite a big town was built up, which is Diamond Spring to-day. In the spring of 1851 we moved to Coon Hollow, close to Hangtown. Early in January, 1852, I move to Suisun valley and went through Sacramento just after it burned down. We started early in the spring of 1857 for Southern California, having a good time hunting on the road, as there was plenty of game; and arrived in San Bernardino June 25, 1857, I being then twenty years of age. January 23, 1859, I married Miss Harriet Bemis, of San Bernardino, with whom I have lived happy ever since, having raised a large family, consisting of eight boys and four girls. I lost one girl when thirteen years old; the rest are all living in this valley, two married and the remaining nine at home."

The names of Mr. Roberds' children are: William, Rosel, Nellie, who married J. W. Smith; Harriet, who died at the age of thirteen years; John T., Frances G., now the wife of Parley King; Albert F., George R., Alvin N., Walter, Birdie M. and Eli. Mr. Roberds has a fine ranch of about 100 acres on Ninth street, one and one-half miles northwest of San Ber-

nardino, and has been very successful as a general farmer and stock-dealer. He has seen a good deal of the world and is one of the pioneers of the valley.

**W. LADD**, of Redlands, first came to California in 1851. He shipped his horses and wagons from near Detroit, Michigan, to Chicago, and then to Missouri. April 9, 1851, they started from St. Joseph, Missouri, across the plains, and on August 11, of the same year, they arrived in Virginia City. Mr. Ladd mined until 1852, when he went back to Michigan by way of Panama. He worked at blacksmithing and the wagon-maker's trade at Dearborn, Michigan, from 1852 until 1859, and on April 9, of the latter year, he again started from St. Joseph, Missouri, across the plains for the "Golden State," this time with oxen, and arrived at Virginia City, August 14, having made the trip in just three days less time than he had made the first trip with horses in 1851. He mined from August to February and then worked as a millwright for five years in the Eureka Mills. He then engaged as contractor, sinking shafts and making tunnels for about four years. At this time he lost all he had and went back to the Eureka mills, where he worked for fifteen years for a mining company. In 1882 he came to Redlands and purchased twenty acres of land, for which he paid \$1,500, on which he built the third house in the place. He at once put this land out to oranges and to-day has one of the finest and most beautifully located orchards and home in all the valley. His residence is located on the corner of Grant and Brookside avenue. The slope of his land is such that irrigation is complete. Starting at the southeast corner he runs water along the east side to the northeast corner, and thence along the north side to the northwest corner, and from that point to the southwest corner, where he is met by a stream flowing from the southeast corner, thus making the circuit complete,

and he can sleep while the life-giving stream is flowing to the roots of his oranges, lemons and vines, knowing that everything is being done with the regularity of clock-work. Mr. Ladd is a Canadian by birth. He was born four miles east of Wallaceville, Ontario, February 19, 1826. His parents, Orrin and Lucinda (Yongs) Ladd, were natives, respectively, of Vermont and Canada. They moved to Michigan in 1839, where Mr. Ladd worked as a mechanic until his death in March, 1886, at the age of eighty-three. His wife died in 1872. They had a family of five children, of which the subject of this sketch was the eldest. He has been twice married. His present wife was Miss Mary Quillin, to whom he was married February 10, 1857. She is the daughter of David and Hannah (Molton) Quillin, natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and England, who were married in Canada, and subsequently moved to Michigan. Her father died at the age of eighty-nine years, and she was but ten years old when her mother died. Mr. and Mrs. Ladd have had born to them a family of three girls, the oldest of whom, Cordelia, is now Mrs. J. S. Gould; Annie J. died in infancy, and Annie V. is now attending college.

**DAVID MOREY**, one of the pioneers of Redlands, was born in Perry County, Pennsylvania, in 1824. His father, Jacob Morey, moved to Delaware County, Ohio, at an early day, and took a farm out of the woods. He died there at the age of ninety years. His mother, Barbara (Jacobs) Morey, is still living, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. The subject of this sketch left home at the age of fourteen to learn the cabinet trade. He worked at this trade in Marysville, and in 1842 went to Indianapolis, where he remained until 1845. He then went to Lexington, Kentucky, and in 1850 started from St. Louis across the plains to California. They left Independence, Missouri, May 10, 1850, and were on the way four

months to Nevada City, California. Mr. Morey, like many others, engaged in mining from 1850 to 1858. He then went to Scottsburg, Oregon, where he worked at the cabinet trade and ship-joining on river steamers. Then he went to Columbia river and helped built steamers. After this he came back to the Cascades and built the steamer "Iris;" then to Puget Sound, to Victoria, and finished the steamer "Alexandria," for William Moore. He then went to Umpqua river and built the steam saw-mill and the schooners, "William F. Brown," "Pacific" and "Mary Cleveland." In 1870 he went to San Francisco, and from there to Watsonville, where he engaged in the gunsmith business for ten years. About this time he invented the "straw-burner," and sold the right of the Pacific coast for \$5,000. The right was infringed, and he had to defend it, which cost him a great deal of money. His next invention was the hay and grain elevator. This invention broke him up financially. He also invented the Ball Laster, for shoemaking, and in 1880 he left and went to Plumas County, where he located on a hydraulic mining claim. He next went to the Plumas and Eureka quartz mines and worked at millwrighting for about two years. In 1882 he came to Redlands and purchased ten acres of land. He soon bought ten acres more with borrowed money and set it out to oranges. His excellent wife has done as much as he or more in making and beautifying their grounds and orchards. She spaded the ground to grow the young orange trees, with her own hands. She planted the first trees in Redlands: 1,900 the first year; the next year she had a bed 24 x 6 feet, and had 21,500 seed lings. This stock she sold, and with the proceeds bought ten acres of land with ten shares of water on it. The next year she planted 40,000 trees. She now has 38,000 of nursery stock, three years old. She also sold trees and paid for grading a ten-acre lot, and \$1,000 for the improvement of the same. She now has on hand 16,500 nursery stock, which she donates to the Congregational church. Mrs. Morey is of French origin. Her maiden name was Sarah

Jane DeForest, and she was a native of New York. Her parents, John and Elizabeth (Van Wormeth) DeForest, were French and German respectively. Her father died when she was quite young, and she went with friends to Oregon, where she was married to Mr. Morey in 1870. Mrs. Morey's enterprise and labor in helping to make their beautiful but as yet humble home, is known far and wide, and the fact is recognized that she has done as much as anyone in Redlands toward the cultivation of oranges and the beautifying of orchards and grounds.



**S**AMUEL J. HAYES, residing in Redlands, on Cypress avenue, was born in Litchfield County, Connecticut, June 20, 1826. His father, Gaylord Hayes, was a second cousin to ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes. When Samuel was a lad of seven his father removed to La Salle County, Illinois, where he engaged in stock-raising until his death, which occurred in 1838, when Samuel was but twelve. His mother died in 1842, and he had to provide and care for his three younger brothers and sister. In 1850 he crossed the plains to California, where he mined for six months and then returned to Illinois, rented land, borrowed \$25 at two per cent. a month, with which he bought a stove and cooking outfit, and went to keeping "bach," and rented land for twenty-seven years, and then commenced buying land for a farm. It was the general opinion of those acquainted with Mr. Hayes, and those who had worked with him, that he could do more work in a day than any other man in the county. He averaged sixteen hours work out of twenty-four for fifteen years, at which time he owned a farm of 410 acres, and for twelve years had averaged \$8 per day. He has served his town as supervisor, assessor, collector, school and township treasurer, and as commissioner of highways and avenues. He was very successful as a stock-



raiser, and still owns a fine farm of 280 acres in La Salle County, Illinois.

He was married in 1854 to Miss Sophia Cummings, of Deer Park, Illinois, formerly from Massachusetts, and they have reared a family of three children. Mr. Hayes has crossed from Illinois to California seven times, the third, a pleasure trip, was in the fall of 1882, when on coming to Redlands he was so well pleased with the location that he bought five acres of unimproved land, where he has erected a very comfortable and neat residence, bringing his doors, windows, blinds, stair-railing, etc., and a carpenter, with him from Illinois. Here in his beautiful home, in this beautiful city, after an active life of business care, Mr. Hayes will spend the residue of his days looking after the interests of his fruits and taking care of his grounds.

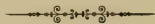


**H**IRAM C. KELLER, one of the successful and enterprising farmers near the Base Line, was born at Pisgah, Iowa, in 1849. His father, Nathan Keller, was born in North Carolina and resided in Pennsylvania, and had a family of ten children. He died in Pisgah, Iowa, while crossing the plains to Salt Lake. The subject of this sketch was married in 1873 to Miss Sadie Sparkes, the daughter of George W. Sparkes, one of the pioneers of this valley, and a well and favorably known citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Keller have an interesting little family, consisting of Nettie, Drusilla, Cassie Len Anna and Lela Malinda. Socially Mr. Keller is an I. O. O. F., Token Lodge, No. 290, San Bernardino, and politically an enthusiastic supporter of the Democratic party.



**W**ILLIAM STONES was born in Oldham, England, February 13, 1815. He sailed from Liverpool November 8, 1840, for America, and was blown back by a storm. The

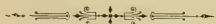
16th of the same month they again sailed for America and landed safe in New Orleans January 3, 1841. He remained there ten days and then went to St. Louis, where he dug stone coal for eight or nine years. In April, 1850, he set out with others for California by ox teams, and were eight months on the road. Twenty-six of their number died on the way of cholera. They had sixty-four wagons, divided into ten sections, and 150 souls to start out with. Mr. Stones mined in the northern part of the State for five or six years and was very successful. In 1856 he came to San Bernardino County and bought lands in Central district, where he has ranched it ever since. He was married December 15, 1833, in England, to Sarah Fitten, who bore him five sons and one daughter: William H., James E., Roni M., Hiram N., John T., and Mary, who married James Cass and died in Ione valley. Mrs. Stones died in 1855, and Mr. Stones married Mrs. Charlotte Parker. Mr. Stones has lived many years in the world and is a man highly respected and beloved by all who know him.



**R**EV. B. L. BALDRIDGE was born in Adams County, Ohio, February 9, 1821. His father, Rev. William Baldrige, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1760. He served in the Revolutionary war at the age of sixteen years, and for many years after its close was an active minister in the United Presbyterian Church. He graduated from college in 1790, was licensed to preach in 1792, was ordained in 1793, and died October 31, 1830. The subject of this biographical sketch was educated at Miami University and subsequently studied theology at Oxford. He was ordained January 10, 1851, at Centerville, Michigan, by the United Presbyterian Church. He served as pastor of the Associate Reformed church in Centerville, Michigan, for seven years. In 1857 he was sent as a missionary to Leavenworth, Kansas. Here he organized a United Presby-



terian church and was settled as pastor until 1874; then served as chaplain in the Kansas State prison for about two years. June 3, 1876, he was commissioned Chaplain in the United States army, and continued in this position until 1884, when he was retired. At the time of his retirement he was stationed at Angel Island, California. Mr. Baldrige was married July 27, 1859, at Goshen, Indiana, to Miss Sarah M. Gilmore, a daughter of John and Harriet (Crane) Gilmore. They have two children, viz.: Mary H., now Mrs. Lieutenant R. H. R. Loughborough, who is in the regular army and stationed at Fort Missoula, Montana; John G., who is still at home. In 1884 Mr. Baldrige bought a nice little fruit ranch in Highland district, which he has improved and where he at present resides, retired from active work, except such as is necessary to keep things in order on the ranch. Politically he is a strong advocate of the principles of the Prohibition party and by his voice and vote is doing all he can in favor of the temperance cause.



**J**OHAN BOTTOMS was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1812, and came to America in 1840; he landed at New Orleans, and from there went to Nauvoo, Illinois, where he was a member of the Mormon Church. He remained there until 1845, when he went to Cincinnati and worked in a bucket factory for about three years. In 1848 he went to Council Bluffs and remained there until 1852. He then went to Salt Lake City and remained there until 1858, when he came to California. During this time he had had prolonged trouble with the Mormons and concluded to stand their arbitrary treatment no longer: hence he crossed the plains to California. He worked in Los Angeles County for awhile and then came to San Bernardino County, where he purchased a ranch, on which he has resided ever since.

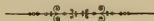
He was married in Cincinnati, in 1847, to Miss Althea Ugle, a native of that city, of Ger-

man descent. Mr. Bottoms is one of the first settlers in this valley, has been an honest and upright citizen, and is respected by all who know him.



**D**ANFORD ATWOOD was born in Connecticut in 1823. His parents were Mormons and moved to Nauvoo, Illinois, at an early day, and from thence to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where in 1850 Mr. Atwood married Miss Jane Garner, of Hancock County, Illinois. She was the daughter of George and Elizabeth (Hedrick) Garner, natives respectively of North Carolina and Indiana. They had six children. Mrs. Garner died in Illinois at the age of thirty-two, and Mr. Garner married Lydia Hill. In 1836 he went to Council Bluffs, where he remained nearly two years, and then came to California, in 1852, by ox team. He bought land on Lytle creek, where the woolen mill now stands, and was there for twenty years. He then sold out and went to Salt Lake, where he was killed by a runaway team August 31, 1877. After our subject's marriage he lived at Council Bluffs ten years, where he was engaged in farming and stock-raising. May 1, 1860, he left Council Bluffs, crossing the plains to California, and arrived in San Bernardino December 1 of the same year. Here he bought land, which he held two years and then sold. He then bought 100 acres of land in Warm creek district, where he now lives, built a comfortable residence and has done a good dairying business, also stock-raising and general farming for several years. They have reared a family of eight children, viz.: Eveline, now Mrs. John Lett; Ernestine, now the widow of Mack Van Lennen; Arnold, who married Miss Alice Fredericks; Ann, now the wife of William Banford; Emma, now Mrs. John Shay; Ida, wife of Wm. Benson; Sarah, wife of George Holiday, and Lizzie, an accomplished young lady, still at home. Mr. and Mrs. Atwood have labored hand in hand for many years. They have endured the hardships of

pioneer life and have reared a large and respectable family and made a pleasant and comfortable home. They are worthy of mention in a work of this kind as true pioneers.



**A**NDREW LYTLE, deceased, was born in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, in 1812. His parents moved to Akron, Ohio, when he was a small boy. At the age of twenty-one years he went back to Pennsylvania and married Hannah Hull. This lady was the daughter of Abner and Martha (Skinner) Hull, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Connecticut. In 1834, two years after his marriage, he moved to Portage County, Ohio. Next he moved to Bidwell County, Missouri, and two years later to Nauvoo, Illinois. From the latter place he removed to Salt Lake, where he remained several years. In 1850 he came to California and was one of the first settlers at San Bernardino. He was a blacksmith by trade and followed that business for several years. He owned some fine land and was very successful. At one time he was mayor of San Bernardino, and has held various offices of public trust.

He had eight children: Olive, now Mrs. Amasa Marian; Serena E., now Mrs. Lacy Stilson; Heber John, who married Sarah McCrary; La Fayette, married Sophronia Parker; Mariette, wife of Harley Swarthout; Charles Loran, Lyman Melvin and Orissa. Mr. Lytle died in 1870, and his widow resides at the old home on Third street near the Santa Fé depot, in San Bernardino.



**A**BNER MCCRARY is a native of Union County, Illinois, born in 1835. His parents, John and Mary (Kellar) McCrary, natives of North Carolina and South Carolina respectively, moved to Hancock County in 1844. Next they moved to Washville, Iowa, and in 1846 to Council Bluffs, where they remained five

years. In 1851 he moved to Utah, where he remained two years, and June 5, 1854, came to California, and bought forty acres of land three miles northeast of San Bernardino, where he now lives. Mr. McCrary has dealt some in buying and selling land, and has to-day a fine farm devoted to general farm products, fruit and vegetables. He is one of the pioneers who have borne the burden and heat of the day. He walked every step of the way from Utah to this county, not shirking a single duty on the way, and he has carried out these principles every day of his life since; he is an earnest worker and an honest citizen. In 1859 he married Miss Emma Lane, of Bowling Green, Kentucky, daughter of David and Lucinda Lane, both born in 1805. Mr. Lane died in Indiana, and Mrs. Lane still lives, at a ripe old age. She is well preserved, physically and mentally. Mr. and Mrs. McCrary have reared five children: Emeline, now Mrs. B. J. Robertson; Laura, wife of J. M. Jones; Mary L., wife of E. M. Cooley; Abner, who married Miss Catherine Van Lennen, and Martha, now Mrs. John Burrows.



**J**OHAN COOLEY was born in Utah, in March, 1857, while his parents were on their way to California. His father, George Cooley, is widely and favorably known throughout this county. He arrived in this valley May 11, 1857, and kept a night school for a long time. The subject of this sketch is an entirely self-made man, his education being such as he could pick up, as it were, on the way; but by personal observation and extensive reading he has surpassed many who have had the best educational advantages. As a business man he has been eminently successful. He was engaged in the dairy business for eleven years and then sold out to Governor Waterman. He had leased 500 acres, and carried everything that there was any profit in. Four years ago he retired from the dairy business, having made in the time he

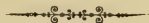




Wm. A. Harris

followed it more clear money perhaps than any other man in the county. During the whole period of eleven years he lost only seventy days. After his retirement he took a pleasure trip to the Sandwich Islands, where he remained three months. His popularity and ability as a citizen is shown by the fact that he was deputy sheriff under John A. Cole in 1887-'88. He belongs to the Democratic party. In March, 1882, he bought ninety-five acres of land between Third and Sixth streets, just east of the city of San Bernardino, and has recently sold thirty acres of it, at \$450 per acre. On the part retained he has built a fine residence, where he, with his family, is extracting as much pleasure from life, perhaps, as any man living.

November 3, 1877, he was married to Miss Julia Miller, of San Bernardino. Her father, Joshua Miller, was a native of Tennessee and came to California in 1861. Her mother, Elizabeth (Anderson) Miller, was a native of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Cooley have an interesting family of five children, viz.: Edna, Georgia, John A., Marcus and Albert M.



**W**ILLIAM A. HARRIS, attorney-at-law and a member of the firm of Harris & Gregg, was born in 1854, in Tennessee. He was educated in the schools of that State; studied law in Memphis with Colonel George Gantt and W. W. McDowell, both distinguished members of the Tennessee bar, and was admitted to practice at the remarkably early age of nineteen. On attaining his majority, after two years of practice in his own State, he came to California, and located in San Bernardino in 1875, and has practiced his profession here ever since, excepting two years spent in Leadville, Colorado, where he combined mining and law practice. In 1877 he was elected District Attorney of San Bernardino County and served with distinction. Soon after coming here he formed a law partnership with Hon. John W. Satterwhite, which continued some years; afterward he was

associated with C. W. Allen several years, and in 1886 the present partnership was formed with Hon. F. W. Gregg, who had recently been on the bench in Arizona.

The firm of Harris & Gregg is one of the strongest in legal attainments and ability in Southern California; and their law practice, among the largest and most lucrative in San Bernardino County, is steadily growing. Mr. Harris is noted among his brethren at the bar for his forensic eloquence, and as a successful trial lawyer before a jury. He has been professionally connected with some of the most celebrated cases tried in this part of the State. Of this class was the Marlette case,—the People versus Mattie Pennman,—the defendant having killed Alfred Sullivan, a dancing teacher, in San Bernardino. The homicide and the trial created great interest and excitement in the community, and was widely published and discussed by the newspapers. Mr. Harris was the attorney for the defense. The woman was acquitted by an exceptionally intelligent jury against a strong public sentiment. Harris and Gregg were also attorneys for defense in a noted mining case—Doe versus Oro Grande Mining Company—tried in the winter of 1888-'89, forty-six days being consumed in the trial. The amount involved was \$330,000, claimed by the plaintiff; the verdict was for \$25,000. On appeal the case was reversed by the Supreme Court, and a complete victory gained by defendants. The firm of Harris & Gregg was retained, in 1889, by the San Bernardino Board of Trade in the case brought by that organization before the Inter-State Commerce Commission charging the Transcontinental Railroad Association with unlawful discrimination against San Bernardino. A number of the most eminent lawyers of the East were retained by the association as opposing counsel. This case is of national importance, as establishing a precedent. In 1886 Mr. Harris was presented by the United States Government, under authority of an act of Congress, with an elegant gold medal, elaborately embellished and appropriately inscribed, as a



reward for life-saving from the Pacific ocean during that year. The medal bears the date of August 2, 1886. It is highly prized by its owner as a memento.

Mr. Harris has taken an active and efficient part in local politics, and is one of the most eloquent Democratic stump speakers in Southern California. In spite of the pressure of professional labor, he has given considerable thought to the importance of the fruit productions of San Bernardino County, and has delivered public addresses on that subject on several occasions. He married an Ohio lady, Miss Nettie Allen, in San Bernardino. He is a member of the State and County Bar Associations.

**R**EBUBEN J. ANDERSON was born in Smithfield, Madison County, New York; he passed his youth and early manhood like most boys, and in the spring of 1853 came by water to California. He landed at San Francisco May 5, 1853, and followed mining for three years. He subsequently purchased 160 acres of land five miles from San José, and here farmed for two years. He then sold out and bought a place a mile west of Haywards, and remained on it until 1856, when he removed to San Bernardino County. He bought land near town, on which he kept stock. In the winter of 1862 he lost heavily by the high waters which flooded the district. In 1870 he bought seventy-eight acres where he now lives, two and one-half miles east of San Bernardino. After being washed out, however, in 1862, he followed teaming in Arizona, Utah, Montana and Idaho, for a period of ten years. He lived for several years in San Bernardino, where he owned several lots and was a partner in a large saw-mill, which was destroyed by fire in 1872. In March, 1861, he married Miss Louisa Button, daughter of M. E. Button, one of the pioneers of this county, by whom he had one child: Mariette. His wife died in 1868, and Mr. Anderson was again married October 4, 1869, to Miss Lizzie Ma-

this, a native of Iowa. She died August 4, 1871, and on May 2, 1872, Mr. Anderson married her sister, Elvira Mathis, who was born at Payson, Utah, a daughter of John and Sarah Ann (Dawdle) Mathis, natives of Lawrence County, Alabama. By this latter marriage he has six children, four boys and two girls: Francis Marion, Annie Louise, William Wesley, Clarence James, Ernest Ingersoll and Lizzie.

**J**OSEPH THORN, deceased, was a pioneer of 1854. He was born in New York State, December, 22, 1811. His parents were Richard and Mary Ann (Armstrong) Thorn, the former a native of New York, the latter of England. Mr. Thorn was a blacksmith by trade. He was married at Niles, New York, June 19, 1836, to Lorana Camp, daughter of Jonah and Barbara (Keith) Camp, from near New Haven, Connecticut. About seven years after his marriage he moved with his wife and four children to Hancock County, Illinois, where he lived five years. He then moved to Council Bluffs and staid one year, when he joined the Mormons and went to Salt Lake. He soon got sick of them, however, and went back to Iowa where he remained six years. He then moved to California, starting from Iowa in 1853. He spent one winter in Salt Lake, and in June, 1854, arrived in San Bernardino. In February he went to Stockton with stock, came back the same year, and bought fifty acres of land where the Santa Fé Railroad tracks are now located, which was nearly all wild and unimproved. He bought land also on Warm creek, and dealt considerably in stock and engaged in farming. He was an energetic and enterprising man and gave each of his children a good farm. He had served as Supervisor and was a Mason in good standing. He died May 20, 1887, leaving a widow and four children, viz.: Joseph Camp, Helen Loran, wife of Michael Mulvaney; Orissa A., wife of John Osborn; Susan, wife of Hardin Patterson. His

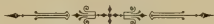
widow, Mrs. Lorana Thorn, is still living, at the advanced age of seventy-five years, well preserved mentally and physically. Her recollections of the journey from New York State to California are vivid still. She has endured with patience the hardships of pioneer life and worked to make a home, and has lived to see all her children well settled in life. She resides comfortably in her neat residence on Third street, San Bernardino.

**JOSHUA S. BEAM**, a native of North Carolina, was born in 1826, the seventh of a family of twelve children. His parents, Peter and Ann (Long) Beam, were both born, reared, lived and died in North Carolina. John T. Beam, a weaver by trade, one of the ancestors, came from Germany and worked seven years for a man who paid his passage to America. The subject of this sketch went to Arkansas in the spring of 1850 with his brother-in-law. In April, 1852, he started to cross the plains with an ox team, and arrived in California in September of the same year. After his arrival on the coast he worked in the mines and quartz-mills for two years. He spent five years in Mariposa County. In 1857 he moved to Monterey County and remained five or six years. In the fall of 1863 he came to San Bernardino County and purchased twenty-five acres where he now lives. He has made several additions to his original purchase, and now owns a fine farm just east of the city, on which he has erected a very commodious two-story house, containing some fifteen or twenty rooms. He raised alfalfa, etc., for fifteen years, but has recently turned his attention to the dairy business. While in Monterey County, in 1859, he was married to Miss Ellen R. Craw, born in Pennsylvania, the daughter of Edward Craw, one of the pioneers of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Beam have nine children: Peter E., George A., Martha A., wife of Robert Sparks; Joshua F., Jane, Ida May, Rufus and Lee, twins,

and Carrie. Mr. Beam takes a lively interest in educational matters, and has been officially connected with the school interests of his district for several years. He is also a member of the official board of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

**JOSEPH CAMP THORN**, residing four miles east of San Bernardino on the Base Line, is one of the pioneers of this county. He was born in New York, January 2, 1839, the son of Joseph and Lorana (Camp) Thorn. When the subject of this sketch was three years of age his father moved to Nauvoo, Illinois. The next year he removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and the following year he moved to Salt Lake. Our subject was then eight years old and he drove an ox team all the way from Council Bluffs to Salt Lake. Mr. Thorn lived at Salt Lake for ten days and, disgusted with the Mormon religion, went back to Iowa; then came on, in 1854, to California. The subject of this sketch, then a lad of fourteen, drove his ox team from Salt Lake to San Bernardino. While on the journey he stood a regular herd and guard tower with the men. After his arrival here he worked at various occupations, and in 1858 was married to Miss Mary H. Dickson, born in Iowa. Her parents, David and Nancy (Stevens) Dickson, natives of Canada, crossed the plains in 1853, losing a man and nearly all their stock by Indians, and located at San Bernardino. At one time Mr. Dickson owned the block where the Stewart Hotel now stands, and other valuable property. He died in April, 1886, while on a visit East. Mrs. Dickson died in 1880. They had reared a family of eight children, four of whom are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Thorn have nine children, viz.: Mary L., Nancy L., Joseph Camp, Hiram A., Helen Meneta, Walter W., John A., Hattie L. and Henrietta L. Socially Mr. Thorn is an I. O. O. F., subordinate lodge No. 282, Riverside; Morse Encampment, No. 54; San Ber-

nardino Canton, No. 17; Magnolia Lodge (Rebekah), No. 94. Mrs. Thorn and her daughter, Minnie, also belong to the last named lodge. As a business man Mr. Thorn has been very successful, and as a citizen he enjoys the confidence and respect of his neighbors.

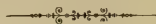


**J**AMES MONROE WEST, living two and one-half miles east of San Bernardino, on Third street, is a pioneer of 1856. His native State is Alabama. He was born in Dallas County, October 23, 1825, and is the son of Simon and Nancy (Thompson) West, natives respectively of Tennessee and North Carolina. The father was born August 19, 1797, and the mother April 3, 1799. Simon West moved with his family to Mississippi in 1839, and died there in January, 1884. The mother is still living in Itawamba County, Mississippi. They had ten children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the second. He was married in Mississippi, December 30, 1847, to Miss Adaline Weeks, who was born and reared in Marion County, Alabama, a daughter of Jephtha Weeks, a farmer and mechanic. He started to make the trip across the plains in 1856, and died in August of that year in Utah, of small-pox. Besides our subject and his family there were four other families that started at the same time. They left their homes in Mississippi on February 21, 1856, and arrived in Salt Lake on July 19 of the same year. Before reaching Salt Lake Mr. West's oldest son, a boy of seven years, fell out of a wagon and was run over by his uncle's wagon and almost killed. His uncle found a large blue bead in the road near where the accident occurred, and it was put on a string and given the boy as a plaything. He had not played with it many days, however, until he took the small-pox, supposed to have been conveyed to him by the blue bead, and all of the party had it in a light form except Mr. Weeks, who died, as before stated.

September 8, 1856, they set out for Califor-

nia, and November 8, of the same year, they reached San Bernardino. They were delayed just ten days by a man purposely misdirecting them, having heard that it was a party that had the small-pox, and he afterward made a boast of it. After his arrival here Mr. West bought the land where he now lives, in partnership with his old neighbor, Mr. G. W. Sparkes. Mr. and Mrs. West have reared a family of nine children: Samuel M., Simon J., Sarah Jane, now Mrs. W. H. Mee; Martha Allen, who died at the age of seventeen years, five months and two days; James Monroe, Nancy Abigail, now Mrs. Charles A. Moore; Mary Elizabeth, wife of Frank Yager; Thomas Jefferson, now on the police force of San Bernardino, and George Washington.

Politically Mr. West affiliates with the Democratic party. He was nominated by his party for the office of superintendent of schools some years ago, which fact is mentioned to show the high regard his brethren had for him by bringing him forward for such a responsible position. In his vocation he has met with good success. He owns a farm well improved and productive. He is practically retired from active labor, and with the wife of his youth is enjoying the blessings which come only to those who have led industrious and temperate lives.



**S**AMUEL E. FITZHUGH is a native of New Madrid County, Missouri, born February 7, 1822, a son of Samuel E. and Margaret (Ruddle) Fitzhugh, natives respectively of Maryland and Missouri, and of Irish origin. John Ruddle was a soldier in the war of 1812. The subject of this sketch is the third in a family of nine children. His father moved from Missouri to Kentucky in 1833, where the family grew up. Mr. Fitzhugh was married in St. Louis, in 1845, to Caroline McKee, a native of Pennsylvania, but reared in Kentucky. She is the daughter of David and Eliza (Dehaven) McKee, both born in Pennsyl-

vania, of Irish parentage. Subsequent to his marriage Mr. Fitzhugh moved to Texas, where he lived for five years. When the war came on he enlisted in the Eighteenth Texas Volunteer Cavalry, Company C, Colonel Darnell's regiment, and served in the Confederate army for a period of four years. After the war he joined his family in Texas and soon set out for Arizona, where he tarried two years, and then came to California. They arrived here in March, 1866, and he at once bought twenty acres, where he has since lived, three miles east of San Bernardino, for which he paid \$15 per acre. It is now highly improved and worth at least \$300 per acre. He hauled the lumber in his house from the mountains, a distance of twelve miles. For eighteen years he followed teaming on the mountains. He was the father of eight children, five of whom are still living, viz.: Charles E., the oldest, is engaged in the cattle business in Arizona; Caroline, now Mrs. Fred Rable, of Santa Ana; A. J., wife of John Poppet, of San Bernardino; Mary A., wife of William Morton, and Allen J. Mr. Fitzhugh and wife are both members of the Christian Church, of San Bernardino. Politically he is an intelligent supporter of the Democratic party.

**HON. JOHN M. JAMES**, a native of Cannon County, Tennessee, born in 1816. His father, William James, was a native of North Carolina, and died May 20, 1840. His mother, Clara (Smith) James, was born in Suffolk, Virginia. His great-grandfather was one of Lord Baltimore's colonists in Maryland, and his grandfather emigrated to North Carolina. Our subject is the next to the youngest of a family of seven children. He was married March 14, 1837, to Elizabeth LeMay, of North Carolina. She was of French origin. Two years after his marriage he moved to Arkansas, where in 1842 his wife died. February 8, 1846, he married Miss M. H. Johnson, of Missouri, and by her had eight children. She died

in 1883, and in 1885 he again entered the marriage relation, choosing this time Mrs. Disa A. Francis, who comes from a prominent family in Virginia. On April 17, 1852, Mr. James left Arkansas for California, and after a slow and tedious journey of seven months his ox teams brought him in safety to Los Angeles County, where he lived until 1857, near El Monte. He worked there as a millwright and carpenter, then moved to San Bernardino, and was for several years engaged in lumbering from the mountains. He hauled lumber to Los Angeles, a distance of seventy miles, and sold it for \$42.50 per thousand feet. He paid \$15 per thousand feet for hauling it from the mountains. In 1867 he was elected to the Legislature on the Democratic ticket, and represented the county in that body during the term of 1867-'68; he is now retired from active service and lives quietly in his new home one and one-half miles northeast of San Bernardino city.

**JAMES B. SUMMONS, JR.**, is one of the early pioneers of Riverside, having located in the colony in 1870. He is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, born in 1845. His grandfather, Captain John B. Summons, was a prominent and well-known citizen of Cincinnati, an owner of river steamers carrying the mail, and commander of same. He was a member of the city council of that city for more than twenty-five years. He was a Kentuckian by birth, who in his early manhood settled in Cincinnati. Mr. Summons was reared and educated in Cincinnati until 1861, receiving his education in the public schools and in Professor Herron's Seminary. He was then sent to New York, and entered upon a course of study in commercial college. In 1862, although but seventeen years of age, his patriotic and ambitious spirit impelled him to respond to the call of his country, for defense, and he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty second New York Volunteer Infantry, in New York city,

September 9, 1862. To do this he ran away from school and assumed the name J. B. Lovell, so as to avoid the pursuit of his guardian. His manly qualities and soldierly bearing soon gained him promotion, and he rose to a position on the non-commissioned staff as R. G. G. and Sergeant-Major of the regiment, and later, in 1864, as acting aid-de-camp on the staff of acting Brigadier-General P. J. Classen, commanding in the district of Norfolk and Suffolk. Mr. Summons' service was mostly in North Carolina. He belonged to the Twenty-third Army Corps, and was with General Sherman's army in southeastern Virginia. He participated in the battles of Blackwater, and in many of the engagements; also at Newbern, and later at Goldsboro, Kingston, Raleigh, Little Washington and Batchelor's Creek. The latter is memorable as one of the hottest and most obstinately fought engagements he ever participated in. There were less than 600 Union troops against nearly 15,000 Confederates. Despite the immense odds the Union troops held their position for nearly six hours, and cut their way through the Confederate forces and made good their retreat. Their losses were severe, and but a remnant of the brave band escaped.

Mr. Summons was mustered out of service at the close of the war, in Salisbury, North Carolina. He then returned to New York and soon after went to Falls Village, Connecticut, and there engaged in agricultural pursuits, and also in the market business. In 1867 he located at Glens Falls, New York, and engaged in auction and commission business under the firm name of Staples & Summons. In the latter part of 1869 he established himself in mercantile pursuits, in Fredericksburg, Virginia. This proved a disastrous undertaking. The feeling at that time in the South was strong and bitter against Northern men, or "Yankees," as they were styled, and Mr. Summons' strong Union sentiments, which he did not palliate or deny, coupled with his being a veteran of the late war, made him a special mark for persecu-


tion. Their enmity was so persistent and pronounced that he was compelled, in order to save himself from violence and possible death, to seek safety in the North. He was compelled to abandon his stock of goods, and was financially ruined. He then proceeded to Washington and besought the aid of the general Government in redressing his wrongs. Failing in that, he came, November 30, 1870, to California, with J. W. North and family, and located in Riverside. At that time there were scarcely a dozen persons in the colony, and the contemplated improvements had not been inaugurated. Without means for the purchase of colony lands, had he so desired, Mr. Summons sought land upon the Government tract, and took up 120 acres about three miles south of Riverside. This proved to be railroad land, and at a later date he purchased from the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, at \$30 per acre. He erected a cabin on his tract and sought the means of support for his family, and was engaged in such labor as he could secure in Riverside, and later engaged as a clerk in stores. During this time he was engaged in horticultural pursuits upon his land to the extent of his limited time and means. In 1879 he established the well-known Arlington nurseries upon his land, and was conducting them until 1889. In 1882 he sold eighty acres of his land to O. T. Dyar and Dr. Gill, receiving \$15,000, less \$500 taken out by O. T. Dyar, for commission, as the purchase price. This enabled him to carry forward his improvements upon the balance in a much more rapid and substantial manner. He now has thirty-six acres located on Palm avenue, between Central and Sahara avenues, all under cultivation and productive in yield. Many of his trees are young and not in full bearing, but his older trees, which are seedlings, produce a wonderful crop. As an illustration of what he is doing in orange-growing, it is worthy of note that in 1888 he gathered from eighty-four seedling trees, ten years old, from the planting, 25,000 pounds of fruit, which sold for two cents per pound, bringing him the sum of



\$500. The improvements upon his place, consisting of a fine two-story residence of modern design, and well ordered outbuildings, are first-class in every respect, and attest the success that has crowned his efforts in Riverside.

He is well and favorably known in the community, and his earnest efforts have ever been extended in aiding in the growth and prosperity of his section. In political matters, Mr. Summons is a staunch Republican. He was clerk of the first election ever held in Riverside, in 1872, and cast the first Republican vote polled at that election. It is worthy of mention also, that the first United States flag ever hoisted in the Riverside colony was the banner he flung to the breeze from the staff erected over his little cabin on December 1, 1870. This was in honor of the naming of Riverside, and was the old soldier's baptismal ceremony, well fitted to the man and to the occasion. He is a member of Corman Post, No. 57, G. A. R., San Bernardino, and is an aid-de-camp on the staff of the Department Commander. He is also a consistent member of the Congregational Church. In 1865 Mr. Summons married Miss Harriet E. Tibbits, daughter of Luther C. Tibbits, a well-known pioneer of Riverside. She died in 1875, leaving one child, Daisy, who met a sad death by drowning in the Santa Ana river in 1876. In 1878 Mr. Summons wedded Miss Lydia M. D. Wilbur, daughter of John Wilbur, of Riverside. He has five children by this marriage, Clara T., Frank J., Oliver W. L., Albert B. and Lilly A. The fourth child, John W., died in 1885, at the age of six months.



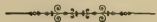
 CAPTAIN JOSEPH S. GARCIA.—There is no man in Ontario who is better known or more respected than Captain Joseph S. Garcia. He is a California pioneer of the days of 1849, and has for the past twenty years been identified with the agricultural and horticultural interests of Cucamonga, Etiwanda and Ontario. No history of San Bernardino

County would be complete without a more than passing mention of Captain Garcia. He was born on the island of Fayal in 1823. His parents were subjects of Portugal and natives of that island. His youth was spent in acquiring an education until fourteen years of age, and he was then apprenticed to Captain James Woolley, of the ship *Louisa* of Lynn, Massachusetts, to learn the calling of a mariner or seaman. His first experience was on a whaling voyage, and later in various freighting voyages to different ports of the world. The subject of this sketch was a straightforward, manly youth and an apt scholar, speaking fluently four different languages, viz.: Portuguese, Spanish, English and French. He made rapid progress, and in 1847 was a second officer, and two years later rose to be chief officer of some of the famous packet ships of that day. In 1849 he was chief officer of the large clipper ship "*Mary Ellen*," bound from Boston to San Francisco, and upon his arrival at the latter port he decided to try life in the new El Dorado of the West. He made his home in San Francisco and in 1850 bought an interest in the schooner "*S. D. Bailey*" and was placed in command of the vessel in the coasting trade. During the next eighteen years Captain Garcia was actively employed as owner, master, etc., of vessels employed in deep water and coasting voyages from the port of San Francisco. He was well and favorably known in that city. In 1869 he was induced by the Cucamonga vineyard owners to take charge of that plantation, and he took up his residence at that place. In 1871 he purchased a 400-acre tract and engaged in wine-making until 1874, when he sold out to I. W. Hellman, I. M. Hellman, J. G. Downey and B. Dreyfus, for the sum of \$45,000, and now it is worth about half a million dollars. He then purchased several claims of Government land and water rights from settlers and built upon and improved the place, and devoted it chiefly to the raising of cattle and sheep. In 1881 he sold this interest to the Chaffey brothers (George and Wm. B.) and they

named it Etiwanda. Captain Garcia lived in Cucamonga a year and then bonded 6,500 acres of Cucamonga lands, then owned by a San Francisco company comprising John Archibald, Dr. Henry Gibbons, Sr., Captain Matthew Turner and others, with half the water flowing from San Antonio creek or cañon, for \$65,000, to Chaffey brothers. It is now called Ontario. In 1883 the Captain moved to Ontario, his present home, which is a forty-acre tract on the east side of Euclid avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. Since that time he has devoted himself to improving his lands. At this writing he has twenty acres in fruits, classed as follows: five acres in Washington Navel oranges, four to five years old; six acres in French prunes and nine acres in peaches, apricots, apples, pears and other deciduous fruits; twenty acres of his land is devoted to hay and grain.

Captain Garcia has always taken a deep interest in the success of the Ontario colony, and has been a liberal supporter of all enterprises that tended to advance the welfare of the community in which he resides. His straightforward, manly course of life has endeared him in the hearts of a large circle of friends. He is a strong supporter of schools and churches and is a trustee in the First Presbyterian Church of Ontario and was for many years a school trustee in the Cucamonga district. In political matters he is a Republican and has served many times as a delegate in the county conventions, and as a member of the Society of California Pioneers, and also of Phoenix Lodge, F. & A. M., of San Bernardino.

In 1861 Captain Garcia was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth L. Ford, a native of Vermont, and the daughter of Caleb Ford, a prominent family of that State.



**I**SAAC W. WHITAKER is the pioneer of Ontario. In January, 1883, Mr. Whitaker was a resident of San Francisco, broken in health, and it became a matter of absolute ne-

cessity that he seek a mild climate. He decided to try Southern California, and on the 11th day of that month himself and his brave wife pitched their tent upon the land which he has since occupied. The colony lands had been surveyed and work was in progress in grading avenues and piping water, but Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker were the first settlers to occupy the lands. All about them was a barren waste. Not a tree and scarcely a plant was in sight. It was almost disheartening, but with a courage undaunted and a firm belief in the future they went to work to build up a home. Their eyes were soon gladdened by a sight of other settlers, and it seemed but a short time before they actually had neighbors. A little shanty succeeded the tent for a residence, and then a barn was built and occupied as a home, and it was not until 1885 that Mr. Whitaker's neat and comfortable cottage residence was built and occupied. During these years he was engaged in clearing his land and planting trees and vines, and soon he found his desert bidding fair to become a veritable garden of Eden. Mr. Whitaker has planted a large variety of deciduous trees and vines, but this year he is raising a nursery stock of Washington Navel trees which will take the place of his vineyards. His place is under a high state of cultivation, and its varied products find ready market. It is a source of attraction to visitors, not only for its beauty but also because it is the pioneer fruit orchard of the beautiful and productive Ontario.

Mr. Whitaker is a native of Kennebec County, Maine, dating his birth in 1841. He is the son of James and Dorcas (Mitchell) Whitaker. His father was a well-known farmer of that county, and for over forty years was a Justice of the Peace in his township. The subject of this sketch was educated in the schools of his native place and reared to farm life. In 1862 he entered the service of his country as a private in Company G, Twenty-fourth Maine Volunteers, and served in the Department of the Gulf. He was engaged in the siege of Port Hudson, and after that was on garrison duty at Vicksburg



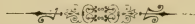



*E. G. Brown*

until the expiration of his term of service in 1863, when he was honorably discharged and returned to his home. In 1864 he came by steamer to California and located in Santa Clara County, and there engaged in farming and horticultural pursuits until 1872. In that year he moved to San Francisco, where he engaged in various occupations, among which was that of a hotel keeper, until failing health compelled his leaving for his present residence.

Mr. Whitaker has never lost his faith in the future prosperity of Ontario, and has always been ready to aid in all movements tending to place its varied resources before the world. He is an energetic and progressive citizen, and is entitled to the respect and esteem of the community which his consistent course of life has given him. He is a member of Ontario Post, No. 124, G. A. R., and also of Central Lodge, No. 45, F. & A. M., of China, Maine.

In 1862 Mr. Whitaker married Miss Deborah Grafton, a native of Maine. She died in 1870, leaving one child, Fannie E., now Mrs. Charles Goodrich, of Skowhegan, Maine. In 1882 he was united in marriage with Mrs. Hettie Swart, (*nee* Hill), a native of Elmira, New York.



 **BENEZER GRIFFIN BROWN** ("Judge Brown," as he is familiarly known) is one of Riverside's well-known pioneers. He was one of the original members of the Southern California Colony Association, and with the late Dr. Greves visited the lands now occupied by the city June, 1870, the first members of the association on the grounds. From the very first he was the strongest advocate in demanding the purchase by the association of these lands. His persistency was of little avail at first, but he was in earnest, and when Judge North, the president of the company, refused to act in accordance with his wishes, the judge returned to his home in Iowa and set about forming another colony association, with the express view of purchasing the Riverside lands. This move hastened

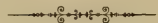
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the actions of the old association, and in September, 1870, the purchase was made and the colony established. That being the result desired by the Judge, he abandoned all further proceedings, never intending or desiring a rival to Riverside. He then settled his affairs in Iowa, and in May, 1871, established himself and family in the new colony. He located upon Government land in sections 13 and 24, securing 104 acres lying one-half mile north and east of the Riverside town site on Colton avenue. His means were limited, but he commenced his new life and pursuits with that indomitable energy and perseverance so characteristic of the man, and which not even the fifty years that had constituted a life's struggle could abate. His little cabin 12 x 16 feet was erected; his ground cleared, and horticultural pursuits entered upon, and early in 1872 he planted vines and trees. He also planted seeds and started his nursery stock for an extended citrus-tree planting. He was successful in his enterprise and gradually increased his stock of this world's goods. His orange-groves gradually extended their area. His little cabin gave way to extended improvements, and from its site sprang his present home, the well-known "Anchorage." The Judge has a magnificent orange-grove of twenty acres, about one-half of which is devoted to seedling oranges, and the balance to budded fruit of the Washington Navel and Mediterranean Sweet varieties. He has also a large variety of deciduous fruits. The balance of 100 acres of land is utilized in general farming operations, and will soon be planted to oranges. The "Anchorage" that forms his home is a retreat for invalids and tourists seeking Riverside as a health or pleasure resort. It is a fine, two and three story building, affording accommodations for thirty guests, well ordered and complete in its appointments, surrounded by ornamental trees and floral productions. The grounds are unusually attractive, being fitted with appliances for outdoor sports, such as tennis, croquet and ten-pins; with a charming flower garden, lawns, rustic bridge, summer-house and awnings, great pep-



per trees with hammocks and easy chairs, forming altogether an ideal Southern California home, a beautiful monument to the Judge's labor, perseverance, taste and skill, and well deserves the name he has bestowed upon it. He is a man of most genial manners and cultivated taste, and has always been a devoted and self-sacrificing husband and father. The genial host and hostess seem to have but one object in life, and that is the comfort, the health and the pleasure of their guests. Mr. Brown is a native of Franklin County, Maine, born in 1821. He was reared as a farmer. His educational facilities were good and he closed his school-days by graduating at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Readfield, in 1842. Upon reaching his majority he went to New York and spent the next six years as a clerk in the mercantile establishments of Elmira and Rochester, and then established a general merchandise business in Elmira, which he conducted for some years. He then moved to Iowa and established himself as a grain-dealer at Cedar Rapids, and in the warehouse business, under the firm name of S. C. Bearer & Co. In the fall of 1863 he closed out his business at Cedar Rapids and located at Belle Plain, Benton County, and was there engaged in mercantile life until he came to California in 1871. Judge Brown has always been one of the strongest supporters of River-side enterprises and industries, and is well known, respected and esteemed. For many years he has been a consistent member of the Episcopal Church and a senior warden of the same. In politics he is a straight Republican, and has been an adherent of the party since 1856. In 1874 he was appointed Justice of the Peace, and was twice re-elected to the same position, holding the office until 1880. In 1850 Judge Brown was married to Miss Sarah Van Wickle, a native of New York, but a descendant of an old family of New Jersey. Though highly connected socially and drawing about her always the choicest people, she yet shared bravely in the trials of pioneer life, and was in every truest sense a "help-meet." There were three chil-

dren born to this marriage, two of whom are still living, viz.: Settie C. and Lyman V. W. His oldest daughter, Catherine L., married S. S. Sweet, of Belle Plain, Iowa. She died in 1872. Judge Brown's parents were Isaac and Sophia (Clifford) Brown, both natives of New Hampshire.



**T**HOMAS HOLMES is a well-known resident of Ontario, San Bernardino County. He has for the past thirty years been identified with the mining, mercantile, agricultural and horticultural industries of the Pacific coast. A review of his life is of interest. Mr. Holmes was born in Lancashire England, in 1834. His parents, James and Hannah (Mort) Holmes, were natives of that place. In 1844 his father emigrated to the United States and settled in Putnam County, Illinois, where he engaged in farming and stock-growing. The subject of this sketch received the benefits of a common-school education and became practically versed in the duties of a farmer. When twenty years of age he started in life for himself, and spent the next five years in farm labor and other occupations.

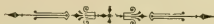
In the spring of 1859 he started on an overland trip for California. After undergoing the usual hardships and labor attending a trip of that character, he arrived in August of that year and located in El Dorado County. His first occupation was in the placer mines of that section. He followed the calling of a miner in the various counties of California until 1868. In that year he entered Nevada and located in Elko County. There he combined cattle-raising with his mining enterprises, and also established a general merchandise store at Truckee, under the firm name of Jones & Holmes. The various enterprises were conducted for several years. He was also engaged with the Central Pacific Railroad in the construction of bridges, buildings, etc. During the latter portion of his residence in Nevada,

Mr. Holmes devoted the most of his attention to the stock business.

In the spring of 1884, he decided to seek a more genial climate, and he came to Ontario and located upon a twenty-acre tract on the east side of Euclid avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets. This tract he had purchased in 1883. Immediately upon his arrival he commenced his improvements and heartily entered into horticultural pursuits. He also purchased the ten acres adjoining his land on the east. He has been eminently successful in his fruit-growing. His lands now present a fine appearance and are justly classed as among the representative groves of Ontario. He has ten acres in Washington Navel trees, planted in 1884, and ten acres in raisin grapes of the Muscat variety. His east ten acres is devoted to deciduous fruits, comprising about seven and one-half acres in French prunes and two and one-half in pears. Everything about this model ranch denotes the practical care and attention of the thorough horticulturist. He has applied to this, his latest venture, the same energy and sound business principles that secured his success in other enterprises, and justly deserves the magnificent results achieved.

He is a public-spirited citizen and has done much to advance the interests of Ontario. In political matters he has always been a stanch Republican, and though not an office-seeker has taken a part in the councils of the party, and for years filled positions of trust and honor. He was the Postmaster at Carlin, Nevada, from 1870 to 1884; from 1876 to 1880 he was the County Commissioner of Elko County, and also road supervisor and school trustee of his district for years, and many times was a delegate to both State and county conventions. He has served as a delegate in the conventions of San Bernardino County, is at present a member of the Board of Supervisors, and is a member of the County Central Committee. Mr. Holmes is a member of the following orders: Elko Lodge, No. 15, F. & A. M., of Elko, Nevada, and Brooklyn Lodge, No. 46, I. O. O. F., of

Red Dog, Nevada County, California. In 1877 Mr. Holmes was united in marriage with Mrs. Marcia W. Barney, a native of Maine, and a daughter of Hon. George Whitney, of Pittsfield, of the same State. Bernice, her daughter, is the only child.



GEORGE LORD, President of the Society of California Pioneers of San Bernardino County, and a representative of the best type of "Forty-niners," is a native of New York city, and was born June 27, 1800, and consequently was eighty-nine years old his last birthday. His father, George Lord, was a sea captain, who died of yellow fever at quarantine in New York harbor, having contracted the disease in the West Indies, whence his vessel had just returned. The subject of this memoir being left self-dependent when quite young, early developed that remarkable decision of character and equipoise which have characterized him in later life. At the age of twenty-eight he left the Empire State and went south, largely for the improvement of his health, which had been somewhat undermined by close application to mercantile pursuits. Stopping for a time in Louisville, Kentucky, he was there made an Odd Fellow, being inducted into the order by Past Master Wildy, who was sent over from England to establish Odd Fellowship in the United States. Mr. Lord joined Boone Lodge, No. 1, in 1833, and is one of the oldest living members of the order. On leaving Louisville he spent about three years in St. Louis, when, not finding the climate agreeable, he returned North and lived a number of years in Richland and Knox counties, in Ohio, engaged in merchandising. In 1846 he went to Iowa, continuing there in the mercantile business until 1848, when he lost everything by fire. The excitement over the discovery of gold in California, reaching fever heat the following spring, Mr. Lord purchased four yoke of oxen, and fitting out with a wagon-load of supplies—including

eight pairs of moccasins, seven pairs of which he wore out footing it across the plains—he started in April, 1849, for the golden El Dorado, via Green River and Fort Hall route. On the way he saw numerous bands of Indians from different tribes, among them a company of Sioux warriors, whom he thought the finest body of men, physically, that he ever saw. Reaching Bear valley, California, September 8, 1849, he did his first mining in Steep Hollow. He spent fourteen months in search for the yellow dust, and was successful above the majority, taking out “an ounce” a day and upwards, though the enormous cost of living reduced the net savings to a much smaller sum. He and his companions paid as high as \$3 a pound for butter, brought around Cape Horn; potatoes were \$3 per pound; onions \$3 per pound; and vinegar \$16 a gallon. On one occasion he had a friend to dine with him, and having onions, fried potatoes, beefsteak and bread as the bill of fare, the dinner for the two, exclusive of bread, cost \$8. They occasionally indulged in a newspaper from “the States,” which would be a month old on reaching the camp, for which they paid a dollar a copy.

Varying fortune rewarded their labor in the mines: while prospecting on the Yuba river, near where Downieville now is, they struck it rich, and in one day he and his chum took out of a pocket seven pounds and five ounces of gold dust, and in a week they had taken out \$5,000. In 1851 Mr. Lord left for San Francisco with \$5,000 in gold dust, on his return trip home. The Pacific coast metropolis was then a rude country town, containing only one brick house. On arriving there the steamer had sailed; so he took passage on a sailing vessel, and crossed the Isthmus by the then new Nicaragua route, experiencing much delay and difficulty in crossing. He returned to Iowa, expecting to remain, but the Hawkeye State had lost its charms for him, and as soon as he could dispose of his interests there he prepared to move to California. While in Iowa, in 1851, Mr. Lord married Miss Arabella Singleton, a native of

England, who came to America when entering her teens. Again crossing the plains, Mr. and Mrs. Lord reached San Bernardino valley in the summer of 1852. The Mormon colony had come the previous year and purchased and settled upon the Lugo ranch, in which was comprised the site of the city of San Bernardino. Mr. Lord had intended to go on up to Santa Clara valley and settle in or near San Jose; but, finding abundant pasturage in this valley, he sought and obtained permission from the president of the colony to turn out his jaded teams for a few weeks to recruit. With his candid, outspoken nature, the Mormons soon learned that he was not in sympathy with their religion, and he was warned, at first gently, and afterward sternly, that his gentile presence was not congenial to them, and that he “had better move on.” Mr. Lord is not made of the sort of human clay that is driven or intimidated, and this presumption on his rights as an American citizen aroused a spirit of resentment, and he determined to remain in the San Bernardino valley. After trying in vain to purchase land from the Mormon leaders, he went outside of their possessions—Lugo ranch—and settled on a 140-acre tract, four miles north of the present city limits, on Lyle creek, which he improved, and which was the home of himself and family from January 3, 1853, till 1886, when he sold it and moved into the city, getting for his ranch and water right \$30,000. After locating on what he supposed to be Government land, entirely free from any encumbrances, he was still persecuted and annoyed by pretended prior claimants. Acting upon the advice of his wife, to effect a peaceable settlement rather than resort to force to vindicate his rights, he paid the claims of two of the pretenders in gold coin. The third one came after he had paid for and obtained his title from the Government, and, forbearance ceasing to be a virtue, Mr. Lord informed him that his demands would be settled with powder and lead if he persisted. Mr. White did not press his claim.


Mr. Lord was the first to demonstrate the

successful culture of the raisin grape—Muscat—in this valley, early in the '60's, and took the first prize ever offered in Los Angeles County for the finest box of raisins: a \$5 gold piece. It created quite a sensation, and he supplied thousands of Muscat cuttings to people of San Bernardino and adjacent counties. Up to the time of the civil war, Mr. Lord had always affiliated with the Democratic party, but when the old flag was fired upon and the life of the nation threatened he at once joined the Republican ranks and stood firmly for the Union. He still marches in the ranks of the party of Lincoln and Grant, Sherman, Garfield and Harrison. At the solicitations of his friends he has twice been a candidate for the Legislature, but was beaten both times by his Democratic opponent. Mr. Lord was one of the organizers of the Society of California Pioneers of San Bernardino County, and is now serving his second term as its president. He has been an active and prominent member of the Masonic order for sixty years, having joined the order in 1828. He has filled all the chairs of the local lodges in the Master's and Royal Arch degrees, except secretary. On his eighty third birthday, his Masonic brethren presented him with an elegant gold watch and chain, as one of the numerous tokens of their fraternal regard for him. In Odd Fellowship he has been honored with every office in the local lodge. He is a veritable patriarch in these two orders of which he has been a zealous and honored member for more than a generation.

Mr. and Mrs. Lord are the parents of two sons and a daughter, the latter deceased. The sons, George Lord, Jr., and Joseph S., are both men of families, and reside in the immediate vicinity of the city of San Bernardino. Their father started each of them in life with a fine homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Lord reside happily in their pretty cottage home on D street, where, and on an adjoining street, they own several other nice pieces of improved property, the rents of which furnish them a comfortable income. Mr. Lord, though in his ninetieth year,

is remarkably well preserved, physically and mentally. Few men of sixty-five have as much vigor and activity of mind and body as he now possesses. Notwithstanding his meagre early educational advantages, he is a well-informed man; he is endowed with a natural gift for extemporaneous speaking; ready in thought happy in illustration and expression, he never fails to entertain his auditors. He has always led a temperate life, using neither alcoholic liquors nor tobacco. Kindness of heart is a prominent trait of his character. Unswerving in his adherence to his convictions, his conscience is his guide, and to do right his religion.

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 GEORGE W. GARCELON is one of Riverside's pioneer settlers, and ranks among the leading practical horticulturists of the county. He was born in New Brunswick, in 1832, and reared and schooled in his native place until twenty years of age. In starting in life on his own account he decided to establish himself in the United States. In 1852 he located in Lewiston, Maine, and was there employed as clerk in the drug business. His close attention and studies enabled him to master his calling, and he became skilled as a druggist and chemist, and in 1856 he established himself in business as a druggist in that city. He married in that city, in 1858, Miss Mary Tobie, daughter of Edward P. Tobie, a well-known citizen of Lewiston, who for more than thirty years held the position of town and city clerk.

Mr. Garcelon was successful in his business pursuits, and conducted them until 1872. In that year he sought a home in California, and located at Riverside. Soon after his arrival he purchased a two-and-one-half acre block between Vine and Mulberry and Sixth and Seventh streets and entered upon horticultural pursuits. He also purchased a twenty-acre tract on Brockton avenue, at the corner of Bandini avenue. Mr. Garcelon entered heartily into his new call-



ing, growing his own nursery stock and planting citrus and deciduous trees. His experience was that of all pioneers in the fruit-growing of Riverside. Many of his deciduous trees in later years were uprooted and replaced by orange and lemon trees. He now has one of the finest groves in the colony. He also had unbounded faith in citrus fruit-growing in Riverside, and spent time and money in advancing the industry.

The history of the citrus fairs of the world dates its first effort in the spring of 1877, when the orange groves of Riverside submitted their products to the inspection of the horticultural world in the parlor of Mr. Garcelon's modest home. It was the birth of the Citrus Fair Association, with such men as Mr. Garcelon, A. S. White, H. J. Rudisill and other public-spirited citizens as its chief promoters. Mr. Garcelon early saw the possibilities of the lemon-growing industry. The great problem to be solved was the proper curing and preserving to enable the producers to successfully compete with the foreign lemons imported into the country. He spent years in study and experimental research, and after ten years of time and labor his efforts have been rewarded by success, and he has added another source of untold wealth to the citrus-fruit growers of Southern California. He has erected a storage warehouse and lemon-curing establishment of a capacity of 3,000 boxes on the corner of Brockton and Bandini avenues. His process and means of curing are not known to the public, but it is worthy of note that his lemons, in 1889, after nine or ten months storage in his establishment, were perfect, and were valued in the San Francisco market at \$10 per box—\$2 more per box than first-class foreign lemons commanded.

Mr. Garcelon has not allowed his horticultural industries to lessen his interest in other industries that have built up the city and colony, and meritorious enterprises have found a liberal supporter in him. In political matters he is a staunch Republican. Although never an office-

seeker his ability and worth has commanded attention. In 1888 he was prevailed upon to submit himself as a candidate for Supervisor from his district, and was elected for four years. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and in 1886 was one of Riverside's representatives to the Chicago Fair. A strong supporter of schools and churches, he has for many years been a member and trustee of the Congregational Church. He is a member of Riverside Chapter, No. 68, Royal Arch Masons, and Riverside Commandery, No. 28, Knights Templar.



**ORRIN BACKUS**, a horticulturist and business man of Riverside, was born in Columbus, Ohio, March 16, 1822. His father, Andrew Backus, and mother, Bathsheba (King) Backus, were natives of Massachusetts, and representatives of old colonial families. Andrew Backus was a soldier of the war of 1812-'14; he enlisted twice, first under Captain Chase, again under Captain Greenleaf Pratt; he received 160 acres of land and a pension, by act of Congress. Mrs. Hannah Alden, the mother of Andrew Backus and grandmother of Orrin Backus, was sixth in lineal descent from John Alden, of Mayflower pilgrims. Andrew Backus emigrated to Columbus, Ohio, in 1816, one of the pioneers and first to engage in the manufacture of furniture.

Orrin Backus received a good schooling, completing his studies at the Granville College, of Ohio. His young manhood, aside from securing his education, was spent in assisting his father in his business. In 1846 he was appointed assistant clerk and visitor guide in the Ohio Penitentiary at Columbus. He remained on duty during two cholera seasons, when about 113 prisoners and three physicians died. In 1850 he and his brother, Lafayette, engaged in mercantile pursuits in the grocery business in Columbus, Ohio. In 1862 to 1865, during the Rebellion, was captain in charge of the steamer *Diadem*, and was employed on the Ohio and



Mississippi and its tributaries by the United States Government in the transportation of troops, commissary stores and munitions of war, and it was one of danger and hardship. He took part in military expeditions, and ran the gauntlet of Rebel batteries, on the Tennessee, Yazoo, Mississippi, and up Red river with General A. J. Smith's Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps, with Colonel Gilbert's Twenty-seventh Iowa Regiment. The steamer *Diadem* was the flag-ship, post of honor and danger, taking the lead of thirty-five transports from Vicksburg.

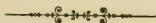
At the close of the war he resigned his position and returned to Columbus to his family and business, with his brother. In 1867 he located in Cleveland and engaged in the wholesale and retail jewelry trade until 1874. He was then elected secretary and treasurer of the Cleveland Boiler Plate Company, where there were 200 men employed. In 1876 he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Atchison Bridge Company, the office being in Cleveland.

June 16, 1854, Mr. Orrin Backus was married to Miss Ella V. McGaw, of Fairfield, Iowa. In 1879 his wife's ill health decided him to retire from business and to accompany her to a more genial climate, seeking a restoration of her health; but the changes only gave temporary relief. She died February 4, 1882, in Cleveland.

December 4, of the same year, Mr. Backus started with his son, W. H. Backus, and family for Riverside, California, where they located and bought an orange grove of thirteen acres, and engaged in horticulture, and they have one of the representative orange groves and raisin vineyards of his section; also bought a ten-acre ranch on Magnolia avenue. W. H. Backus cares and packs his raisin crop.

Mr. Backus is one of the original incorporators of the Riverside Banking Company, and has been a director of the bank since its organization in 1885; he was also an incorporator and director of the First National Bank of San Bernardino. He owns a one-fifth interest in a large stock ranch, Las Penisquitas, about 7,000

acres. Politically he has been a staunch Republican since the party organization in 1856. He is a member of Arlington Presbyterian Church, and served some years as one of its trustees. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and Capital Encampment, Columbus, Ohio. His wife and three children have died. His son, W. H. Backus, married Miss Ida J. Cronenberg in 1881; they live in Riverside, and have two children, a son and daughter.



**J**OSEPH HOLMES, one of the representative horticulturists of Ontario and progressive citizens of San Bernardino County, came to California in 1883 and located in the Ontario colony as one of its early settlers, and has ever since taken a leading part in building up his chosen section and advancing its interests. His home is on the corner of Fourth street and Campus avenue, where he has erected a substantial two-story residence, well furnished and fitted with modern conveniences. He has surrounded his home with ornamental trees and rich floral plants. His twenty-acre tract is located between Third and Fourth streets and east of Campus avenue. Upon this tract he has, for the past six years, been engaged in horticultural pursuits. He has now twelve acres in oranges, also a choice variety of lemons, and a family orchard of deciduous fruits. Seven acres are devoted to vineyard, producing raisin grapes of the Muscat variety. All of his trees and vines have a remarkably fine growth and attest the intelligent care bestowed upon them.

Mr. Holmes is a native of Trenton, New Jersey, and dates his birth November, 1819. His parents, Samuel and Hannah (Jackson) Holmes, were natives of England. His father came to the United States in 1816, and his mother in 1800. When Mr. Holmes was about six years old his parents located at Kensington, near Philadelphia, and there he was reared and schooled for the next ten years. In 1835 the family moved to Illinois and settled in Putnam County,

and engaged in farming. The subject of this sketch remained with his parents, engaging in farming, until 1846. In that year he married Miss Avis F. Taber, who was born in Massachusetts May 21, 1825. Her parents, Benjamin and Merab (Folger) Taber, were also natives of that State. After his marriage Mr. Holmes started in life for himself and located in the town of Henry, Marshall County, where he followed the occupation of a farmer until 1868. He then moved to Lodi, Iroquois County, where he resided until he moved to his present residence. In whatever section Mr. Holmes has resided he has always gained the respect and esteem of the community, and has been called upon to fill positions of honor and trust. In his Illinois home he was twice elected as supervisor of his township, and was also twice elected as assessor and commissioner of roads. In Ontario he is a stockholder in the Ontario Water Company, and one of its former directors. He is now one of the regents of the Chaffey College. He has for years been a consistent member of the Swedenborgian church. In political matters he is a straightforward Republican and may always be found taking a deep interest in his party and allied with its best elements. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Holmes but five are living, viz.: Sarah T., now Mrs. Stephen P. Weaver; Mary, Joseph H., who married Miss Angelica Veder; Avie M. and Samuel J. Joseph A. Holmes is a resident of Phoenix, Arizona, where he is engaged in the milling business. The rest of the children are residents of Ontario.



**J**OHAN BROWN, SR., was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1817, and when but a boy came to St. Louis, Missouri, with his parents, where they died. He began rafting on the Mississippi and then went to New Orleans, and thence by ship to Galveston, suffering a shipwreck on his route. He returned to Fort Leavenworth by the Red River route. Was at

the battle of San Jacinto, and first saw Santa Ana when taken prisoner. Remained two years at Fort Leavenworth; and then went to the Rocky Mountains and for fourteen years hunted and trapped from the headwaters of the Columbia and Yellowstone, along the mountain streams southward so far as the Comanche country in northern Texas, in company with the following named mountaineers: James Waters, V. J. Herring, Kit Carson and others. Was engaged sometimes with the fur companies and at other times as a fur trapper among the Kiowas, Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Utes, Mandans, Reese River, Sioux, Crows, etc., and helped to build several forts. During this period of his life he had many encounters with bears and Indians, with hairbreadth escapes, which, if properly written, would make a book fully as interesting as Kit Carson's travels or Irving's Captain Booneville.

When the gold fever reached the mountaineers in 1849, Messrs. Brown, Waters, Lupton and White joined one of the emigrant trains bound for the source of the world's excitement, arriving at Sutter's Fort, September 1, 1849, and first beginning to mine on the Calaveras river. In November Mr. Brown moved to Monterey, California, and passed the winter; and with Messrs. Waters and Godey opened the St. John's hotel and livery stable at the Mission of San Juan. Was twice elected Justice of the Peace. His health becoming impaired he was advised by Dr. Ord and other physicians to go south. In April, 1852, he went to San Francisco, boarded the schooner "Lydia," Captain Haley commander, and after a week's voyage down the coast, landed with his family at San Pedro. After two weeks' search he decided on San Bernardino as his place of residence, arriving here in May, over thirty-five years ago. At this point there was then but a small fort erected as a protection against Indians. The town and valley furnished pasturage for thousands of cattle and horses owned by the Lugo family. North of town was one vast wheat-field. In 1853 Mr. Brown moved to the Yucipa ranch

and began stock-raising. At that time Los Angeles County extended on the east to the Colorado river, and the site of Los Angeles, then but a village, was the county seat; and all business of a legal character had to be transacted there, sixty miles distant. Experiencing this great inconvenience, Mr. Brown was the first to propose a division of the county; and for this purpose recommended Captain Jefferson Hunt as a proper person to represent the people in the eastern section at the Legislature, which passed an act dividing Los Angeles County and organizing San Bernardino County. By said act Mr. Brown, Isaac Williams, H. G. Sherwood and David Seely were constituted a board to designate election precincts, appoint inspectors, receive returns and issue certificates of election. According to the act the election took place in June, 1853. The business of the county was done by a court of sessions, consisting of the county judge, Andrew Lytle and John Brown, justices of the peace.

In 1854 Mr. Brown discovered the first gold in Bear valley, and in 1856 moved to San Bernardino from Yucipa, where he had been a resident for some time. In 1861, seeing the difficulty of an outlet from his adopted town to southern Utah and Arizona Territory, he procured a charter from the Legislature for a right to construct a wagon road through the Cajon pass, now occupied by the Santa Fé railroad; and he soon had a way open for the traveling public, bound to the various mining camps north of the mountains, furnishing thereby a gateway to San Bernardino until the completion of the Santo Fé railroad. In 1862 he went to Fort Mojave and established a ferry across the Colorado and was instrumental in getting troops stationed at Cape Cady to protect the mail. When a donation was required to connect San Bernardino with the outside world, Mr. Brown headed the list with \$100. Again, when \$100,000 was required to build the Southern Pacific road to San Bernardino, he headed the list with \$4,000, and asked for ninety-nine others to do the same; but as \$25,000 was all that

was subscribed, the road was located through Colton.

In 1875 he assisted in procuring mail service to Bear and Holcomb valleys; and during the winter of 1873-'74 he delivered the mail to those mining camps when the snow was two to three feet deep.

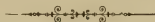
Mr. Brown has taken an active part in the political field. Ever since 1860 he has been a staunch Republican. In that year, in company with six others, he organized the Republican party in his section, under circumstances not the most flattering, and after a vigorous canvass carried the district for Lincoln. Since 1876 he has lived in comparative retirement, having raised and educated a large number of children, all of whom are highly esteemed citizens.

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**M**ISS ANNA L. FULLER, of Azusa, is the daughter of Harrison Fuller, of Azusa, Los Angeles County. She is a native of Maryland, from whence her parents moved to Iowa, and from thence to California in 1883. Miss Fuller took an interest in music from earliest childhood, and studied it whilst yet in her teens, under excellent teachers in Philadelphia and New York. She was first soprano at St. Stephen's church in Philadelphia, three years, which position she resigned in 1886, to go abroad to study music. In Florence, Italy, she studied under Vannucini; in London, under Randegger (oratorio), and in Berlin, with Mme. Artot. At present she is the favorite pupil of the eminent operatic singer and teacher, Mme. La Grange, of Paris, who prophesies for her a brilliant future in opera. Miss Fuller, when a mere child, showed the mimetic faculty in connection with her strong liking for music. Good judges who have heard her discover in her singing a flavor of Materna, the great German dramatic soprano. Miss Fuller sang in concert, in Berlin and London, with success last year, winning the commendation of the severest critics of those great centers of art. She has

a pure, magnificent soprano voice, of great power, the developing of which has been under some of the best masters in Europe.

She is now devoting herself, under the guidance of La Grange, exclusively to preparation for her appearance in grand opera, and expects to make her *debut* in the opera of *Aida*, in the near future. Her friends have every reason to expect that she will achieve a brilliant success.



**G**EORGE L. HISOM, County Clerk of San Bernardino County, came into the office in January, 1883, as a deputy under W. F. Holcomb, and in the fall of 1886 was elected on the Republican ticket, as Mr. Holcomb's successor, and assumed the duties of office in January, 1887. His obliging and affable nature and his previous training made Mr. Hisom a very popular and efficient officer, and in the fall of 1888 he was re-elected as his own successor by 600 votes majority; consequently he is serving his second term, since January, 1889.

Mr. Hisom is a Pennsylvanian by birth, but passed his childhood and school days in Elmira, New York. In 1875 he came to California, a youth of seventeen years; since that time he has made his home in San Bernardino County. He was employed from 1880 to 1883, as a member of the engineering corps which was surveying and locating the California Southern Railroad from Barstow to San Diego, under Fred T. Perris, as assistant engineer.

Few men in San Bernardino County are as well informed upon the county, its resources and people as Mr. Hisom, who is one of its intelligent and progressive citizens.



**I**SAAC W. HAZELETT, M. D., one of the longest in practice in San Bernardino, and a leading member of the medical profession in this county, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 6, 1855; was reared from infancy till seven-


teen years of age at Zanesville, Ohio, and received his early education in the public schools of that city and in the Ohio Wesleyan University. He prosecuted his medical studies in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, graduating therefrom in March, 1879, having been resident house physician in the hospital for a year previous. After graduation he spent two years in the hospital, eight months of the time in the Philadelphia Marine Hospital. Locating in Wilmington, Delaware, Dr. Hazelett soon attained a very large practice, sufficient to have earned a competent fortune in a few years; but overwork and exposure in that trying climate induced hemorrhage of the lungs, and after six severe attacks, in which he came near losing his life, he abandoned his prosperous business and left the city to seek a more congenial climate. After spending a few months in Philadelphia, and suffering from further hemorrhages, he started for California. Arriving here he visited the principal points in the southern part of the State, practiced three months in Los Angeles, was compelled to leave on account of the moisture; finally he selected San Bernardino as the best location for him, and settled here in August, 1883. His health rapidly improving, he has been actively engaged in his profession ever since, and now he and his partner, Dr. J. N. Bayliss, do a practice among the largest in this county. His lung trouble has been fully arrested, and he enjoys good physical health.

Dr. Hazelett was instrumental in bringing Dr. Bayliss to this coast from the East, and their partnership dates from the latter's arrival, over three years ago. Dr. Bayliss was educated for his profession in the University of Pennsylvania, and after spending a year in St. Mary's Hospital, came directly to San Bernardino. They are both members of the Southern California and San Bernardino County Medical societies. Dr. Hazelett is also a member of the State Medical Society.

He married Miss Irwin, in Philadelphia, her



native city. Of their three children, two sons and a daughter, the latter only survives, and is now nine years of age.

CAPTAIN NELSON GREEN GILL, Postmaster of San Bernardino, came to California from Toulon, Illinois, in March, 1849, with a team composed of four oxen and two cows. He came by way of St. Joseph, Fort Laramie, Fort Hall and Lassen's cut-off, with a train composed of twenty two wagons. They brought with them a ferry-boat, which they used in crossing the North Platte and Green rivers, afterward selling it for \$100. They arrived in Sacramento valley, September 26, 1849. Leaving his ox teams at Bidwell's ranch, Captain Gill started for the mines on Feather river. After he had been in the mines a few months, provisions ran short, and he and a fellow miner started with their oxen and wagon for Sacramento to lay in a supply. The Sacramento river was swollen to a flood, and, becoming involved in the flood, they lost their wagon and oxen, and Mr. Gill's companion lost his life. Three months elapsed before Mr. Gill got back to camp; he had lost everything he started with, including \$600 in gold. Not being successful at mining and being troubled with scurvy, as were many others, he, accompanied by a mining companion, started for Los Angeles, walking to Marysville on foot. They took a row boat to Sacramento, thence, by steamer, to San Francisco; then, not having money enough to buy two tickets, they walked all the way, 500 miles, to Los Angeles, arriving in November, 1850. He and his friend rented twenty acres of land about twenty miles from Los Angeles, from John Reed, sowed ten acres of it to wheat and ten to barley during the winter of 1850-'51. They had an extraordinary crop, the yield being 400 bushels of clean wheat and about the same quantity of barley. This wheat was ground in John Rowland's mill and hauled to Los Angeles and sold; it was prob-

ably the first wheat grown in California for market. Mr. Gill then returned to the mines and spent the years 1852-'53 mining with indifferent success. Returning to Los Angeles he engaged in herding stock and shipping Mission grapes (the only variety then known here) to San Francisco. Returning to mining he spent some two or three years on Feather and Trinity rivers, and in 1857, went East, via Arizona and Texas, driving a six-mule team for the overland mail company, and reaching home in January, 1858.

In August, 1861, he entered the Union army as a private in the Thirty third Illinois Infantry, known as the "Normal" Regiment, being composed largely of students from the State Normal School. He served four years in the army and rose by successive promotions to Captain, having command of a company nearly two years before being mustered out. After the war he settled in Holly Springs, Mississippi, where he took an active part in politics, and filled a number of important local offices. He was first appointed Postmaster by President Grant; subsequently was appointed by the Governor, President of the Board of Supervisors; and was twice elected to the Mississippi Legislature, serving four years in that body. Fearless in advocating his political convictions and entering into each campaign with a will and energy that brooked no defeat, Captain Gill was recognized as a power in that State. In 1879 he removed to Kansas, settling near Emporia; while there he was a delegate to the county convention two years, also a delegate to the convention that organized the State Farmers' Alliance, and elected first vice-president of the Alliance. In the spring of 1882, he removed to California and settled at Ontario, San Bernardino County, his being the first family in that place. He plowed the ground and planted out seventy-three acres of raisin grapes and oranges and they are now bearing. In 1884, he was elected Sheriff of that county and served two years. In March, 1886, he bought twenty-two acres on the north border of the city,



which he still owns, besides being interested in several other pieces of property. June 18, 1889, he was appointed by President Harrison to his present position, and took charge of the postoffice August 1, 1889.

Captain Gill has been twice married. His first wife, Miss Whitford, was quite renowned as an educator, having founded and made a great success of the freedmen's school at Holly Springs, which under her administration grew till it had as high as 250 pupils in attendance, requiring a number of assistant instructors. She was the mother of one son by Captain Gill, who now resides in San Bernardino County. The Captain's present wife was Miss Winnie Whitford, born and reared on the border of Chautauqua lake, New York. Two children, a daughter and son, constitute their family. Captain Gill was also born in New York, in 1830. He is a gentleman noted for his social qualities, and his inherent force of character adapts him for a leader among his fellows.



**C**OLONEL WILLIAM R. TOLLES, President of the San Bernardino Board of Trade and one of the most enterprising and public-spirited citizens of the county, was born in Litchfield County, Connecticut, in 1823. His father was one of the original settlers of the famous "Western Reserve" in northern Ohio, having moved there and settled in Gauga County in 1837; there William passed his youth, excepting five or six winters which he spent in the South for the benefit of his health. He was in Arkansas when the Legislature of that State declared its secession from the Union, and he was a passenger on the last river steamer coming northward that was not intercepted. On reaching home he enlisted as a member of the Forty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as Captain of a company. In 1862 he returned, and aided in recruiting a regiment of 1,180 men in three weeks, and was commissioned its Lieut-

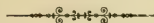
enant-Colonel, it being the One Hundred and Fifth Ohio Infantry. Colonel Hall, his superior, died about three months after the regiment was organized, and Colonel Tolles was promoted to the command of the regiment, and filled the position until his broken health compelled him to resign in the early part of 1865. He went to Ohio, remaining until the spring of 1867, when he went to Michigan, and in company with a brother, engaged in the lumber business till 1872. The following spring he came to California almost a complete physical wreck. He came directly to Los Angeles and spent several months prospecting over that and other counties of Southern California, choosing San Bernardino as the most desirable as a permanent home for climatic and other reasons: he located on a soldier's homestead of 160 acres, in what is now Redlands. He stuck the first stake and made the first improvements on that now valuable and popular locality, which up to that time had been used as a cattle range. In the fall of 1873 he built a house, and, January 8, 1874, moved into it. The location was named Lugonia, in memory of the Lugo brothers, the former owners of the grant of which it was a part.

Having read the best Spanish authorities on orange culture in Enrope, he was convinced that they could be raised at Lugonia, and, notwithstanding the prevailing opinion to the contrary, sent to San Francisco for a barrel of rotten oranges, cleaned and planted the seeds in June, 1874. The seventh year from the seed, these seedling trees bore a partial crop, and the eighth year a full crop. He planted fifty acres of his land, dividing it equally between oranges and lemons, deciduous fruits and raisin grapes. In May, 1874, his residence and all it contained was destroyed by fire, which was a severe loss to him at the time, as he was not financially forehanded, for, although he owned a farm in Michigan, it yielded little or no revenue then. He cultivated the land between the rows of young fruit trees to vegetables, from which he realized \$50 per acre. In 1878 his nursery stock of peach and apricot trees was large enough, so

he planted ten acres of orchard, and in 1881 he received \$100 per acre for the fruit crop on these trees; and the same year he grew and harvested nearly 9,000 pounds of sweet potatoes between the trees on the ten acres, which he sold at from three to five cents per pound. While improving his ranch, he, with others, succeeded in purchasing 1,500 acres of land, subdivided it and sold some of it to settlers for \$25 per acre, which, now with its improvements, is worth \$1,000 per acre. In 1882, Colonel Tolles sold his ranch for \$250 per acre. He and his family spent one summer on the terrace north of Colton, and have since resided in San Bernardino. In the summer of 1887 they made a tour up the coast to Alaska, which they enjoyed much. Besides several ten-acre tracts which he has in Lugonia, he is a joint owner in seventy acres of very choice land at Old San Bernardino.

Colonel Tolles has been thrice married. His first wife was the only child of Richard and Lucinda Beach. No issue now living. His second wife was Miss Hitchcock, an Ohio lady, whose father was one of the pioneers of the Western Reserve, settling in Burton, Geauga County, Ohio, was a lawyer by profession and for twenty-two years a Supreme Judge of the State. Her brother, Professor L. Hitchcock, was formerly president of Hudson College. Another brother, Reuben Hitchcock, a noted lawyer, was many years attorney for the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad; and still another, Peter, was State Senator and Representative of Geauga County, Ohio, for several years, and a director of the public Institution for Feeble-minded Children, at Columbus, Ohio. She left two children. The Colonel's present wife was Miss Fisk, a native of New York, whom he married in Iowa, but whose home from the age of six had been near Kalamazoo, Michigan. They have one daughter, residing with her parents. Colonel Tolles was one of the organizers and principal promoters of the San Bernardino Board of Trade, and is now president of that body, whose laudable object is to encourage and

advance by every honorable means the growth and prosperity of San Bernardino County.




**ALBERT E. PHELAN, M. D.**, one of the leading physicians of San Bernardino County, and a representative of the progressive school of medicine, was born in Montreal thirty-two years ago; he was graduated at the University of Bishop's College in that city in 1886, and the following year was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Quebec, having had charge during the years 1886-'87 of the Western Hospital as house surgeon. He came to San Bernardino in September, 1887, and immediately settled in practice, forming a partnership with Dr. C. G. Campbell, a prominent old physician of the city, which continued until Dr. Campbell retired from practice, when Dr. Phelan succeeded to the large professional business of the firm. In January, 1887, Dr. G. B. Rowell came on from Montreal, at Dr. Phelan's solicitation, and upon his arrival the present partnership of Phelan & Rowell was formed. This enterprising firm enjoys an extensive and lucrative private practice among the best families of the city and vicinity. The major portion of the surgical work of the county is done by this firm.

They are examining surgeons for the following life insurance companies: the New York Life, the Union Central of Cincinnati, the Bankers' Alliance of Los Angeles, the Bankers' and Merchants' of San Francisco, the Mutual Reserve Fund of New York, and the Pacific Mutual of San Francisco. They are also examining surgeons for the societies: Ancient Order of United Workmen, Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Foresters, Royal Arcanum, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Dr. Rowell is the local surgeon for the Santa Fé Railroad Company. They are both members of the San Bernardino County Medical Society, and of the Southern California Medical Society. Dr. Rowell was graduated at McGill University,

Montreal, in 1884; the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec, in 1885; and at the Royal College of Surgeons, London, England, in 1886. He practiced in Montreal until starting for California. Besides his general practice he devotes special attention to the treatment of the eye and ear.

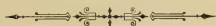
Both in the full vigor of manhood and educationally equipped for their chosen profession, they have a future of great promise before them.

ILLIAM JESSE CURTIS, attorney at law in San Bernardino, is the oldest son of Hon. I. C. Curtis and Mrs. Lucy M. Curtis. His father was for many years a prominent member of the bar of Marion County, Iowa, and represented that county for several terms in the State Legislature. His mother is the daughter of Jesse L. Holman, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the State of Indiana, and a sister of Hon. William S. Holman, now a distinguished member of Congress from that State. Mr. Curtis was born at Aurora, Indiana, on the 2d day of August, 1838. In 1844, he moved with his parents, to the then Territory of Iowa, and settled in Marion County, near the present city of Pella. The Central University of Iowa was afterward located at Pella, and Mr. Curtis attended that institution for several terms. He read law in his father's office and was admitted to the bar in 1863, and immediately became a partner with his father in the practice of his profession.

In 1861 he married Miss Frances S. Cowles, a daughter of Leonard H. Cowles, of Delaware, Ohio. In 1864 he crossed the plains with ox and mule teams, came to California and settled in San Bernardino, where he has resided ever since. The first few years after his arrival in California, he devoted to teaching school. After this he engaged in farming for several years, but as a practical farmer he was a signal failure, though he still insists that he knows

how a farm should be conducted. During all these years Mr. Curtis cherished the idea of at some time returning to his chosen profession—the practice of law—but, owing to his financial condition and to the small amount of legal business in this county at that time, and to the further fact that there were more than a sufficient number of old and experienced lawyers then in practice in the county to attend to all the business therein, he hesitated to enter the race with these gentlemen who had already established reputations as safe and reliable lawyers. He decided, however, during the latter part of the year 1871, to again practice law, and on the 1st day of January, 1872, in connection with Judge A. D. Boren, he opened a law office in the city of San Bernardino. Clients came slowly, but his business gradually grew. In 1873 he was elected District Attorney of San Bernardino County, and was re-elected in 1875. After the expiration of his second term as District Attorney, he formed a partnership with Hon. H. C. Rolfe, which continued until September, 1879, when Mr. Rolfe was elected Superior Judge. On the 1st day of October, 1879, Mr. Curtis formed a partnership with Hon. John W. Satterwhite, which continued until October, 1884, when Mr. Satterwhite retired from practice on account of ill health, and shortly after died. Mr. Curtis continued the business alone until February, 1885, when, finding that he had a larger practice than he could well attend to, he entered into partnership with George E. Otis, Esq., and this firm is one of the most prominent and reliable in Southern California. Mr. Curtis has been connected with most of the important litigation that has arisen in San Bernardino County during the last ten years. He is a director of the First National Bank of San Bernardino, and vice president of the San Bernardino and Redlands Railroad Company. He has always taken an interest in educational matters, and has served as a member of the City Board of Examination and chairman of the City Board of Education.

He has a modest but pleasant home in the city of San Bernardino, and enjoys the respect and confidence of those who know him best.



**B**ENJAMIN B. HARRIS, attorney at law, City Clerk of San Bernardino, and treasurer of the Society of California Pioneers of San Bernardino County, was born in Hanover County, Virginia, in 1824. When seventeen years of age he went to Nashville, Tennessee, and was there educated, graduating at Nashville University in 1845; studied law in a private office in that State, and was admitted to the bar of Tennessee. In 1847 he went to Panola County, Texas, expecting to remain there permanently, but the climate being malarious he suffered with liver troubles, which necessitated a change in his purposes. After the discovery of gold in California, he resolved to emigrate to the new El Dorado, and in March, 1849, started with a pack mule train of fifty-two men, to cross the plains, coming by the way of old El Paso, Chihuahua, Santa Cruz, Mexico, through Tucson and Yuma, Arizona. They had some trouble with the Apache Indians, who dogged their trail for days, and with whom they had a bloodless skirmish or two; the Indians knowing the superiority of the emigrants' firearms, kept out of range of their guns. On crossing the Colorado river, where Yuma is now situated, they found it swollen by the melting mountain snows, to the width of 1,500 feet, and it was found necessary to improvise a ferry-boat in which to bring over their party, together with the baggage and supplies. This was done by appropriating the body of an abandoned wagon, making it water-tight by caulking the cracks with strips secured by tearing their shirts, and then pouring in melted beef tallow, which hardened by the cool water, making the joints impervious to water. This was probably the first ferry established on the Colorado river. Mr. Harris arrived in Mariposa, September 29, 1849, and on the 13th of December of that

year, he voted for the adoption of the first State constitution of California. He remained in the mining camps about three years, mining, and, incidentally, practicing law. His efforts in hunting gold were only moderately successful, but he fully recovered his health.

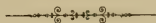
In September, 1852, he opened a law office in Mariposa, and thereafter devoted his entire time and attention to the practice. While there he was professionally associated with the noted case of Biddle Boggs, lessee of General John C. Fremont, versus the Mercer Mining Company, in which 48,000 acres of mining land were involved. Fremont claimed the lands as a grant from the Government, and brought suit to dispossess the miners. The litigation began in 1854, and went through the State courts with varying success and adverse results, and was finally disposed of by a decision in the United States Supreme Court, in Fremont's favor, during the war. In 1861 Mr. Harris returned East. All his friends there had joined their fortunes with the seceding States at the opening of the civil war, and, having an interest in his father's estate, which consisted in slaves, he too espoused the cause and spent four years in the Confederate army, rising to the rank of First Lieutenant. After the close of the hostilities, he leased the property of the Union University, a Baptist institution, at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, which had suspended during the war, and selecting a corps of professors from different religious sects, revived the school as a non-sectarian institution. It grew rapidly in popularity and patronage for three years, when, at the solicitation of the Baptist people, he surrendered the lease, and, in the spring of 1870 returned to California.

Before leaving "the States" he was married, in the early part of 1870, in Independence, Missouri, to Miss Bettie E. Clark. They came direct to San Bernardino, where they have remained ever since, Mr. Harris being engaged in active practice of the law, excepting two years which he spent in ranching. Sixteen years of that time he has been in the service of the city



in an official capacity, thirteen years as a member of the Board of Trustees and City Attorney, and three years as City Clerk, to which position he was both elected and appointed in 1886, and is still filling the office.

Besides their homestead, embracing two acres on the corner of Second and G streets, which he bought in 1872, Major H. owns a fruit ranch with 4,000 raisin grape-vines, English walnuts, and deciduous fruit trees on it. He has also fallen heir to some thousands of dollars from the estate of his brother, T. O. Harris, of Nashville, Tennessee, who died April 1, 1889. He was a prominent character in that State, distinguished as a financier, and noted for his benevolence and public-spirited enterprise. He amassed and distributed several fortunes. Major and Mrs. Harris have had seven children, six of whom survive—three girls and three boys. Mr. Harris is treasurer of the Society of California Pioneers of San Bernardino County, and president of the Old Boys' Hunting Club; he is also a member of the Society of the Blue and the Gray. He is a cultivated and companionable gentleman, prolific in entertaining anecdote and reminiscence of "Forty-nine."



**HARRISON H. GUTHRIE**, M. D., has been in the active practice of his profession in San Bernardino since November, 1881. He came to California from St. Charles, Minnesota, where eighteen years of arduous labor and exposure in that rigorous climate had seriously impaired his naturally delicate constitution. He was born in Preston County, West Virginia, in April, 1832, and is the son of a house carpenter, who was also a Virginian. The Doctor was left motherless when nine days old, and was taken and reared by his maternal grandparents in Maryland. Being of an active mental temperament, he advanced rapidly in his studies, and began teaching in the State of Pennsylvania, in his fifteenth year. At the age of twenty-one, after teaching a number of terms

there and in Maryland, he came west to Illinois, and spent ten years in and about Rockford, where he taught ten terms, thus earning the means with which to obtain his medical education. He prosecuted his studies while teaching and during vacations, and had more than completed the required course of reading, but had not graduated when the war of the Rebellion broke out. In June, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the Sixty-seventh Volunteer Infantry, and did mostly post duty until honorably discharged, September 27, 1862. Going from camp to Rush College, Chicago, he graduated M. D. in the spring of 1863, and immediately entered the Chicago Hospital, then used as a military hospital, was made hospital steward and officiated as assistant surgeon, having charge of three wards. He entered the hospital under contract, at the solicitation of Dr. McVickar, surgeon in charge, who had formed a warm friendship for the young doctor, and received only the pay of a private soldier.

At the end of six months he resigned and established himself in practice at St. Charles, Minnesota. While located there he was active in various local matters pertaining to the best interest and progress of the city; served seven years as a member of the Board of Education; was one of the organizers of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic, being commander for two years, and surgeon one year, of the post. When about to move away, the citizens gave him a reception and presented him with a beautiful silver water pitcher, the mayor of the city making the presentation speech, in which he eulogized Dr. Guthrie highly for his integrity of character and zealous labors in behalf of the welfare of the city.

On reaching California he settled in San Bernardino, where has enjoyed a prosperous practice, and fully recovered his health. The years of pedagogical work in earlier life developed a taste for books, scientific study and research, especially in the line of geology and mineralogy, on which science he has, at the solicitation of prominent educators, given lectures



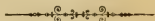




*A J. Swogood*

on several occasions before assemblages of teachers; and has also executed a large hand-painted geological map, illustrating the strata of the earth's surface; a work of much labor and merit. He has a fine library of standard scientific, historical and religious works. The Doctor is a member of the San Bernardino County Medical Society and the Southern California Medical Society.

He has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Mary E. Hovey, whom he married in Illinois. At her death she left one child, a daughter, who graduated in 1889 from the Illinois State Normal School with the honors of her class of twenty-nine. Dr. Guthrie's present wife was Miss Mattie L. Smith, a native of Michigan. They have had two sons: one is dead. Art S. Guthrie, a bright young man of twenty, is an abstracter in the office of the Wozencraft Abstract Co. He is the Left General Guide of the Ninth Infantry Regiment, National Guard of California.



**DONIRAM JUDSON TWOGOOD** is one of the original founders and members of the Southern California Colony Association, and among the pioneer settlers in Riverside. Mr. Twogood is a native of Onondaga County, New York, dating his birth in 1831. He was reared to farm labor and educated in the public schools. In 1855 he emigrated to the great West and located in Benton County, Iowa. He was among the pioneers of that county, and was prominent in developing its agricultural and other resources. He engaged in farming until the war of the Rebellion roused his patriotism and he abandoned his quiet life and entered the military service of the United States. He enlisted as a Sergeant in Company I, Sixth Iowa Cavalry, in 1862. At that time the Indian outbreaks in the northwest required the strong arm of the military in suppressing them and protecting the settlers. His regiment was among the troops sent on that duty, and he participated in the

hard campaigns that followed. He served his full term of enlistment, and was honorably discharged in 1865. After his discharge he returned to his Iowa home and late in the year established his residence in Belle Plain. There he, in partnership with his brothers, established a business under the firm name of Twogood Bros., dealers in agricultural implements, grain dealers, and general commission merchants. In 1866 he was united in marriage with Miss Alice Coddington, a native of Michigan. He was successful in his business pursuits, and in 1870 became interested in the scheme of founding a model colony in Southern California. He joined the association and visited the lands selected in Riverside. Being much pleased with the location, and having a strong faith in the future of the Riverside colony, he decided to establish his home among them. In June, 1871, he moved his family to Riverside and purchased, in connection with his brother, D. C. Twogood, a twenty-acre tract on Prospect avenue. He immediately commenced the clearing and preparing of his lands, and in 1872 entered heartily into horticultural pursuits, planting largely with walnuts and almonds. At that early day experience alone could decide what would prove the most profitable of horticultural enterprises, and many mistakes were made and time and labor lost in settling the question. Nothing daunted, he corrected his errors by rooting out his deciduous trees and planting oranges. He was a thorough and successful horticulturist, and soon had one of the model orange-groves of Southern California. As illustrative of his success in orange-growing, and showing what a mine of wealth lies hidden in the soil of Riverside, it is worthy of note that his original orange-grove of fourteen acres in 1888 produced a crop that was sold on the trees for \$10,000. Six acres of this was in seedling trees fifteen years old from the planting; six acres in budded trees ten years old, and the remainder in trees three or four years old. The twelve acres of older trees in 1886 produced a crop that sold for \$9,000. Mr. Twogood's residence is on Fourteenth street,

at which point he has a five-acre tract. Upon this he has erected a model home,—a two-story residence of architectural beauty and finish, in which he has combined the comforts and luxuries that characterize a modern home. The well ordered grounds abounding in beautiful lawns, ornamental trees and rare floral plants, attest the culture and refinement of the occupants. His acres contain a fine orange grove and a large variety of deciduous fruits. He is successful in his enterprises and ranks among Riverside's wealthy citizens. He has not confined himself exclusively to horticultural pursuits. His well-trained business qualities have been exercised in the successful prosecution of various enterprises that have built up Riverside and vicinity. He was one of the founders of East Riverside, and an original incorporator of the East Riverside Land Company, and the East Riverside Water Company. He is a director in both these, and treasurer of the land company. He is also a member of the firm of Twogood & Herrick, general managers of the latter company.

Mr. Twogood has always taken a great interest in the growth and prosperity of Riverside and in the establishment and support of schools and churches. He is a member of the Baptist Church and a trustee of the same. He was a member of the first Board of City Trustees, and prominent in establishing the municipal government. In political matters he is a Republican. He is a member of Riverside Post, No. 118, G. A. R. He has a family of two children, living, viz.: Louie M. and Fred W. Mr. Twogood's parents were natives of New York, and representatives of old families in that State. His father, Simeon Twogood, spent his life in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Twogood's mother, before marriage, was Miss Harriet Hoag.

When a child of four years he emigrated with his parents to the United States, and came to San Bernardino when nine years old; hence he has resided here thirty-two years. He graduated from the California State Normal school in 1873, the first graduate of that institution from San Bernardino County. When entering the school he expected to pursue the profession of teaching, but after completing the course, upon the advice of a very dear friend and fellow-student, and after more mature reflection, he decided to enter the profession of the law. After graduating he was engaged in teaching for two years. In the fall of 1873 he was elected County Superintendent of schools, and he not only continued teaching while discharging the duties of that office, but also carried on his law studies with such facility and thoroughness that at the end of two years, early in 1875, he was admitted to practice.

Soon after his admission to the bar, Mr. Goodcell was joined in marriage with Miss Minnie A. Bennett, of El Dorado County, the student friend before mentioned. He commenced the practice of law in August, 1875, as a partner with Colonel A. B. Paris. This relation was dissolved a year later by Mr. Goodcell accepting the position of deputy clerk, his duties being limited to Clerk of the Courts. Retiring from this office at the end of eighteen months, he resumed his profession in the capacity of assistant District Attorney; and upon the resignation a year after of the District Attorney, he filled that office by appointment, until the end of the term for which his predecessor was elected.

Mr. Goodcell enjoys a prosperous legal business, his preference being for the civil practice; and in this branch causes in equity are his choice. He possesses a judicial type of mind, and in examining the legal points of a case inclines more to the comprehensive, impartial analysis of a judge on the bench, than to the warped and one-sided view of the lawyer seeking the strong points in a client's favor. Upon the resignation of Judge Gibson from the office of Judge of the Superior Court of San Bernardino

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**H**ENRY GOODCELL, JR., attorney at law, and secretary of the San Bernardino Bar Association, was born in Dover, England, and was forty years of age in November, 1888.

County, upon the occasion of his appointment as Supreme Court Commissioner, in the early part of 1889, Mr. Goodcell was indorsed by a large majority of the bar of San Bernardino County for the appointment as Gibson's successor to the Superior Bench, but Governor Waterman did not act upon the recommendation of this majority, but appointed Judge Rowell, an able man, for the place.

While not a radical politician, Mr. Goodcell has been for fifteen years actively allied with the Democratic party, much of the time a member of the county central committee, and was for years its secretary.

In 1886 Mrs. Goodcell died, leaving him with a family of three sons, exceptionally bright, promising lads, ranging then from nine to five years of age. In July, 1889, Mr. Goodcell married Miss Mary H. Bennett, a sister of his first wife. Both were formerly teachers and ladies of superior accomplishments. Mr. Goodcell's home has ever been a favorite resort for members of the pedagogical profession, it being pervaded by an atmosphere of culture congenial to them.



**T**HOMAS JONATHAN WILSON, the oldest in active pedagogical work of all teachers in San Bernardino County, is a native of Union County, Kentucky, and was born February 7, 1845. At the age of eleven years he moved with his parents to Sedalia, Missouri, in which State he was educated for the purpose of teaching. He taught two years in Texas, and at the instigation of his father, studied medicine, nearly completing the course, and did some practice, sufficient to satisfy himself that the duties of the school-room were more congenial to his taste than dealing out powders and pills. Meeting with an accident in Texas which brought on a hemorrhage of the lungs, he came to California, hoping to benefit his health, and settled in San Bernardino. He began teaching his first school in this State, in Sep-

tember, 1867, and has taught in San Bernardino County every year since. Two of these years, from 1880 to 1882, he was principal of the schools of Colton. He is an ardent lover of his vocation, and enters into the labors of the school-room with a spirit and enthusiasm which ensure successful results. He has served six years as a member of the County Board of Education, one year as chairman of the board. He is a zealous advocate and defender of our public school system; and when occasion requires he has eloquently championed the cause of this mighty motor of civilization and progress with both tongue and pen.

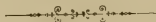
Mr. Wilson was appointed chief deputy assessor of San Bernardino County, and has filled that position for ten consecutive years, performing the work of that office during school vacations. His duties involve the active labors of the assessor's office, including book-keeping, drafting, etc., in which long experience has made him proficient. For twenty years he has been an occasional contributor to the columns of the current press, and is a racy and entertaining writer. He has also delivered public addresses on numerous occasions; his oratorical efforts are characterized by clearness and directness of thought, and smoothness and terseness of expression which both instruct and entertain his auditors. He has taken an active interest in fraternal orders, both beneficiary and secret. Was one of the founders of the Central Labor Union of San Bernardino County, June 15, 1887, which now numbers about 1,300 members; was its presiding officer for five terms. He is also a member of the Knights of Labor, and has been statistician of local assembly No. 8,482 for six consecutive years; is now Worthy Foreman of District No. 140, embracing the counties of Southern California. He is serving his eighth consecutive year as secretary of Phoenix Lodge, No. 178, F. & A. M., and is serving his sixth consecutive year as High Priest of Keystone Chapter, No. 56, Royal Arch Masons. He served seven consecutive years as recorder of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 23, Knights



Templar: is now Generalissimo. He is also serving as Worthy Patron of Silver Wave Chapter, No. 75, Order of the Eastern Star. He was for five consecutive years a member of the committee on by-laws of the Grand Chapter of the State of California: *vide* the annual reports of that body.

In politics Mr. Wilson is a Democrat, and has taken an active part in local party matters; served two years as secretary and treasurer of the county central committee, and made a number of speeches during the presidential campaign of 1888.

On July 4, 1871, he married Isabel A., youngest daughter of the late Henry Rabel; six children, four sons and two daughters comprise their family. They reside on their homestead of 480 acres, twenty-three miles east of the city, at the base of the San Bernardino mountains, 3,500 feet above the sea, where they enjoy the perpetual luxury of mountain air and enchanting landscape. Among the attractions of this country home are a fine library of standard works, and a collection of choice mineral specimens and sea-shells. A large portion of their place is under cultivation and is devoted chiefly to grain and stock-raising, though Mr. Wilson is turning his attention to the growing of deciduous fruits.



ALBERT S. WHITE, a Riverside horticulturist, was born in Belfast, Maine, in 1840, and was schooled and reared in his native place. At the close of his school days he located in New York, and his first entry into business life was in mercantile pursuits. He became associated with Captain George W. Gilchrist in the ship-chandlery business. His keen business tact and energetic management rendered him valuable, and under the firm name of Gilchrist, White & Co. their house became one of the best known in the city and stood at the head of establishments in their line of business. In the spring of 1875 Mr. White was prostrated

by a severe attack of pneumonia, and, failing to rally from its effects, his physician recommended a warmer climate and advocated a trip to southern Europe, but Mr. White preferred California. In January, 1886, he crossed the continent and visited many well-known resorts of the Pacific coast in a vain search for health. Finding no relief from the coast climate, he decided to try the interior with its higher altitude and dryer climate. With this view he visited Southern California. In Riverside he found the long-sought fountain of health and passed the winter there, gaining rapidly in health and strength. Convinced that he could live in no other climate, before going East in the spring, he purchased forty acres of land about four miles south of Riverside, on what is now the beautiful Magnolia avenue, then but a dry plain. At that date Riverside was but a small settlement of 300 people.

Closing out his business in New York during the summer, he returned to Riverside in the fall of 1886 and entered with his customary zeal into the improvement of his ranch, bringing from the East the choicest variety of fruit trees and vines, and became at once a typical "Riversider." Of an enthusiastic and energetic temperament, he threw himself into every enterprise tending to advance and build up the interests of Riverside, his chosen section. Bringing to his new calling a mind trained to reasoning and studying in order to secure the best results from whatever enterprise he engaged in, he soon became an expert horticulturist and rapidly built up one of the most productive horticultural industries in the colony. At this writing he has an orange grove of forty acres in extent, ten acres of which is in Washington Navels. This grove gives a yield that brings from the sale of the fruit from \$300 to \$600 per acre, according to the age of the trees. He is an enthusiast in orange growing and firm in the belief that Riverside ranks second to no place in the world for a successful prosecution of that industry.

Together with H. J. Rndisill he organized

in Riverside the first citrus fair ever held in the world, which proved such a success that he went to work to raise funds for a suitable building in which to hold future fairs. The Citrus Fair Association and the erection of the pavilion was the result of those labors; and in all succeeding fairs Mr. White has been a leading spirit, devoting time and money to their advancement and success. Among the many prominent works that Mr. White has been connected with were the building of the Presbyterian church and the Arlington school-house; the founding of the Library Association; the organization of the Citizens' Water Company and its successor, the Riverside Water Company, serving as a director on each board, as also being vice-president of the Riverside Land Company. When the State Board of Horticulture was organized, Mr. White was appointed by Governor Perkins to represent Southern California on the board, which position he held for two years, until the election of Governor Stoneman. He was one of the original incorporators and a director of the Riverside and Arlington Railroad Company, also of the Riverside Railroad Company. In 1887 he was one of the promoters and incorporators of the Riverside Improvement Company, and was president of the company during the time that it developed and piped the domestic water supply of the city and valley, which was done at an outlay of over \$200,000; he is still at the head of that corporation. He is also president and principal owner of the Riverside Heights Water Company and a director of the Loring Opera House Company. He is a trustee of the Riverside Library Association and a director and member of the Board of Trade. He has recently been elected a member of the city board of trustees.

In politics Mr. White is an earnest Republican and has been prominent in efforts to secure the nomination and election of good men for office in San Bernardino County. He is always found allied with the best elements of his party and has no political ambition;


the only political position he ever held was representing Riverside on the county board of supervisors, having been elected to that office in 1884 for a four years' term. He is an earnest worker in the ranks of his party and is vice-president of the County Central Committee. He is a strong supporter of schools and churches, and is a member and trustee of the Universalist church of Riverside. He has never failed in his great faith in the future growth and prosperity of Riverside, therefore, several years ago, he purchased a tract of land above the canal adjoining the city on the east. This tract has been subdivided, a very perfect system of piped water connected with it, and it is now known as White's addition, one of the most desirable portions of the city for residences or business, as the freight depot, several packing houses, etc., are already located there.

In 1887 Mr. White associated himself with F. A. Miller and entered largely into real estate and insurance business, but this has not prevented him from being, in the present as in the past, one of Riverside's most public-spirited citizens. His long residence and the leading part he has taken in the business interests of Riverside has gained for him a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and he is universally respected and esteemed. Although a great admirer of the female sex, he remains unmarried, a hale, hearty bachelor, upon whom "female arts are lavished in vain."




**H**ON. FREDERIC W. GREGG, of the law firm of Harris & Gregg, is a Green Mountain boy, born in Vermont, thirty-two years ago; was educated in Dartmouth College, celebrated as the *alma mater* of eminent men of action, men who have led in the fields of law and politics and commerce, where a combination of mental and physical vigor are the motive power of success. Graduating from Dartmouth in the class of 1878, Mr. Gregg studied law in the office of Hon. Frank Plum-

ley, United States District Attorney for Vermont, and at the Columbia Law School. In June, 1881, he came West and opened a law office in Tucson, Arizona. In March, 1882, he was appointed United States Commissioner for the First Judicial District of Arizona, which office he filled for three years. In November, 1882, he was elected a member of the Board of School Trustees of Tucson. He ran for district attorney of that county in 1884 on the Republican ticket and was defeated by a few votes. In March, 1885, upon the petition of the bar of the county, Mr. Gregg was appointed County Judge of Pima County, and at the expiration of the term of two years was elected to the office as his own successor, receiving a larger vote than any other candidate on the county ticket. In the summer of 1887 he removed to San Bernardino and entered into partnership with William A. Harris, which still continues. Harris & Gregg are both gentlemen of fine legal attainments and exceptional ability, and already occupy a prominent position in the bar of Southern California. Their legal business is one of the largest in San Bernardino County. Judge Gregg is a scholarly, polished gentleman, whose affable manners win the friendship and esteem of all with whom he comes in contact.

 ALVIN LOGAN THOMAS, a rancher, two and a half miles southeast of San Bernardino, was born in Bledsoe County, Tennessee, January 5, 1837. His father, E. H. Thomas, was a native of Kentucky, and his mother, Edna (Zinn) Thomas, was born in South Carolina. His parents moved to Jackson County, Missouri, when the subject of this sketch was but four years old. From there they removed to McDonald County, where they remained until 1852, when they crossed the plains by ox team to Oregon. When they got to Utah, however, they found it was too late in the season, so they changed their original plan and came by the

southern route to California. They arrived in San Bernardino County December 25, 1852. Here Mr. Thomas remained, a true and trusted citizen, until his death in 1874. He had a family of seven children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the third. He received a good common-school education, and in 1866 was married to Miss Salome Wells, who was born in Iowa, the daughter of Otho and Salome (Stewart) Wells. Her father was born in Virginia; her mother in Ohio, and they had eight children. Mr. Wells was murdered in Western Texas in 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have four children: Dell, now Mrs. John Blackburn; Adeline, now Mrs. Mason Binkley; Eva and Alzada. Politically Mr. Thomas affiliates with the Democratic party, and for ten years has faithfully filled the office of deputy assessor. He held this office previous to this, in 1868, and at one time was constable. Socially he is an I. O. O. F., Token Lodge, No. 396, San Bernardino.

 ILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON SOULE, Auditor of San Bernardino County, and founder of the mining town of Calico, is a lineal descendant from Puritan stock, and was born in the State of Maine, in July, 1836. He was reared from early childhood in Massachusetts, and started to learn the printer's trade in Boston at the age of fourteen. He came with his parents to Kansas in 1854, and set the first stickful of type ever set within the boundary of that State, on the *Herald of Freedom*, established at that time in Lawrence. Being like his illustrious namesake, an uncompromising enemy of slavery, and an active participant with John Brown and other champions in the five years' struggle which made Kansas a free State, besides being born and bred an Abolitionist, the son of a man who had worked shoulder to shoulder with Garrison, Greeley and Gerrit Smith in the anti-slavery cause, he had, as a journeyman printer, traveled quite extens-

ively in the South and had personally witnessed the blighting effects of human slavery.

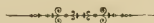
In 1859 Mr. Soule took a quartz mill to Colorado, which he set up and run for two years. Returning to Kansas in 1861 he served as city marshal at Lawrence until that city was destroyed by Quantrell and the rebel guerrillas, in 1863. Soon after that event he entered the army and served throughout the time, a portion of the time as superintendent of the quartermaster's department under quartermaster Rankin, in the Department of the Cumberland, in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, with Sherman's command. On retiring from the army he returned to Colorado, and was for a time connected with the editorial staff of the *Colorado Farmer*, and while there he collected the matter and wrote part of the work entitled "The Black Hills and Big Horn Country," a twelve-mo. volume of about 500 pages, published by Robert Strahorn. During the years intervening between 1873 and 1879 Mr. Soule filled the offices of Justice of the Peace and Postmaster in Ouray and Gunnison counties respectively. Was the first Justice of the Peace in Ouray County; served as Postmaster at Irwin, Gunnison County, two years.

In December, 1879, taking the advice of his physicians, he came to California, for the benefit of his health. After spending the winter in San Diego, and finding his health improved, he was seized with the prospecting fever, and, starting out, finally located on the site of Calico, where he erected the first building, opened the first store and founded and named the town in 1881. He was the first Postmaster and the first Justice of the Peace in the place, is still a joint partner in a general store in Calico, and also has some mining interests there. His partner, Mr. Stacy, is his successor as Postmaster. He has considered San Bernardino his home for the past three years. He was elected Auditor of San Bernardino County on the Republican ticket in the fall of 1888, and assumed the duties of office January 1, 1889.

Mr. Soule married Miss Wagner, daughter of

Judge Wagner, deceased. She is a native of the Pacific slope. Her parents came from Illinois. Mr. Soule's only brother, Captain Silas Soule, of the First Colorado Regiment, was assassinated in Denver while Provost Marshal; was also a radical Abolitionist and possessed the courage of his convictions. When Dr. Charles Day was in jail in St. Joseph, Missouri, for assisting slaves to run away, he went to the jail, and as a raw Irishman got permission to visit the jail, and notified Day of an attempt to rescue him that night. About ten o'clock at night he again went to the jail in company with the subject of this sketch and several other friends, who claimed to have just arrested him (Silas) for some crime committed, and wished him locked up for the night. The jailor opened the door and was at once disarmed, the keys taken from him, Day released and the other prisoners locked up securely. Day was taken across the Missouri river in a skiff, and by wagon to Lawrence. They were pursued several miles into Kansas, but, having the fleetest horses, escaped.

After John Brown's capture at Harper's Ferry and incarceration in prison, Silas Soule went to the prison and, feigning the drunken Irishman, succeeded in getting locked up for the night, and, while confined in the prison that night investigated the situation of Brown and his other friends with a view of planning their escape; but, finding no hope of being able to release them, he sobered up and was set free next morning without his identity or his intentions being even suspected by the authorities.



**G**EORGE W. SUTTONFIELD was born at Fort Wayne, Indiana, February 14, 1825. His father, Colonel William Suttonfield, a native of Virginia, was in the regular army, under General Harrison, in the Black Hawk war. He built the first house in Fort Wayne and lived there until his death, which occurred in 1841. His wife, Laura (Taylor) Suttonfield,



was a native of Connecticut. They had six children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fourth. He attended Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Indiana, for four years, and in 1849 came to California. He started from Fort Smith, Arkansas, in April, and in October of the same year arrived in San Francisco. Mr. Suttonfield can tell some interesting stories of how they had to eat dried pumpkins and beans for many days at a time. Their train was a wealthy one from the South. They had some very fine stock, but lost heavily and arrived on the coast with almost nothing. Many of them were afoot and out of provisions. At one time all that Mr. Suttonfield had was but a pint of green coffee. He crossed the Colorado Desert afoot and followed a trail to San Diego. From there he went to San Francisco on a coal bark, and didn't have a cent of money when he got there. He knocked around all day and got very hungry. At last he bargained to work for a restaurant keeper at \$1 a day, digging and wheeling a bank of earth into the bay. He played a few games of cards and won \$16. At night he unloaded vessels at \$2 per hour. The boarding-house man, seeing that he was industrious and honest, started him in business. He sold pies, cakes and coffee on the corner of Clay and Portsmouth Square, and took in from \$40 to \$50 per day. He then sold out his coffee stand on credit and went to the mines. Here, the first day, he took out \$86. He continued in the mines for about three years, when he went to Mariposa County, and went into the stock business. This was from 1856 to 1861. In 1862 he went to Stockton, where he engaged in the livery business for a time, and subsequently went to Arizona and engaged in the stock business for seven years. In 1882 he came to San Bernardino and engaged in the livery business, from which he has recently retired and at present he is operating gold quartz-mines, 100 miles east of San Bernardino.

Mr. Suttonfield was married June 1, 1851, to Mrs. Sarah Smith. This was the first recorded marriage in Mariposa County. The union re-

sulted in five children, and in 1870 the mother died. Ten years later Mr. Suttonfield married Sarah Chadwick. They now live on Mount Vernon avenue, southwest of the city two miles. While in Mariposa County, our subject was judge of the first election held in the county. September 28, 1866, he organized the Pioneer Society at San Bernardino, with twenty-two members. He is in the truest sense a pioneer and a highly respected citizen.



**J**OHAN BOYD, a well-known citizen of Riverside, though not a pioneer, has been a resident of the city since 1876, and there are few men who have been more closely identified with the real interest and improvements of the city than John Boyd. He arrived at a time when the first named commodity at least was needed and appreciated. He erected a substantial building on Main street, and entered into business; and as the demands of the city increased he was ever to the front with his improvements. The present magnificent Boyd block, with its frontage of 111½ feet on Main street, is one of the results of his enterprise. He erected spacious warehouses and store-rooms on Eighth street and Pachappa avenue, and established a commission and storage business. This was in 1885, and in 1887 he formed a partnership with Frank B. DeVine, purchased the first packing business of the German Fruit Company, and under the firm name of Boyd & DeVine combined the two enterprises and founded one of the most substantial and largest business establishments in the county. Mr. Boyd is a self-made man, one who started in life handicapped with obstacles which when not pursued with his rugged energy and perseverance would be deemed insurmountable. The few and brief facts gathered regarding his life before his advent in Riverside are as follows:

He was born in Montreal, in 1833. His father was an Indian trader, having his stations scattered along the Canadian shores of the great







Byron Chatus

lakes of the northwest. From his early boyhood Mr. Boyd was the companion of his father, sharing in the hardships and dangers of a border life, gathering such learning as could be gathered from an occasional attendance at the pioneer schools, established in the half-civilized settlements that preceded the westward march of the Canadian empire. This life did not turn him out as the graceful and accomplished scholar of classics; but it did better: it early taught him the stern relations and obstacles to be encountered in life. Through his association with his father and his trading operations, Mr. Boyd became a quick, shrewd trader, with thoroughly trained business principles; straightforward, honest dealing has ever been his policy. In 1859 Mr. Boyd came by steamer route to the Pacific coast, and established himself in British Columbia. He found that country rich in natural resources, and for the next sixteen years was engaged in trading, establishing large stations in the interior,—stock-growing and mining enterprises. There he found full scope for his well-known characteristics, and became one of the best known traders on the frontier. He was successful in a business point of view, but the hardships and exposures incident to years of frontier life told upon his strong constitution, and he found himself compelled to seek civilized life and a milder climate. In 1875 he closed his affairs in British Columbia and sought a home in California.

He spent nearly a year in visiting various sections of the State, and finally decided to cast his fortunes with Riverside. He is a public-spirited and liberal man, has been earnest in his support of Riverside enterprises, and was one of the incorporators. He was the treasurer of the Riverside Gas and Electric Light Company, and a liberal contributor to the Citrus Fair Association, Ravilion Building, Odd Fellows Hall, and other public improvements. He is a member of Riverside Lodge, No. 282, I. O. O. F. Politically he casts his influence and support with the Democratic party.

In 1879 Mr. Boyd was united in marriage

with Miss Margaret Burman, a native of Maryland. They have no children.



**DR. HON. BYRON WATERS.**—Not a few of the persons who have so stamped their individuality upon their age and shaped the great events of their time that their names are inseparably interwoven in history, and whose lives and deeds stand out as milestones making the march of the world's progress, are self-made men. These characters, by their inherent strength, indomitable will, resistless energy and persistent industry, surmount obstacles and overcome opposition that would dishearten and crush lesser spirits and rise to the summit of human attainment. In this struggling with adversity are developed a power of mind and fertility of resource which make them intellectual athletes in the arena of personal endeavor and enable them to outstrip their fellows reared amid more favorable surroundings. To this class belongs the subject of this memoir.

He was born at Canton, Cherokee County, Georgia, in June, 1849; and in his veins is mingled the best blood of the empire States of the North and the South, his father having been a native of New York and his mother of Georgia. While yet in his teens young Waters experienced the horrors incident to the most gigantic civil war of modern times, and felt the devastating effects of Sherman's victorious invading army on his memorable march to the sea. In 1867 Mr. Waters came to California and lived for a time with his uncle, the late James Waters, Sr., on his ranch in Old San Bernardino. Deciding to enter the legal profession, he commenced the study of law in April, 1869, in the office of Judge H. C. Rolfe, and subsequently continued his studies with Judge H. M. Willis. He rapidly acquired legal knowledge, and was admitted to practice in the courts of California in January, 1871, and so thorough had been his preparation that he at once took a high rank in his profession, which position he has maintained

with increasing honors and distinction as the years pass. The distinctive features of Mr. Waters' professional character which have won for him enviable success and placed him in the front ranks as a member of the Pacific coast bar, are his peculiar faculty to perceive at a glance and grasp those cardinal points and controlling elements in a legal problem upon which depends the issue in controversy; the thorough mastery of his case in all its details before entering the court-room; his sound legal judgment; his habit of sharply contesting every legal point, for he is a forensic fighter; and his conscientious devotion to the interests of his client. Though not a great orator in the popular sense, he is a fluent, lucid and forcible speaker, carrying conviction by the clear-cut logic of his arguments. As a counselor he has few equals and no superiors. Mr. Waters is an inveterate worker, performing more labor at the desk and in the court-room than most men could execute or endure. His practice is one of the largest and most lucrative in the State.

Though not an aspirant for political honors, his superior ability received early recognition in San Bernardino County by his election to the General Assembly in 1877, where from the opening of the session he was the recognized leader of the Democratic side of the House, and before its close stood at the head of that legislative body. The State reputation, which he there gained for talent and unquestioned official integrity, made him the popular candidate for delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention, to which he was chosen the year following, receiving the largest vote of all. Though one of the youngest members of that body of California's most eminent men, Mr. Waters thorough knowledge of constitutional law, his exceptional powers as a debater and his intuitive forecast of the future growth and requirements of this great commonwealth, have given him a commanding position in the convention. His strenuous adherence to and advocacy of his opinions temporarily cost him some of his popularity, but time and the subsequent workings of the constitu-

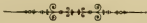
tional provisions which he sternly opposed have demonstrated that he was right. In 1881 Mr. Waters organized the Farmers' Exchange Bank of San Bernardino, now one of the leading financial institutions of Southern California, and was for several years its president, managed its affairs with the same marked success that has characterized his career as a lawyer. Retiring from the bank to resume his profession, his legal business has been steadily on the increase, both in volume and importance, until he is one of the hardest-worked men in the California bar. In 1886 the Democratic party selected him as their candidate of the State ticket for Supreme Judge, for which office he was beaten by a small majority. Mr. Waters' scrupulous honesty in all relations in life and his professional courtesy have won for him the highest respect and esteem of the people of the State and his brethren of the bar. Although one of the ablest and most successful men of his profession, he is modest and unpretentious in manner, entirely free from ostentation, candid, self-poised and of strong individuality; a man who possesses the courage of his convictions and defends his opinions fearlessly; he is a stern and persistent opponent, but a kind and magnanimous conqueror and a true and constant friend.

In 1873 Mr. Waters was married to Miss Louisa Brown, a native of San Bernardino, California, and a most estimable lady. They have a bright and interesting family, who share with them their elegant home two miles south of the city of San Bernardino.



**E. BUTTON**, a rancher near San Bernardino, was born in Onondaga County, New York, and moved to Ohio when he was twenty-three years old and engaged in farming. There, in 1834, he was married to Miss Mary Bittles, also from York State, the daughter of Thomas and Ann (Spence) Bittles, both natives of Ireland. They had six children, and moved to Geauga County, Ohio, when Mary

was seventeen years of age, where he engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1889. Mr. Button lived two years at Salt Lake, where he stopped on his way to the Golden State. He left Salt Lake in March, 1850, and arrived here in June of the same year. When he first came he purchased fifty acres of land and some city lots. He sold out after four years and subsequently purchased fifteen acres where he now resides, three miles southeast of San Bernardino. He has had ten children, viz.: James, who died at the age of twenty-three; Jetsan, now fifty-two years of age, and married to Ellen Taylor; Louisa, died at the age of twenty-five, the wife of Reuben Anderson; Samuel, died young; Charles, who now lives with his parents and has charge of the ranch; the rest of the children died in infancy. Mr. Button is a Mason, and belongs to the Democratic party. He and his faithful wife are now among the oldest people in the county.



**J**AMES H. ROE, a member of the firm of Holmes, Roe & Pierson, the publishers of the *Riverside Daily Press* and *Weekly Horticulturist*, is classed among the pioneers of Riverside, and for the sixteen years preceding this writing has been prominently connected with the interests and industries of the colony. The brief facts gathered relating to his life are of interest: He was born in Birmingham, England, in 1843, his parents being the Rev. Charles Hill, a native of the north of Ireland, and Mary (Steadman) Roe, a native of England. His father emigrated with his family to the United States in 1851, and located in Boone County, Illinois, where he was engaged in his ministerial duties until the breaking out of the civil war, when he entered the United States service as a chaplain, and later was the superintendent of the Freedmen's Aid Commission, having jurisdiction of the affairs of that association in the southwest. He was a sincere Christian, a philanthropist and able orator, and

visited England delivering lectures, and obtaining aid for the suffering freedmen of the South.

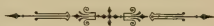
Mr. Roe was reared and schooled in Boone County until 1859, when he entered the University of Chicago and was diligently pursuing his course of study in that institution when the breaking out of the war induced him to abandon his college studies and tender his aid. In 1862 he accompanied his father, who was chaplain of the Fifty-sixth Regiment Illinois Infantry, to the field, and participated in the campaign of the Shenandoah valley under General Banks, and later was at the siege and surrender of Harper's Ferry. This closed his military career until 1864. In this year he was commissioned as a lieutenant in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and served with his command in Kentucky and Missouri. At the expiration of his term of service he was honorably discharged. He then re-entered the Chicago University and completed his college studies, graduating in 1865. He sought employment and accepted a position as clerk in a drug store in that city, and the next year—1866—established a drug store in Marshalltown, Iowa, under the firm name of Mabie & Roe, which he conducted until 1868, when he moved to Belle Plain, Iowa, and engaged in the drug business under the firm name of Roe & Co. In 1873 he decided to try life in Southern California, and located in Riverside, where he purchased a twenty-acre tract of land on the corner of Central and Riverside avenues, and established himself as a horticulturist, planting oranges, grapes and a large variety of deciduous fruits. Although successful in horticultural pursuits he sought other avenues in which to employ his talents, and in 1874 he engaged in teaching in the public schools of Riverside, and the next year taught the old Spanishtown school in the Trujillo school district. In 1876 he decided to engage in his old business, and he established a drug store in Riverside, the pioneer drug store of the colony, and successfully conducted the same for the next ten years, during which time



he also engaged in newspaper enterprises, and in 1878 also published the *Riverside Weekly Press*, which paper he afterward sold to L. M. Holt in 1880. Early in 1886 he sold his drug store, the well-known City Pharmacy, to J. C. Hardman, and the same year bought the *Valley Echo*, and conducted it as editor until 1887, when the paper was consolidated with the *Press* and *Horticulturist*, and the firm of Holmes, Roe & Pierson was formed. For the year preceding that consolidation the *Echo* had been issued by Roe & Pierson.

Mr. Roe is city editor of the *Daily Press* and of the *Weekly Horticulturist*, a history of which papers will be found elsewhere in this volume. He is an educated gentleman and an able writer, with sound practical knowledge of life, trained business principles, and is successful in his newspaper enterprises, as in other industries. He has ever taken the greatest interest in the schools and churches; for years he served as school trustee, and in 1884 was the clerk of the board. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and has for many years been a deacon and the treasurer of the society. Politically he is a straight Republican, but never an aspirant for political honors.

Mr. Roe was married in 1870 at Marshalltown to Miss Vina Price, a native of Illinois, daughter of the well-known pioneer, Owen Price, of Iowa. They have had two children: Robert P. and Mary Edna.



**D**AVID O. WILDER, proprietor of the Pioneer Meat Market, the largest and best appointed market in the city of Riverside. The liberal patronage and support his enterprise receives from the community, is well merited, for he is a thorough master of his business, and prompt in meeting the demands of his customers. Mr. Wilder is one of the earlier settlers of Riverside, who came to California in 1874, and after a year spent in Bakersfield established himself in Riverside. Upon

his arrival he purchased land and engaged in horticultural pursuits, and also established a bee ranch at Temescal, which he conducted for a year or two. He was also for some years in the employ of the Riverside Land and Irrigation Company, in constructing ditches and opening avenues upon their land. In 1879 he engaged in work for Thomas Stone, in the Pioneer Meat Market. He was employed by Mr. Stone until 1883; during that time he mastered the details of the business, and in the latter year became, by purchase, the proprietor of the market, which he has since conducted. Mr. Wilder in his horticultural pursuits improved a ten-acre lot about three miles south of Riverside, by planting it with raisin grape-vines, which he sold in 1888 to C. T. Rouse. He was also interested in city property, and was formerly the owner of the lot upon which the Castleman block now stands, and has now a desirable residence property on Seventh, between Orange and Lemon streets.

Mr. Wilder was born in Winnebago County, Illinois, in 1852. His father, Chauncey Wilder, was a native of Vermont, and an early settler in Illinois, where he engaged in farming; his mother, Mary E. (Hurlbert) Wilder, was born in New York. Mr. Wilder was reared on his father's farm until fourteen years of age. The death of both his parents in 1866 left him an orphan, and dependent upon his own exertions for support, which he obtained by farm labor. He remained in his native county until 1874, and then struck out for the Golden State, and located in Bakersfield, and a year later came to Riverside. During his years of residence in the colony, he has thoroughly identified himself with the interests of Riverside and her people. He has grown with the city and colony, increased in worldly goods, and has proven a desirable acquisition to the community. He is a member of Sunnyside Lodge, No. 112, Knights of Pythias, and the Uniform Bank of the same, also a member of Riverside Lodge, No. 232, I. O. O. F.

Mr. Wilder was united in marriage with

Miss Belle Robb, a native of California. Her father, Harvey Robb, came to the State in 1852. From this marriage there are two children, Chauncey H. and Lois Isabelle.

**H. SINCLAIR**, Redlands, was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1858. He attended the public schools of that city, and afterward went to Cornell University, and was a member of the class of 1880. Subsequent to this he practiced law in New York city for two years. Then he engaged in the shipping business for awhile. His health failing he came to California, and has since given his attention to his fine orange orchard in Lugonia. He is a member of the city council of Redlands, and was a member of the first board. He is also a member of the executive committee of the Board of Trade. He is secretary of the Lugonia Water Company, also of the Sunnyside Ditch Company. He is secretary and director of the Redlands Fruit Growers' Association. In his early life he followed the sea for three years, from the age of fifteen to eighteen years, and was made second mate. In 1882 he was married to Agnes Rowley, of New York city. Mr. Sinclair has the largest and oldest orange orchard in the valley, and is still enlarging its borders.

**PERRY D. COVER** is one of Riverside's early settlers, and has been associated with her various industries for the past fifteen years. He is a native of Richland County, Ohio, dating his birth in 1843. His parents were Daniel Cover, a native of Frederick County, Maryland, and Lydia Cover, *nee* Stevenson. Mr. Cover was reared to agricultural pursuits on his father's farm until 1862. He then volunteered in the service of his country and enlisted as a private soldier in Company D, Eighty-seventh Ohio Volunteers. His regiment was sent East, and after some time in camp at Balti-

more, was placed on duty at Harper's Ferry. During Lee's invasion of Maryland, in 1862, he was on duty at various forts on the Potomac river. At the surrender of the Union forces at Harper's Ferry, his regiment was so unfortunate as to be included in the surrendered troops. He was then paroled, and in October, 1862, his term of service having expired, was discharged the service. The next year he decided to seek the Pacific coast, and he came overland with a drove of horses belonging to Samuel Crine. Upon his arrival in California he located in San Francisco, where he stopped for nearly a year. He then went to the mining districts of Nevada and Montana, and was for about four years engaged in mining and other enterprises. In Montana, he was with his brother, Thomas W. Cover, at Alder's Gulch. He was one of the pioneers of Bozeman, and was engaged in building the first house ever erected at that place. In 1868 Mr. Cover settled at Fort Scott, Kansas, and for the next four years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1872 he established himself in Chicago, and was there engaged in the grocery business until 1874. At that time the health of his wife became so impaired that a complete change of climate was necessary, and he decided to make his home in Southern California, and in the spring of that year he came to Riverside. Upon his arrival here he purchased a twenty-acre tract of wild, uncultivated land on Jurupa avenue, two miles south of Riverside and entered into horticultural pursuits. Mr. Cover was a successful horticulturist and built up the orange groves upon his land. In 1882 he sold ten acres of his tract, and in 1886 sold the balance and established his residence on the corner of Orange and Eighth streets. In 1885 he entered into the drug business on Main street in partnership with J. D. Sebrell, under the name of Sebrell & Cover. He was in that business until April, 1889, when Mr. Sebrell purchased his interest. He was also engaged in real-estate dealing and other enterprises. He was one of the incorporators and the president of the Eighth Street Improve-

ment Company, and was at the head of that company during the time the magnificent Arlington Hotel, one of the company's improvements, was erected. He was a member of the well-known firm of Stewart, Chamberlain & Cover, and was an incorporator and president of the Mound City Land and Water Company. This company purchased 500 acres of land and founded Mound City, perfecting a fine irrigation system by piping water from Bear valley, built a \$80,000 hotel, etc. Mr. Cover is quite largely interested in improving lands, planting orange groves, etc., at Mound City. He has a firm faith in the future wealth of the city of his creation. He is also the owner of valuable business property in Riverside, and never fails in his support of Riverside enterprises. His support of churches and schools is well-known. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and was for many years a school trustee of the Arlington district. In politics he is a Republican, and has been called upon many times to serve as a delegate in county conventions. Of the fraternal societies, he is a member of Riverside Lodge, No. 282, I. O. O. F. Mr. Cover has been twice married: His first marriage was in 1869, when he wedded Miss Mary E. Fowler, a native of Indiana, the daughter of Colonel A. Fowler, a well-known citizen of that State, and a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars. She died in 1877. In 1882 he married Miss Julia E. Fowler, a sister of his deceased wife. Mr. Cover is the father of two children, viz.: Charles A. and Grace E.

**H**ARVEY HEWITT, residing three miles northwest of Redlands, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1859. His father, Isaac L. Hewitt, was a native of New York, and for fifteen years was senior member of the firm of Hewitt & Schofield, petroleum commission. At one time he owned a line of steamers on Lake Erie. He is now retired from active life. He had five children, the subject of our sketch

being the fourth. He was educated at the Polytechnic Institute at Brooklyn, New York. He was connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, on the engineer corps, for two years. He came to Lugonia in 1881 and purchased 240 acres of land, 100 of which he now has under cultivation. At present he is deputy surveyor of San Bernardino County.

**W**ALTER FREMONT GROW, one of the young and enterprising horticulturists of San Bernardino County, living on Base Line, six miles east of the city, was born in Maine, July 19, 1856, the son of Lorenzo and Harriet (Carrier) Grow. His father was born in Hartland, Windsor County, Vermont, March 11, 1806. His parents were Samuel and Jerusha (Stowell) Grow; the former was a native of Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire, and the latter of Pomfret, Connecticut. Their ancestors were owners of large tracts of land and were of English origin. Lorenzo Grow was the third of a family of seven children. He was educated at the common schools of Vermont and Maine. While a boy he worked in a saw-mill at Queechy Falls, Vermont, and later went to Penobscot County, Maine, where he engaged in the lumber business, at which he continued eight years. Then he went to farming and sheep-raising in Kennebec County, at which he continued for fifteen years. In 1865 he moved to Monroe County, Iowa, and bought a quarter section of land in Lincoln Township, also town property in Onawa City, which he still owns. Mr. Grow farmed in Iowa until 1883 when he left the farm in charge of his son, Wallace D. Grow, and came to California to spend the evening of his life with the wife of his youth.

He was married in December 8, 1888, to Miss Harriet Currier, of Windsor, Kennebec County, Maine, born May 13, 1820. She was the daughter of Charles and Mary (Baker) Currier, both of Maine. The subject of this sketch

is one of a family of five children. The oldest son, Charles Currier Grow, entered the army in the Thirty-second Regiment Maine Volunteers, was in Banks' Expedition, and was killed in the battle of Cane Crossing. He was First Lieutenant at the time of his death. The second son is Samuel Lorenzo; the third child, Mary Frances, married Arthur Newell, of LaGrange, Illinois; Walter Fremont and Wallace Dayton are twins. Mr. Grow owns a fine ranch of 160 acres in Highlands and is doing a rushing business in fruit and vines and nursery stock. He was married in Iowa, in 1880, to Miss Carrie E. Burroughs.

**LUAS HOAGLAND**, a rancher near San Bernardino, was born in Michigan in 1837. His father, Abraham, and his mother, Margaret (Quick) Hoagland, were born in the old country. They moved to Michigan in 1824, where Mr. Hoagland worked at his trade, that of a blacksmith. He was Captain of the militia that serenaded General Lafayette, and moved to Hancock County, Illinois, in 1845. After a short sojourn there he moved to Council Bluffs, where he spent one winter, and then moved to Salt Lake, where he died in 1879. The subject of this sketch was the oldest of seven children. He enlisted in the Mexican war from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1846, in Company B, Iowa Volunteers, and was discharged at Los Angeles, in 1847. He then went back to Salt Lake and remained until 1849, when he came with ox team to California. For two years he ran a pack team in El Dorado County. In 1852 he came back here and bought forty acres, which he kept eight years. He then sold it and went back to Salt Lake and teamed in Montana for six years. In 1870 he came back to San Bernardino County, and now owns a fine ranch of sixty acres three miles southeast of the city, all well improved and in good condition. March 1, 1848, he married Miss Rachel Hale, of Massachusetts, and had one child, Olive. In 1854

his wife died and in 1862 he was again united in marriage to Miss Harriet Wamford, from Cambridge, England. This union was blessed with six children: Emily, now Mrs. William Aldrich; Luther, Monroe, Truman, Earnest and Maudie. Mr. Hoagland is a true pioneer and has had a varied experience. He is in favor of every enterprise that has for its object the up-building of the county and community in which he lives.

**CHARLES W. FLEMING**, editor and proprietor of the *Phoenix*, one of Riverside's enterprising journals, was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, in 1858. He started in life's work when about fifteen years of age, as an apprentice in a printing office at Mt. Holly Springs, and served an apprenticeship of three years. When eighteen years of age he struck out for the great West, locating in Lincoln, Nebraska. He then established himself at his trade, and was engaged with the State Journal Company for some eight years. In 1885 he resumed his westward march, and in April of that year came to Riverside. He worked as a journeyman on the *Riverside Press* for some months, and then established the Commercial Job Office, which he conducted until 1887, and then sold to the Enterprise Company. During the next year Mr. Fleming was engaged in real estate and insurance business. In June, 1888, the Tribune Publishing Company was incorporated, and the publication of the *Riverside Daily Tribune* started, with Mr. Fleming as business manager. The publication of that paper was suspended, December 30, 1888, and later he bought the presses, type, etc., and engaged in job printing, and June 1, 1889, issued the first number of the *Phoenix*, a weekly paper. He is the editor and proprietor of the paper, and also proprietor of the *Phoenix Job Printing-office*. Mr. Fleming has spent his life in printing and publishing enterprises, and is thoroughly a master of his calling. His



paper is independent and outspoken, but, like its proprietor, may always be found supporting Riverside's interests. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and for the first year of its organization was secretary of the board. Politically he is a staunch Republican, and a member of Sunnyside Lodge, No. 112, Knights of Pythias; also a member and Recorder of Riverside Division, No. 30, Uniform Rank, of the same order, and District Deputy Grand Chancellor of the State for his section.

In 1882 Mr. Fleming wedded Miss Edith Roberts, a native of Nebraska. Her father, John Roberts, is a well-known pioneer of Otoe County, Nebraska, and is now a resident of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California. The only child from this marriage is a daughter, named Cecile. Mr. Fleming's parents, Isaac and Susan (Sheffield) Fleming, were natives of Pennsylvania. His father died in Nebraska, in 1885; his mother is now a resident of Riverside, California. He is one of a family of thirteen children, eleven of whom are grown to manhood and womanhood.

**L**EWIS DECK, of Redlands, is a native of the "Keystone" State. His father, Henry Deck, was one of the pioneers of Waukesha County, Wisconsin, and had a family of nine children, of whom our subject is the oldest. He left home at the age of fifteen, and went to New York, and from there by the Panama route to California, in 1857. He had the measles while on board the vessel, and when he got on land had not money enough to buy his dinner. He first worked in the vegetable gardens at Marysville, for \$20 a month. After this he mined in both quartz and placer mines from 1862 to 1883, all along the coast, but principally in Nevada, and some in Mexico. No man in Southern California, perhaps, has had a more varied experience, nor can they give a fuller history of early mining days than he. He made and lost many fortunes, but in 1883

gave up mining and turned his attention to horticulture. He is a true pioneer and has an extended knowledge of the world.

**A**MOS W. BEMIS, living two and one-half miles west of San Bernardino, on Fifth street, is one of the early and successful pioneers of this county. He was born in Jefferson County, New York, and is a son of Alvin Bemis, who with his family removed to Ohio when Amos was eight years of age. In 1844 he removed to Lee County, Iowa, where he died in 1847. The family lived in Lee County three years after Mr. Bemis' death, and in 1851 the mother, seven sons and three daughters, started for California. Amos being the eldest the others naturally looked to him, and on his shoulders rested the greater responsibility. They spent two winters in Ogden, Utah. In 1853 he married Miss Julia McCullough, a native of New York State. Her father, Levi McCullough, moved from Erie County, New York, to Michigan, in 1836. He was therefore a pioneer of that State, and was a citizen of Jackson when it could boast of one store, one mill and a few small houses. In 1846 he left there for Iowa. At this time the Mexican war came on and he entered the service as a volunteer and served until the close. He then joined his family in Iowa, and almost immediately set out for Ogden, Utah, arriving there in 1852, and there it was that Mr. Bemis met and married his daughter. They started across the plains March 20, 1853, and June 5, of the same year, they arrived in San Bernardino County. He first bought ten acres of land; he now owns a fine farm of 200 acres. For twenty-five years he engaged in stock-raising, but recently he gives more attention to general farming. He has built an excellent residence on Fifth street, and has a fine orchard of semi-tropical fruits; he began operations here by camping out one entire summer. The city of San Bernardino was then only a miserable little fort. They had some tough







*Wm A Comm*

times at the start, and with bears and Indians all around life was uncertain. Two of his brothers thus met their death; Samuel Bemis, his older brother, was killed by the bears while searching for a younger brother, Nephi Bemis, who had been killed by the Indians. Could those of the present day who come to this magnificent country, with its fruitful fields and pleasant groves and commodious residences, know but one-half the dangers and privations, labors and hardships endured by the pioneers, surely they would more fully appreciate their advantages and show more respect, as well as give more glory to the frontiersman who had the nerve and push to develop so thoroughly the resources of the country.

Mr. Bemis has been eminently successful, and his excellent wife has been a close sympathizer to rejoice with him in prosperity, and to labor, cheer and comfort him when Fortune hid her face. They have brought up seven children, namely: Frances, now Mrs. Milo Brooks; Amos Henry, Levi, Irvine, Wilson, George and Loran.



**H**ON. WILLIAM A. CONN, of San Bernardino, is one of those strong individualities in the pioneer history of California, who by his force of character and intellect stamped his impress upon the early civilization of the Golden State. Though a number of the first years of his residence on the Pacific coast were passed in the northern part of the State, at San Francisco, yet for a third of a century Southern California has had the benefits of his public-spirited patriotism, his business attainments and his generous philanthropy.

Mr. Conn was born in 1814, on the West India Islands, where his father had settled some years previously to engage in shipping and mercantile business, and was a large property owner there. Four years after the birth of the subject of this memoir, he came with his family to the United States and resided several years in the city of Baltimore. Deciding to seek a

home in the then new West, he started with his family for Pittsburg, he and his wife traveling on horseback and the children in a Pennsylvania "schooner" wagon. On reaching the "Smoke City" the family and their belongings shipped on board a keel-boat down the Ohio river for Cincinnati, their final destination being St. Louis. They stopped about a year in the Ohio metropolis, then started for St. Louis, but Mr. Conn was diverted from his purpose by the persuasion of a friend who induced him to settle in the young State of Illinois, in the then promising town of Kaskaskia, which was thought to be a place of great promise, and destined to become the important distributing center of the Southwest. Mr. Conn, who had been a seafaring man and captain of a vessel in earlier life, bought a farm near Chester, Illinois, on which he died in 1826. Two years after his decease the widow removed with her children to Jacksonville, Illinois, and it was there the subject of this memoir began his business career, which continued for many years in Meredosia, Illinois, in St. Louis, and on the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, and consisted of general merchandising, packing pork and afterward shipping on the rivers before named. In 1848 he made a business trip to England and Ireland, and while there read the account of the discovery of gold in California, in a London newspaper. In the latter part of 1850, and the early part of 1851, Mr. Conn made shipments of merchandise and produce to San Francisco, and in the spring of the latter year started for California, via the Isthmus of Panama, landing from the steamer *Northerner* in San Francisco on May 5, 1851. The first year or two were chiefly spent in disposing of his merchandise in San Francisco, where he remained until 1857, still contemplating returning East across the plains. In the spring of that year he first came to San Bernardino, and early in January, 1858, he bought of the Mormon leaders, Amasa Limon, Charles C. Rich and Ebenezer Hanks, the unsold portion of the Rancho San Bernardino, which originally comprised eight leagues. His purchase consisted of something

over 8,000 acres, and was made for himself and two partners under the firm title of Conn, Tucker & Allen. Many of the Mormons had returned to Salt Lake the previous summer in obedience to the command of Brigham Young. San Bernardino has been Mr. Conn's ostensible residence ever since that time. He sold off these lands from time to time, to actual settlers chiefly, many of the purchasers being poor men with families, some of whom still remain to remember and thank Mr. Conn with feelings of deep gratitude, as their benefactor who made prices and terms so easy as to assist them in securing a homestead which has yielded them a living, and in not a few cases a competency. These lands were sold according to the Mormon plats and maps, save about 300 acres, which Mr. Conn still owns. His services have been called into requisition by the people in an official capacity, as well as in his private business. In 1858 he was elected to the General Assembly and served in the sessions of 1858-'59. In 1867 he was elected State Senator, and filled that office till 1871. Senator Conn has, from both circumstances and taste, been associated with the most distinguished people of the Pacific coast, many of whom are his warm personal friends, and greatly enjoy intercourse with the ripe intellect and warm social nature of this typical gentleman.



**W**ILLIAM TOBY NOYES was born August 22, 1836, in Durham, Cumberland County, Maine. His parents, John Henry and Sarah Webb (Toby) Noyes, were natives respectively of England and Wales. His father was a politician, and was elected as the first clerk of Pownel, and was a profound student and a strong advocate of the temperance cause. He died at the residence of his son William, in California, in 1880, at the age of seventy-six. Mr. Noyes came to California by water in 1863, and landed in San Francisco in May of that year. He had previously (in 1861) made a trip to

Cuba, where he worked at the carpenter's trade for one year. He also spent some time building, etc., in Virginia City, and in 1865 went back to San Francisco and worked for the Government for one year. Then he went to East Oakland, where he engaged in building and contracting for fourteen years. From there he went to Tucson, Arizona, and contracted for about one year. From the latter place he moved to San Bernardino County, and bought 120 acres of land in Highlands, in partnership with William H. Randall, and has given his attention to fruit and vine culture ever since. He was married in March, 1861, to Miss Harriet Randall, of Pownel, Maine, and they have one child, a daughter—Miss Jennie. Mr. Noyes' influence as a politician is strongly in favor of the Prohibition party. He has been in California twenty-six years, and has never tasted a glass of whisky or beer. In 1888 he received the nomination of his party for the office of sheriff of San Bernardino County. He is at present Justice of the Peace for Highlands district. He is an Odd Fellow, and affiliates with the Orion Lodge, No. 189, East Oakland, of which lodge he was a charter member.



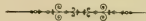
**H**ENRY A. WESTBROOK is one of Riverside's earlier settlers and ranks as one of her most successful business men and horticulturists. Mr. Westbrook dates his birth in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1848. His father, Benjamin Westbrook, was a native of New Jersey, who in his young manhood located in Pennsylvania and there married Miss Lucy I. Nichols, a native of that State. He was a carpenter and builder by occupation. Mr. Westbrook was reared in his native village until eight years old, and then placed on a farm until the age of seventeen, during which time he obtained such an education as the winter terms of the public schools afforded. He then abandoned farming occupation, and returned to his father, and under his tutelage became

skilled as a carpenter and builder. In 1869, he struck out for the West and located in Clinton, Iowa, working at his trade as a journeyman, and later went to Belle Plain, Iowa, and there established himself as a contractor and builder. In 1872 he went to Chicago, and was there actively engaged as a contractor and builder for two and a half years, during the rebuilding of that city. In 1875 his health failed him and he was compelled to suspend his operations.

He then returned to Belle Plain, deciding to seek a home on the Pacific coast. In 1876 he came to California and located in Riverside, and upon his arrival he established himself as a builder, and later also devoted his attention to horticultural pursuits. Success has crowned his efforts. He is a thorough mechanic, well schooled in his calling, and possessed of sound business principles. He came to Riverside with but little or no capital, and his manly conduct, honest and straightforward dealing soon secured the patronage and support of the community, and for many years he has been identified with the building industries of that city and colony, and gained a well-earned competency. At this writing he is still occupied as a contractor and builder, having his place of business on Main street, corner Sixth street. He is also the owner of a twenty-acre tract on the east side of Orange street, south of Russell street. This tract attests his success as a horticulturist. It is thoroughly improved and under a high state of cultivation. His fine orange grove contains 320 seedlings, and 800 budded trees of Washington Navel, Australian Navel, St. Michael Malta Blood and other approved varieties; also 100 lemon trees, Lisbon variety. His vineyard of raisin grapes is four acres in extent. He also has two acres in alfalfa, which under his admirable system of irrigation yields six crops a year, giving an aggregate of nine tons per acre. His trees were planted in the years intervening between 1877 and 1880 and are now many of them in good bearing, rendering profitable crops. Mr. Westbrook has always been a progressive citizen and a strong supporter of such public enterprises as

would tend to build up Riverside. He is a stockholder and director of the Riverside Water Company. In political matters he is a Republican, has served several terms as a delegate in county conventions and may always be found supporting the best elements of his party.

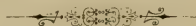
Mr. Westbrook was married in 1871, wedding Miss Jane E. McDowell, a native of Gettysburg, Ohio. Her parents, Robert and Sarah (Campbell) McDowell, are natives of Pennsylvania, and were among the earlier settlers of Darke County, Ohio. Her father is one of the pioneers of Riverside. From the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Westbrook there are two children, Lucy Ada and Lova.



PROF. CHARLES RUSSELL PAINE, of Redlands, is a native of Massachusetts, born in Barnstable September 9, 1839, a son of John and Lucy (Crowell) Paine. He is one of a family of six children. He was graduated at Amherst college, and has taught in Maine, Rhode Island, Ohio, Indiana and California. He came to this latter State in 1870 and taught school in Riverside. He also taught the first school in Colton. In 1873 he established a private school in San Bernardino and in 1876 was elected County Superintendent of Schools. He subsequently served as principal of the city schools two terms. Prof. Paine and his father-in-law, Dr. Craig, came to California to raise fruit in Riverside. They drove from Los Angeles and took up eighty acres of barren land on which they built rude houses, and then went back to Los Angeles for their families, and there were the first families to live on the lower plain. The Professor tells an amusing incident which occurred just as they were crossing the Santa Ana river, how that his brother-in-law, Scipio Craig, now editor of the *Citrograph*, fell out of the wagon into the water. Also, how later he and Scipio had raised a crop of corn on the island in the river, and when it was almost ready to gather the Mexican cattle



invaded the corn and barley, and they could only go in with wagons and haul off as much as they could, and let the cattle destroy the rest. The Professor can tell many interesting stories of pioneer life, which, could they all be written, would make in themselves a whole volume. In 1877 he purchased 186 acres located in Crafton, and has since given his attention to his large fruit interests. He was married in 1863 at Muncie, Indiana, to Miss Mary E. Craig, a daughter of Dr. Craig, who is well known here.



**W**ILLIAM A. HAYT.—There is no man more deserving of mention among the representative citizens of Riverside than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch; nor is there a man in the community who has done more to promote the growth of the city than he. He is always alive to its interests, and his name is generally the first among the subscribers to any enterprise that is conducive to the welfare and prosperity of the community. Such facts as have been gathered regarding his life are of interest.

Mr. Hayt was born in Putnam County, New York, in 1832. His father, Harry Hayt, was a native of that State and a descendant of an old colonial family. He was a farmer, miller and merchant, well and favorably known in Putnam County. The subject of this sketch received a good common-school education until the age of fourteen years. At this age his speculative and trading disposition rendered the humdrum life on a farm insupportable, and he entered the store of his brother as a clerk. In 1852 his father died, and the next year, upon reaching his majority, Mr. Hayt purchased from his father's estate the mills, store, and other enterprises, and was successfully conducting them when the floods of 1855 swept away his dams and flumes and wrecked his mills. The losses were more than he could support and he was compelled to suspend his business. Nothing

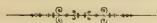
daunted he started anew in life, and seeking the great West, he located at Hastings, Minnesota, where he established himself in the lumber business.

He remained in that place until 1859, and then determined to seek his fortune on the Pacific coast. He started from St. Paul for his trip across the plains, driving his own team. Crossing the plains in those days was fraught with dangers and hardships, but he successfully overcame all obstacles, and August 15, 1859, found him in Sacramento. He spent that fall and winter in San Francisco and Folsom, dealing in mining properties. In the spring of 1860 he took a stock of goods to Nevada and engaged in mercantile pursuits. This was too quiet, however, for his speculative temperament, and he engaged in prospecting and developing mines, and was at one time secretary and superintendent of the well-known Overman mine. He made fortunes quickly and as rapidly lost them in disastrous ventures. In 1864 he returned to his native place and settled in more quiet pursuits, but he was not satisfied, and in 1868 he returned to California, and spent a year in the commission business with Mr. E. Caldwell, in San Francisco. He then returned East and for several years engaged as a contractor in Patterson. In 1876 he returned to the Pacific coast and devoted the next three years in prosecuting mining interests in California and Nevada. Tiring of his pursuit of the fickle goddess of wealth in the mines, in October, 1879, he came to Southern California and located in Riverside. At that time he was blessed with but little of this world's goods, but he had an unlimited capital in energy and ambition. His first business operation was the opening of a meat market on the west side of Main street, where the Hayt block now stands. This business was conducted in partnership with his son Charlie P. Hayt, under the firm name of Hayt & Son. The next spring the firm entered into the livery business, on the corner of Market and Eighth streets. Their stock in trade was limited to three horses and two wag-

ons. From this small beginning Mr. Hayt and his son built up one of the most extensive livery enterprises in San Bernardino County. In 1887 Mr. Hayt found his other enterprises demanding so much a tention that he retired from the livery business. In 1888, in connection with J. H. D. Cox, he established the commission house of Hayt & Cox, and has since been an extensive dealer in flour, grain, coal, lime, etc. Mr. Hayt has acquired some of the most valuable business property in Riverside and has been noted for the class of buildings he has erected. In 1882 he built the Hayt Block, on the corner of Seventh and Main streets, and in 1885 enlarged the same. He has been identified with the various corporations that have made the improvements so valuable to Riverside. He is an original incorporator and president of the Riverside Railway Company; director of Riverside Heights Water Company; president of Riverside Gas and Electric Light Company, and was the prime mover and promoter of that enterprise; he is also an incorporator and treasurer of the Riverside Building Association.

Politically he is a stanch Republican. In 1884 he was elected a member of the Board of City Trustees, and has held the position since that date. He is a charter member of Sunnyside Lodge, No. 112, K. of P., and also a member of Evergreen Lodge, No. 259, F. & A. M., of Riverside. He is a member and warden of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Hayt has been very successful in his business enterprises in Riverside, and ranks among the wealthiest residents of the city. It can be truthfully said that he never knowingly wronged a human being, and his kindly nature and genial temperament is shown in every act of his life. He is well worthy of the respect and esteem awarded him by the community in which he is so well known. Mr. Hayt has been twice married; his first marriage was in 1853, when he wedded Miss Mary E. Pugsley, a native of New York. She died in 1877, leaving one child, Charles P., a sketch of whom is included in this volume. Mr. Hayt's second marriage was in 1878, when he was

united to Miss Julia A. Cox. There are no children by the latter union.



REV. BERRY EDMISTON, of Riverside, located there in 1878. He first resided on the Government tract at the head of Magnolia avenue, on Palm avenue. In the spring of 1880 he purchased a ten-acre tract on the west side of Bandini avenue, about three miles south of Riverside. Upon this tract he erected his cottage residence and devoted himself to horticultural pursuits. He has now three acres in budded orange trees of the Washington Navel variety, two acres in apricots and about four acres in raisin grapes. In 1881 he purchased a ten-acre tract adjoining him, on the south and west of which is bottom land, being mostly devoted to raising alfalfa, but he has on that tract about two acres of deciduous fruits, such as peaches, pears, apples, etc. In 1888 he purchased ten acres located on the Government tract, about a half mile south of his home place, which is now in alfalfa. Mr. Edmiston came to California broken in health, after long and arduous labors in the educational institutions, and the ministry of the Methodist and Swedenborgian Churches. Upon a partial recovery of his health he commenced his labors in Riverside, and in 1885 established the new church society of the Swedenborgian faith; and through his efforts, mainly, their chapel was built on Central avenue. He was the first officiating minister of that society in Riverside and has been the pastor of the Church since its organization. He is an educated gentleman, a good citizen, and a sincere Christian, and his consistent course in life has gained him the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances in the community.

Mr. Edmiston was born in Lincoln County, Tennessee, in 1831. His parents, James and Jane (Edmiston) Edmiston, were natives of South Carolina. He had the usual experience in the common schools of Indiana and Illinois,

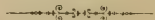
and the hard labor of pioneer farming until he reached his majority. He then spent three or four years in school, and at twenty-five years of age he entered the ministry in the Methodist Church. In 1861 he married Miss Ednah Lee, a native of New Hampshire. Himself and wife soon after their marriage entered upon their studies at Adrian College, Michigan, and graduated at that institution in 1866, after which he continued his ministerial labors in Michigan and at Pittsburg. In 1868 he was appointed principal of the Morristown Academy of Morristown, Indiana, and later, having changed his doctrinal views, accepted the pastorate of the Swedenborgian Church at Henry, Illinois. Mr. Edmiston was engaged in his labors until his failing health admonished him to seek rest and a more congenial climate, and in 1878 he came to California, locating in Riverside.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmiston have three children: Joseph L., Charles H. and Loyd H. Mrs. Edmiston's parents, Joseph and Maria Lee, were among the early settlers of Michigan. Mrs. Edmiston is an educated and accomplished lady and has for many years of her life been connected with the educational circles, as a teacher, in the various places in the East where she has resided.



MATTHEW CLEGHORN, a farmer of San Bernardino County, was born in Knox County, Kentucky, in 1829, a son of Rev. Lorenzo D. Cleghorn, who was a native of Virginia and a minister of the Christian Church. His mother, Mary (McLain) Cleghorn, was of Scotch parentage. They had five children, of whom our subject was the second. He left home at the age of twelve years and subsequently entered the Mexican war. He enlisted in the Sixteenth Kentucky Volunteers, but was afterward attached to the Eleventh. He carried the express for eight months from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico and thence to Lulusa. On account of sickness he was sent to the Marine

Hospital in New York in 1848. After the close of the war he traveled over parts of Ohio, Indiana, Louisiana, Iowa and Oregon, and while in the "Hoosier" State he met and married a lady who has since been the companion of his life, Miss Serena Hendry, a native of that State and a daughter of Isaac Hendry. After his marriage he moved to Iowa and thence to Oregon, where he remained until 1860. He came then to California, first settling at Watsonville in Monterey County, where he remained three years. In 1863 he came to San Bernardino County and located on the farm where he now resides. He arrived here December 25, 1864, and homesteaded 160 acres of land, which cost \$16. For several years he was engaged successfully in the livery business. He is now one of the leading stock-raisers in the valley, owning some thoroughbred stock, the Glencoe, of Kentucky, being the principal. He has a magnificent residence four miles east of San Bernardino on Base Line, which commands an imposing view of the fertile valley and the surrounding mountains. He owns valuable property in various parts of the county and is a man of considerable wealth and influence.

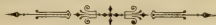


JOHN C. HARDMAN, proprietor of the City Pharmacy of Riverside, which is the pioneer drug-store in the city, was first established in 1876 by James H. Roe. Mr. Hardman purchased the business in January, 1886, and immediately increased the stock and enlarged his business until the City Pharmacy ranks as the leading establishment of its character in the city. In addition to a complete and varied stock of drugs and medicines, he is a large dealer in toilet articles, perfumery, fancy goods, wall paper, paints, oils, etc. He is a skillful druggist and chemist, with years of experience, and employs none but able assistants; consequently his store has a reputation for accuracy and dispatch in the preparation of prescriptions that is unexcelled. Mr. Hardman is a gentle-

man of genial and courteous manners, and is favored with a large patronage, which he justly merits.

The subject of this sketch dates his birth in Coshocton County, Ohio, in 1852; eight years later his parents moved to Vermillion County, Illinois, where he was reared and given the advantages of a good schooling. At the age of twenty years he commenced life in his profession as a clerk in a drug store in Fairmont. The next year he went to Robinson, Crawford County, and entered the employ of A. R. Short & Co., the leading drug store of the county. His abilities and sound business principles were appreciated and the establishment was placed under his charge. He continued in that employ until 1878, and then went to Texas and located in Navarro County, where he engaged in the drug business until 1885. In December of that year he came to Riverside, and the next month established himself in his present business. Mr. Hardman has gained a large circle of friends and stands high in the business and social circles of Riverside. He is a member of the Methodist Church and is also a member of the Sunnyside Lodge, No. 112, Knights of Pythias.

In Texas, in 1887, he married Miss Ardilla O. Vance, daughter of John T. Vance, of Paris, Illinois. Mr. Hardman's father, Samuel Hardman, was a native of Ohio and a descendant of one of the oldest families in the State.



**J**OHAN C. RALPHS, of San Bernardino, was born in Utah in 1852, while his parents were on their way to California. His father, Richard Ralphs, and his mother, Mary (Newal) Ralphs, were both born in England. His father was a potter and also a bricklayer by trade, and made the brick for the Los Angeles jail, also that in the old Workman property, after coming to California. He wintered once in Salt Lake City, and in 1852 he crossed the plains by ox team to California, and bought seven acres of land, on which he built a cabin; this was before

the land was surveyed. He then bought fifty-seven acres in American District; then forty acres more in the same district, and engaged extensively in general farming and stock-raising. He next bought 135 acres adjoining the original fifty-seven acres, and several lots. He had a family of eight children, five boys and three girls, one of whom died on the way to California. He died September 15, 1874, and his wife April 22, 1887.

John C. Ralphs, the subject of this sketch, received but a limited education, and made a hand on the farm from the time he was ten years old. He first bought a claim on the Santa Ana river, remained there fifteen years and then lost the claim. Then he bought twelve acres in American District, and has since added 100 acres to the original twelve acres. Seven years ago he built a fine residence on Mill street and Mount Vernon avenue, southeast of San Bernardino city.

In 1882 he was married to Miss Eunice Roberts, daughter of John Roberts, a pioneer of this valley. They have seven children, viz.: Mary Angeline, Martha, Richard, George, Ida Belle, Charles B. and John. Mr. Ralphs has made his own way in the world and is highly respected by all who know him.

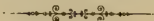


**R**EBUBEN L. DeWITT, of San Bernardino, was born in Switzerland County, Indiana, October 19, 1815, the son of John and Jane (Potter) DeWitt, natives of Indiana and New York respectively. His grandmother, Elizabeth Sheridan, was an aunt of the late General Sheridan. He was left an orphan at the age of fourteen years. For several years he traveled around in different counties of Illinois and Iowa. In 1851 he crossed the plains to Salt Lake City, where he spent two years, and from there came to San Bernardino County, where he has lived ever since. His first purchase of real estate was sixty acres where he now lives, at \$11 per acre. At one time he



owned some very valuable property in San Bernardino.

In 1846, while in Hancock County, Illinois, he married Charlotte Huntsman, of Mahoning County, Ohio, daughter of John and Deborah Huntsman, who were first cousins. Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt have had fifteen children, eight of whom survive: John A., Sarah, who married Mark Thomas, had only one child, and died at the age of twenty-three; Melisse, now Mrs. Thomas Long, of Garden Grove; Almira, wife of Hiram Potts, had two children, twins, and died at the age of twenty-one; Reuben Las Vegas, born in New, Mexico, while they were en route to California, died at the age of thirty years; Martin, who accidentally shot himself at the age of sixteen; Andrew Jackson, Alfareta, wife of Joseph Kelley; Caroline, now Mrs. George Lathrop; Polly Ann, wife of George Knights; James Monroe and Salina. The educational advantages of Mr. DeWitt were such as were afforded by the common schools of Indiana when he was of school age, and those who know anything of those times know that they were exceedingly limited. His principal study has been the Bible.



D. S. ALKIRE is the well-known and popular City Clerk and Assessor of Riverside, a position he ably fills with credit to himself and honor to that enterprising city. Mr. Alkire is a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, born at Mount Sterling in 1837. His father, William A. Alkire, was a native of Kentucky and a descendant of an old colonial family of Virginia. He was a carpenter by trade, but was engaged also in farming. Mr. Alkire's mother, Hannah (Osborne) Alkire, was a native of Ohio, and died when the subject of this sketch was but four years old.

He was reared in his native place, and his lot from early childhood was one of labor. At the age of eleven he really commenced life on his own account and depended upon his own exertions for support and schooling.

It was a rough school for a boy, but he developed those manly traits of his character which have in after years secured his success in business pursuits and enabled him to wage the battle of life, gaining victories where his more favored competitors suffered defeat. Mr. Alkire's first essay in supporting himself was in learning the shoemaker's trade. A hard master forced him to abandon that, and he engaged in work for the farmers of his town until sixteen years old. He then learned the carpenter's trade, and with his brother worked in Putnam County until 1880. In that year he located in Jasper County, Indiana. The war of the Rebellion in 1861 aroused his patriotic spirit, and he abandoned his occupations and consecrated himself to the service of his country. In that year he enlisted as a private in Company K, Eighteenth Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Alkire proved a gallant and faithful soldier. He rose through the successive non-commissioned grade to be the Orderly Sergeant of his company. His service in the field ended July 21, 1864, when he was so severely wounded at the battle of Deep Bottom, Virginia, as to cause the loss of his left leg, and render him a cripple for life. His army life was one of hard campaigns and severely hard-fought battles, commencing in Missouri and ending in Virginia. He was engaged in the battles of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, March 6, 7, and 8, 1862; Cotton Plant, Arkansas, June, 1863, where the Confederates hoisted the black flag with the motto, "We take no prisoners;" the siege of Vicksburg, Department of the Gulf, and in the service on the Rio Grande, and finally under General Butler's command in the Army of the James. In March, 1865, Mr. Alkire was honorably discharged from the military service, and returned to Indiana, crippled in limb and broken in health. The veteran of the war was undaunted by the prospect before him.


He located in Brookston, White County, and was for nearly twenty years connected with various interests and industries of that section,



as a druggist, merchant, farmer, painter and photographer. He resided in Chicago from 1866 to 1869. In 1882 he decided to seek a home on the Pacific coast, and coming to California he chose Riverside as his place of residence. His manly qualities and straightforward and consistent course of life gained for him the respect and esteem of the community, and in 1886 he was elected City Clerk and Assessor of Riverside. He proved to be the right man in the right place, and in 1888 he was re-elected by a majority that well attested his popularity. In political matters he is a staunch Republican, and has proved himself an earnest worker in the ranks of his party as a delegate to county conventions, etc. He is a member of the Riverside Post, No. 118, G. A. R.

In 1863 Mr. Alkire was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca A. Little, a native of Indiana. There are two children from this marriage: Carrie C. and Charles O. Both are members of their father's household. At this writing Charles O. Alkire is the Deputy City Clerk of Riverside. Was again elected by a majority of 1,056 out of an entire vote of 1,073.



 **BERDEEN KEITH.**—Among the representative men of Riverside who have been prominently connected with its horticultural and other industries, is the subject of this sketch. His long residence in Riverside, and association with the financial interests of the city, as well as San Bernardino County, are well known, and render such facts as are given regarding his life of interest in the annals of Riverside. Mr. Keith is a native of Massachusetts, dating his birth in Middletown, March 19, 1821. His father, Isaac Keith, was of Scotch descent, and inherited, as well as transmitted to his children, many of the well-known and admired characteristics of that hardy race. He died when the subject of this sketch was three years of age. The family then established their residence in Brockton, Massachusetts,

where Mr. Keith was reared. He received the advantages of an attendance in the common schools until fourteen years of age, and was then placed at work in a nail factory, where he was employed for the next three years. He then spent a season in a seafaring life. Not suited with that he returned to Brockton and entered an apprenticeship at the trade of a boot and shoe maker. He worked as a journeyman in that calling until 1856. In that year he established himself in business as a boot and shoe manufacturer, under the firm name of Keith & Packard. His limited capital, under his sound business principles and energetic prosecution of his business, gradually increased and enabled him to enlarge his industry and establishment, and he became one of the leading manufacturers of the city. This business was successfully conducted for more than twenty years. In the spring of 1876 Mr. Keith came to Riverside and purchased sixty acres of wild and uncultivated land in Brockton Square, and in October of that year established his residence on the west side of Brockton avenue, about two miles south of Riverside. The next year he commenced horticultural pursuits, planting large areas of citrus fruits and deciduous trees, walnuts, grapes, etc. His capital and energy soon produced desirable results, and he established some of the finest groves in Brockton Square. His home place (the only lands he now owns in Brockton Square) is twenty acres in extent, and is nearly all devoted to oranges. His groves rank among the best in Riverside and attest the value of his sound and practical methods of horticulture. A large share of his trees are budded fruit, mostly Washington Navels, but he also has Mediterranean Sweets, Malta Bloods and seedlings. The improvements upon this model place are first-class in every respect. His beautiful two-story residence, erected in 1887, is of modern design and finish, well appointed and provided with the conveniences and luxuries of an agreeable and pleasant home. He has added much to the beauty and comfort of his home by the well kept grounds surrounding

his residence. He has spared no expense that would tend to add to its attractions, and here may be seen some of the rarest and choicest ornamental trees and floral productions to be found in the colony. Mr. Keith has ever been a strong supporter of any enterprise that tends to build up Riverside and advance the interests of the community. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Riverside Water Company, and was for years a director of the same, and also a large stockholder in the Riverside and Arlington Railway. He was one of the original incorporators of the Riverside Banking Company, and has been the president since their organization. Has been a stockholder and a director in the First National Bank of San Bernardino. In April, 1890, he was chosen one of the trustees of the city of Riverside, and elected president of the board. He is a man well schooled in business, and of sound business principles, straightforward and prompt in his dealings, and well merits the confidence and esteem awarded him by the community in which he resides. Since the organization of the Republican party in 1856, Mr. Keith has been a supporter of their principles, and may always be found allied with the best elements.

Mr. Keith was married in 1842, to Miss Mary H. Packard, a native of Massachusetts, and has only one child living from this marriage, his son, Walter E., who married Miss Ianthe Merritt, a native of England, and has one child, Clara M. He is a resident of Riverside.



**D**R. CLARK W. SYLVESTER, one of Riverside's wealthy and most esteemed citizens, was born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, in 1850, son of Sewell and Mary J. (Foster) Sylvester, both natives of Maine. The father was an iron founder by trade, and although a hard-working man, with nothing but his daily labor to depend upon for the maintenance of

his family, he was possessed with the innate sense of honor and the principles of a gentleman. He toiled assiduously and took upon himself liabilities to give a good education to his son, who, during vacations, worked respectively in a grocery, paint shop, machine shop and iron foundry, and even during his terms of study often supported himself by such work as he could find to do during spare hours. His college course he never quite finished, for at the age of twenty-one he became imbued with the conviction that the expenses attendant upon his course of studies and his graduation was more than his father, whose health had recently suffered, could bear, and that his father, in reality, was more in need of assistance than able to give it.

Dr. Sylvester being a youth of studious habits and of an ambitious disposition, mastered the leading branches of study in the high schools of North and South Andover, Massachusetts, then entered the Maine State Academy, in Lewiston, Maine, after which he passed through, a course of study in the Nichols Latin School and Lewiston, Maine, and then graduated from the New Hampton Institute, New Hampton, New Hampshire, and prepared himself for Dartmouth College, but being unable to carry out this design he entered the Bates College, at Lewiston. Later he obtained employment in the dental establishment of Dr. J. H. Kidder, of Lawrence, Massachusetts, and commenced the study of dentistry, which he continued through the most complete course, graduating from the medical and dental department of the Harvard University, in Boston. He remained in Lawrence, Massachusetts, for twelve years, the first five as student, and the remaining seven as practitioner. During all this time he supported his aged parents and wife and children. After his father's death a load of liabilities devolved upon him, not at all compulsory, but according to his sense of honor he felt bound to pay. Fortune had never smiled upon him, and in 1883 he became somewhat discouraged with his prospects of attaining fame and

fortune in a country which was old and built up, and offered such a narrow field for the attainment of wealth, where no capital existed but a supply of brains and energy. Accordingly he set out to California with his wife and family. October 3, 1883, he arrived at Riverside, landing without friends or money. Never daunted he commenced action and opened up a dental parlor, where he practiced his profession for about two years. He was possessed of a natural insight and good judgment, and made additions to his small worldly store through judicious investments and operations in real estate. His straightforward and honorable dealings gained him the confidence and esteem of the community. His indefatigable energy and sound business principles and shrewdness, rendered him a valuable acquisition in promoting the various enterprises established by the capitalists of Riverside. As early as 1884 he associated himself with W. A. Hayt in real estate operations under the firm name of Hayt & Sylvester, and for years they dealt extensively in real estate. They were the sole agents of the South Riverside Land and Water Company; for the Diebold Safe and Lock Company, and conducted a large fire and life insurance business. Among the most important of their operations was their association with Mr. A. S. White in subdividing, grading avenues, and perfecting a complete water system upon 102 acres of land known as White's Addition, and placing the same upon the market. Mr. Sylvester was one of the original incorporators of the Riverside Heights Water Company, and is secretary, treasurer and superintendent of the same, and the Riverside Railway Company, of which he is still a director and vice-president. He was also the real promoter and among the first incorporators of the Riverside Land and Building Association, of which he is a director and secretary. In March, 1888, he became proprietor of the Riverside Harness Company, and June 1, 1889, entered into the grocery business in partnership with James H. Fountain, under the firm name of Fountain & Sylvester, which well-known busi-

ness house is one of the leading enterprises of the city. Politically he is a Republican, and takes an earnest interest in the affairs of the party, serving as a delegate to many of the conventions. He is a member of Sunnyside Lodge, No. 112, Knights of Pythias, and also of the Uniform Rank of that order, of which he has held the highest offices in the county, and is now District Deputy Grand Chancellor.

In 1877, Dr. Sylvester was married to Miss Mary Abbie Davis, a native of Lawrence, Massachusetts. He justly attributes much of his success in life to the co-operation and encouragement received from his estimable wife. They have three bright children, namely: Millard S., Mabel N. and Wesley D.



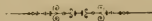
REVERDAY J. PIERSON, junior member and business manager of the well-known firm of Holmes & Pierson, the editors and proprietors of the *Riverside Daily Press* and *Weekly Horticulturist*, of Riverside, is a native of Licking County, Ohio, and was born in 1848. When a child his parents moved to Springfield, Illinois, and thence in 1857 to Poweshiek County, Iowa. He was engaged in his attendance in the public schools until fifteen years of age, and then apprenticed to the printers' trade at Montezuma, Iowa. After serving his apprenticeship, he commenced his travels as a journeyman, and was engaged on the *Chicago Tribune*, and also several job offices in Chicago and St. Louis. In 1866 his roving disposition prompted him to enter the United States military service, and he enlisted in the Fifth United States Cavalry. The next two years was spent with his regiment on the Pacific coast and in the Territories, being stationed in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and California, his first advent in Southern California in 1868, at which time he was the hospital steward of Drum Barracks at Wilmington. In 1869 he was honorably discharged from the service, and after some months working at his trade in San Francisco, Sacra-

mento and Marysville, returned to his home in Iowa.

Shortly after his arrival there he established the *Malcolm Gazette*, which he later consolidated with the *Montezuma Republican*, and for the next three years conducted one of the most successful newspaper enterprises of that section. In 1873 he located at Des Moines, Iowa, and was engaged as one of the editors and publishers of the *Iowa State Journal*, until 1876. In that year he went to Denver, Colorado, and established a job printing office, and also established and published the *Colorado Law Reporter*. Mr. Pierson spent about eight years in that city, and while there was identified with many of the enterprises and speculative "booms" so intimately connected with the building of that wonderful city. He experienced the usual successes and also reverses, and in 1884 decided to seek a home in Southern California. In that year he came to Los Angeles, and a year later located in Riverside. After a year in the latter place, he purchased from J. H. Roe a one-half interest in the *Valley Echo*, and was engaged in the publication of that paper until December, 1888, when the firm of Holmes, Roe & Pierson was formed, and he assumed the position of business manager in the publication of Riverside's leading paper. Mr. Pierson is not only a practical printer, well versed in the details of his calling, but is a first-class business man as well, and much of the success of the enterprise is justly attributed to his able management. In political matters he is a Republican, and stanch in his support of the principles of that party. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and steward of the same. He is also a member and secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Riverside, and of the fraternal societies; he is also a member of the Masonic order and United Workmen.

Mr. Pierson was married in 1871, wedding Miss Louise P. Marshall, a native of Illinois, and their children are: Perley C., Ethel and Roy M. Mrs. Pierson's parents were Jephtha H. and Mary M. (Condit) Pierson. His father was a

native of New Jersey, and an early settler in the Western States, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was a veteran of the war of the Rebellion, having served with distinction in the Twenty eighth Regiment, Iowa Volunteers. Mr. Pierson's mother was born and reared in New York.



JAMES M. DRAKE is one of Riverside's representative and well-known business men, and has for years been the treasurer of the city, which responsible and important office he fills with honor and credit to himself and the municipality whose interests he so ably guards. Although not a pioneer of Riverside, her history would be incomplete without a fitting mention of Mr. Drake's eight or ten years' association with her interests.

He is a native of Louisville, Kentucky, and dates his birth April 12, 1837. His parents were Charles and Mahala J. (Jeter) Drake. His father was a native of Virginia, a descendant of one of the old colonial families. Mr. Drake was reared in Louisville until the age of twelve years. At that time the death of his mother occurred and his father then moved to Marshall, Clark County, Illinois. After a residence of four years in that place the family moved to Nashville, Tennessee. Mr. Drake terminated his school days in the public schools of that city and then returned to Louisville and started in life by learning the trade of an upholsterer and house-furnisher. He then established himself in Shelbyville, Kentucky, where he remained until early in 1858, when he established an upholstering and house-furnishing business in Huntsville, Alabama. He was successfully conducting his enterprise when the secession movement and the formation of the Confederate government plunged his State into the civil war. Mr. Drake was not a secessionist, nor did he believe that success would ever crown the efforts of the Southern leaders in disrupting the Union of the States, but he was a Southern man by



birth and his fortunes were cast with his State. He was too manly to shirk the issue, and too brave to shrink from the support of his people upon the field of battle. He felt compelled to enter the war, and in 1862 he entered the Confederate army in Ward's Battery as a Corporal. He was distinguished for his gallant service and was promoted and received a Lieutenant's commission. He served faithfully throughout the war and was engaged in many of the hard-fought battles. His battery was for a long time serving in the Army of the Tennessee under General Johnston, and later in the Department of Mobile, and participated in the battles of Resaca, Marietta, Kenesaw, Peach-Tree creek, Corinth, Jonesboro, Atlanta, Shelby, and many others.

The close of the war terminated his service, and in May, 1865, he returned to his home in Alabama. His business was destroyed and he was financially ruined. He accepted the situation and went bravely to work in building up and establishing a new era in the South. He employed himself as a clerk in mercantile houses, and then in business on his own account. In 1872 he moved to Scottsboro, and engaged in the hotel business as the proprietor of the well-known Harris Hotel. He spent nearly ten years in that business, and in 1881 decided to seek a home in California. In that year he came to Riverside, and in February, 1882, established himself in business as a bookseller and stationer on Main street. This was the first bookstore ever opened in Riverside. He started in business with limited resources, but he met a much needed want of the community, and his straightforward and honest dealing gained him their patronage and support, and he gradually increased and enlarged his business until at this writing he is at the head of the largest book-selling and stationery establishment—with but one exception—in San Bernardino County. In June, 1888, Mr. Cundiff entered into partnership with Mr. Drake, under the firm name of Drake & Cundiff, since which time the business has been conducted by these gentlemen. Mr. Drake has not confined himself exclusively

to mercantile pursuits. He is the owner of eighty-seven acres of land, six miles east of Riverside, near Box Springs, and has been engaged in agricultural and horticultural pursuits. His lands are capable of irrigation from the Bear valley water system, and it is only a question of time when the increasing demand for orange lands will render it a very valuable property. His residence in the city is located on Tenth street, Franklin Square. He has taken a deep interest in the growth and prosperity of the city, and has ever been a willing and liberal contributor to enterprises that have tended to secure those results. In politics he is, nationally, a Democrat, but locally, an independent. In 1886 he was elected City Treasurer. The confidence he inspired and the satisfaction he afforded the community by his honest administration of the affairs of the office, is best attested by the round majority by which he was re-elected in 1888; was re-elected April 14, 1890. Mr. Drake is a member of the following fraternal societies of Riverside: Lodge No. 282, and Encampment No. 73, I. O. O. F., Sunnyside Lodge No. 112, Knights of Pythias, and the uniform rank of the same order, and also a member of the Knights of Honor. He has for many years been a consistent member of the Methodist Church.

February 4, 1859, Mr. Drake married Miss Maria A. Jones, a native of Alabama. There is but one child living from this union,—John R., who is a resident of Riverside, engaged in ranching upon lands at Box Springs. The fourth child, Eugene C., was known in Riverside. He died in that city August 12, 1888, at the age of twenty-two years.



**D**ONALD W. McLEOD is one of the prominent and well-known citizens of Riverside and has been identified with many of the leading public enterprises of the colony for the decade of years preceding 1890. Mr. McLeod is a native of Nova Scotia, born at Scotsburn,



Pietou County, November 18, 1841. His parents, Duncan R. and Annie (Fraser) McLeod, were of Scotch descent. Mr. McLeod was reared upon his father's farm, and early in life became familiar with the practical duties of farm life. He was given the advantages of a good education, and at nineteen years of age graduated at the Provincial Normal School at Truro. He then engaged in teaching, and later entered the Dalhousie University at Halifax. Young and ambitious he entered heartily upon his college course, but over-work and a too close application to his studies resulted in physical prostration, and in 1863 his ill health compelled an abandonment of his university studies. He then decided to try his fortunes in the United States, and in that year located in New York city, where he entered into mercantile life; but again his health gave way, and he became convinced that not only a change of occupation but also a complete change of climate was necessary. In 1867 he came to the Pacific coast and located in San Francisco, and for the next seven years was associated with and held a position of responsibility and trust in the American Tract Society, and the California Bible Society.

In 1874 Mr. McLeod returned East, and at Fort Wayne, Indiana, married Miss Elizabeth M. Evans, a native of that State. She is the daughter of William Rush Evans, of Kendallville, Indiana, and is a niece of S. C. Evans, a prominent and well-known citizen of Riverside. In 1875 Mr. McLeod decided to seek a residence in Southern California. In 1880 he purchased a twenty-acre tract on Arlington avenue, about three miles south of Riverside village, and engaged in horticultural pursuits. He has been noticeably successful in that enterprise, having one of the representative orange groves of Riverside. He has fifteen acres in budded orange trees and four acres in raisin grapes. His trees and vines are remarkable for their magnificent proportions and prolific yield, and his orange grove, when it reaches its full bearing, is destined to be one of the most profitable in the colony. Mr. McLeod has built up a

beautiful and comfortable home, surrounded with shade and ornamental trees and flowers, which leaves little to be desired in completing a model California home. Nor has he neglected the practical improvements, as his well ordered outbuildings, packing house, etc., sufficiently attest. He is a thoroughly trained business man as well as a successful horticulturist.

In 1880 he was appointed secretary of the Riverside Land and Irrigating Company, and held the position until August, 1882, when sickness compelled his resignation. June 4, 1887, he was again appointed to the position and has held the office since that date. He is also a director of the company and is a director and secretary of the Riverside Land Company.

Mr. McLeod has throughout his life been a consistent Christian. He is a member and an elder of the Presbyterian Church of Arlington, and in 1883 and 1888 was sent as a delegate from the Los Angeles presbytery to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States. In political matters he is a sound Republican and has taken his share of work in the ranks of his party as a delegate to county conventions, etc. He is a member of Templar Lodge, No. 17, I. O. O. F., of San Francisco. As a public-spirited citizen, a kind neighbor, and an honest man, he well merits the respect and esteem awarded him, and is a desirable acquisition to Riverside.

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**S**AMUEL C. PINE, for over thirty years has been a resident, and identified with the varied interests, of San Bernardino County. He is now engaged in general farming operations upon 160 acres of productive land located in Chino Township, Chino school district, four miles south and east of Chino. In 1867 Mr. Pine purchased a squatter's claim to this land, which was then in its wild and uncultivated state. He spent years in litigation with grant claimants, but finally secured his Government patent. The first year of his oc

cupancy he devoted his attention to stock-growing, but later commenced a system of general farming that has been successful and remunerative. He has a vineyard of ten acres of raisin grapes of the Muscat variety; also several varieties of table grapes; ten acres of orchard which produces a fine variety of peaches, apples, plums, apricots, pears, figs, prunes, nectarines, etc. His soil and climate seem well adapted to the successful growing of deciduous fruits. The remainder of his lands is devoted to hay, grain and stock. Of the latter he raises good grade stock of cattle and Norman draft horses. He is a successful farmer and an illustration of what energy and enterprise, combined with sound sense and business habits will do when applied to the lands of Rincon valley. Mr. Pine can well be styled a pioneer of San Bernardino County, and a brief review of his life is of interest. He dates his birth in St. Lawrence County, New York, July 30, 1825. His great-grandfather, Joseph Pine, was a native of Italy who emigrated to the Massachusetts colonies before the Revolutionary war. He was one of the thirteen patriots that fired the first volley at the historic battle of Lexington, and later was commissioned as an officer in the continental army, and served gallantly throughout the years of the Revolutionary war. Mr. Pine's father, Joseph Pine, was a native of Boston, Massachusetts, but in early life located in New York, and for nearly forty years was connected with the educational interests of that State as a teacher and professor in various colleges. He married Miss Delia Winna, a native of that State. In 1833 the parents of the subject of this sketch moved to Ohio and located in what is now Lake County, and there engaged in farming. Mr. Pine was reared to that calling. In 1847 he went to Quincy, Illinois, and engaged in the lumber business until 1850. In that year he fitted out a train and crossed the plains to the South pass of the Rocky mountains in Wyoming Territory. There he established a trading station and also engaged in stock-growing. Mr. Pine spent about eight years in the

mountains as a trader, stock-raiser and miner. In 1858 he came to San Bernardino County, and located about fifteen miles east of the county seat, where he engaged in stock business. In 1861-'62 he built a lumber mill in Little Bear valley, twenty-five miles northeast of San Bernardino. This was the pioneer mill of that section. He was engaged in that enterprise until 1865 and then settled on Little creek in the dairy business, after which he spent a year on the Jurupa ranch in stock business, and thence to his present residence.

Mr. Pine's long residence and varied interests, have gained him a large circle of friends and acquaintances in the county, by whom he is respected and esteemed. He is a member of San Bernardino Lodge, No. 146, I. O. O. F. In politics he is a consistent Republican. He has for years held the position of school trustee of his district. In Utah, in 1855, Mr. Pine married Miss Jane Morrison, a native of Buffalo, New York; the daughter of John and Ellen Morrison. From this union there are five children, viz.: Samuel, who married Miss Beatrice Gregory; Edward, who married Miss Ellen Walkinshaw; Edwin, Myron and Dudley. Samuel and Edwin are residents of San Diego County, and the other children are residing in San Bernardino County.



ALEXANDER KEIR, JR., a farmer near San Bernardino, is a Scotchman, and was born in Glasgow. His father, Alexander Keir, Sr., was a coal miner, and was born in Scotland, in 1815. His mother, Marion (King) Keir, was born in Scotland in 1814. They came to this country in 1848 and stopped at St. Louis. They had eight children, the subject of this sketch being the third. The oldest, William, was scalded to death in Scotland; one sister, Elizabeth, died of cholera in St. Louis, in 1849; the youngest sister, Espy, was bitten by a snake. In 1850 Mr. Keir crossed the plains with an ox team and cows from Salt Lake, in a train con-

sisting of ten wagons, which was called the "Scotch train." They tarried two years at Cedar City, 250 miles south of Salt Lake, and left there September 15, 1853, for California, where they arrived November 15, of the same year. Mr. Keir took up a piece of what he thought was Government land in Los Angeles County, but was obliged to surrender it later to Mr. Workman. In 1854 he came to San Bernardino County and bought twelve acres on Base Line, one mile east of San Bernardino, at \$15.50 per acre. He now owns a fine tract of 100 acres, devoted to fruit, vegetables and general farm products; he also owns a valuable property on Third and D streets, and his father owns valuable property on Second street, Santa Monica.

Mr. Keir was married in 1869, to Miss Mary Parrish, a native of Iowa, the daughter of Ezra Parrish, of New York State. They have seven children: William, Mary, Sherman, John King, Frank, Robert and Ida Gertrude. Mr. Keir is an active worker in the interests of the Democratic party. He is enthusiastic and methodical, and generally brings his man through. Socially he is a Mason and an I. O. O. F.



**F**RANK PETCHNER is one of Riverside's pioneer settlers. He arrived in Riverside in December, 1870, and has ever since been identified with her interests and enterprises. Mr. Petchner had spent many years in frontier life in the Territories, and had been engaged in mercantile and mining enterprises, and had made and lost fortunes; but when he located at Riverside he was without means, and dependent for the support of his family upon such labor as could be obtained. He was a blacksmith and opened a blacksmith shop on the corner of Sixth and Main streets; he also bought a block of land bounded by Sixth and Seventh and Almond and Chestnut streets; and later purchased other lots on Market street. The first brick residence in the city was built by Mr. Petchner in 1875, on his block of land. The first year or two he

worked at any labor that offered, as there was not a demand sufficient to occupy his time at his trade. He also improved his land by the planting of citrus and deciduous fruit trees. In 1874 he entered into partnership with Samuel Alder, and established a carriage-making and blacksmith shop on Main street. This enterprise was a success, and, under the able management of these gentlemen, became one of the leading industries of the colony. Mr. Petchner was engaged in that business until 1884, when sickness compelled a retirement from labor and active business pursuits. Since that time he has been engaged in the care of his real-estate interests and horticultural pursuits. He has made many building improvements in the city, and is the owner of a fine residence on Market street, and also several cottages. He has been a very liberal man in supporting the various public enterprises of Riverside. Upon the organization of the Citrus Fair Association, Mr. Petchner and his partner donated to that organization the valuable lot on the corner of Seventh and Main streets, upon which now stands the Loring Opera House block, and also was a large contributor toward the Y. M. C. A. building. He is a member of Riverside Lodge, No. 282, I. O. O. F., and Star Encampment, No. 73, of the same order; he is also a member of Riverside Post, No. 118, G. A. R., and the Veteran Association of Colorado.

The few facts gathered regarding the life of Mr. Petchner are of interest and forcibly illustrate those traits of industry and honesty, his characteristics, so well known to his circle of friends and acquaintances. He was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1839. His parents were Gotlieb and Rosanna (Eichler) Petchner, both natives of that country. His father was a mechanic, a brick mason by trade, and reared his children to labor. Mr. Petchner was given the advantages of a schooling in the public schools until fourteen years of age, and then apprenticed to a blacksmith. The death of his father in 1855, left him entirely dependent upon himself and in 1856 he determined to seek the





*James Boyd*



new world. In that year he came to the United States, and shortly after landing in New York proceeded to Pittsburg. There he readily found employment at his trade, and also devoted his attention to mechanical engineering, and later was employed as an assistant engineer on the Mississippi river steamers. In the spring of 1860 he found himself at St. Joseph, Missouri, and decided to try his fortunes in the mines of Colorado. He accordingly went to Pike's Peak and spent the summer in mining, after which he located in Denver and worked at his trade. In 1861 he entered the military service of the United States as a private of the First Colorado Battery, and served his term of enlistment, receiving an honorable discharge. In 1863 he continued his westward march and located in Virginia City, Montana. There he established a bakery and confectionery store, and a bakery in Helena, and also engaged in mining enterprises. He was among the pioneer business men in those cities, and was successful in adding by thousands to his world's goods. It was in the day of high prices. Mr. Petchner states that he has paid \$150 a sack for flour, and other necessities of life in proportion. This was in the winter of 1865-'66. In the spring of 1866 he went to Fort Benton and purchased \$20,000 worth of flour at \$25 per sack and shipped it to his city. It was a year of high water, and steamer after steamer dumped its cargo of general merchandise in the Territory. Flour fell to \$5 per sack and even lower, and he was financially ruined. Nothing daunted, he closed up his business, meeting all obligations, and in 1868 located at Green River, Wyoming, and there established himself at his trade. He sold that in the summer of 1870, and deciding to try his fortunes in Southern California he came via Salt Lake City, overland to San Bernardino, and thence to Riverside.

Mr. Petchner married, in 1863, Miss Annie O'Connor, a native of Ireland. She died in 1878, leaving four children, viz.: Carrie, Charles, William and Louis. His second marriage took place in 1883, when he married Mrs. Mary

Murphy. There are no children by this marriage, but Mrs. Petchner has one son living from her former marriage: Thomas Murphy, who is a member of Mr. Petchner's household.



JAMES BOYD, a pioneer of Riverside, came to the colony in 1872, all his worldly goods consisting of a farm team of four horses, four cows, a lot of chickens and a few household effects, and eight dollars in cash; but he had a reserve capital of health, energy, intelligence, and a determination to succeed. He secured a squatter's claim to seventy-three acres of land about two miles north of Riverside, and later an adjoining tract of eighty acres, upon which he camped with his family, his only shelter being a shanty 10 x 10, devoid of protection from the scorching sun and sand storms. Their modest cook stove was in the open air, and all the cooking was done in the morning to avoid the heat of the mid-day sun. Their mid day repast was served cold, but the necessary heating of tea, coffee and even edibles, was accomplished by setting the receptacles containing them upon the fireless stove in the open air; it was rare, indeed, that the fierce rays of the sun had not generated heat, that the storage qualities of that old stove rendered sufficient to bring water nearly to the boiling point. Mr. Boyd planted the seed of the eucalyptus, surrounding his home with those trees. Their growth seems marvelous; careful measurement taken in 1889 showed one of these trees, seventeen years old from the seed, nearly 150 feet in height and eleven feet four inches in circumference, measured four feet from its base. In the spring of 1873 Mr. Boyd commenced the planting of nursery stock, citrus trees, deciduous fruit trees and grape-vines. A large portion of his land is devoted to general farming and stock-growing; he also engaged in jobbing work, teaming, etc. He entered heartily into public improvements, road building, etc. He served for a term or more as road master, and during that time the first two and a

half miles of the famous Magnolia avenue was laid out, graded and trees planted by him, and the commencement of an enterprise established that has resulted in forming one of the most beautiful and extended avenues to be found on the Pacific coast. At this writing (1889) Mr. Boyd has twenty-five acres in oranges, the trees planted varying in age from one to sixteen years; and ten acres of vineyard, producing raisin grapes of the Muscatel variety. He now has a nursery stock of 30,000 orange trees, from which he will put in a large acreage of the most approved varieties of citrus fruits. He has devoted study and research to his horticultural pursuits, and has been successful in producing the best results. His vineyard, which has been in bearing for many years, brings him an income of \$200 an acre, net, on the average; he used to cure, pack and market his raisins himself.

Politically Mr. Boyd is a Republican in national affairs, but a decided independent in local matters. He is a strong advocate of home protection for labor as well as products, and was one of the first in Riverside to oppose the importation and employment of Chinese. He is a temperance man from principle and practice, and strong in his support of the temperance movement. He belongs to the Citrus Fair Association and Board of Trade, and helped to build the first Odd Fellows' hall in Riverside.

A brief resume of Mr. Boyd's life before his advent into Riverside may be of interest. He was born near Glasgow, Scotland, in 1838; his parents, John and Jane (Wright) Boyd, were natives of that country. Mr. Boyd was reared and schooled in his native place until eighteen years of age. He then went to London, and for the next two years was engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1858 he decided to try life in the colonies, and in that year settled in New Zealand. Finding it a desirable country for energetic and industrious people, he induced his parents to join him, and they established their residence there in 1862. Mr. Boyd spent nearly eight years there, engaged in farming and stock-growing, and while there, in 1866, he

was married to Miss Catherine McIntyre, a native of Scotland. He finally came to the United States, embarking in December, 1866, for California, and arriving in San Francisco in January, 1867. Shortly after his arrival he located in San Mateo County, near Redwood City, and engaged in lumbering; later he rented lands and engaged in farming. In 1870 he packed his goods in his wagons and started southward, arriving in Los Angeles County in December, 1870. He located at Downey, where he purchased land and established himself as a farmer. That enterprise was a failure, and he decided upon a further move; accordingly, in 1872, he came to Riverside.

Mr. and Mrs. Boyd are the parents of six bright children, that are the chief pride and joy of their lives. Their names are: Jennie R., John D., Katie M., Hugh J., Bessie A. and William Wallace, five of them being born in Riverside; the eldest being born in Los Angeles County, not being able to walk when she came to Riverside.

EDWARD LESTER was born at Covington, Kentucky, in 1829. His parents, Joseph and Elizabeth (Holmes) Lester, were natives of Yorkshire, England. They came to the United States in 1818 and settled in Indiana and later located in Covington. There his father was engaged in building, and later as an employé in the first cotton factory that was ever erected west of the Alleghany mountains. In 1830 Mr. Lester's parents settled in Hamilton County, Ohio, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. There the subject of this sketch was reared and schooled. His schooling was such as could be obtained in the common schools of that date, and from early life he was inured to the hard labor of an Ohio farm.

In 1852 Mr. Lester decided to try his fortune in the El Dorado of the West, and in the spring of that year he went to New Orleans, thence to Brownsville, Texas, and across Mexico to Ma-

zatlan, and from there via sail-vessel to San Francisco. From San Francisco he proceeded at once to the mining districts. Not meeting with success in that calling, he turned to farm work and was for some years engaged in Marin, Yolo and Sonoma counties. In 1855 he went to South America and located at Lima, Peru, and there established the first American brick-yard in that country. He successfully conducted his enterprise until 1858. In that year he returned to the United States and located in Lavaca County, Texas, where he engaged in the farming business. In 1859, while on a visit to his old home in Ohio, he married Miss Ellen Clegg, a native of England, the daughter of Joseph Clegg, a well-known resident of Hamilton County, Ohio. Mr. Lester continued his farming operations in Texas until 1861. He was a strong Union man, and upon the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion and the seceding of the State of Texas from the Union he was subjected to many persecutions. To such an extent was this continued that he was finally compelled to sell his farm and seek refuge in Mexico. From there he slowly worked his way out, with his family, to California. He finally succeeded in reaching Guaymas, where he purchased an open boat and came up the Gulf to the mouth of the Colorado river. From thence he came by steamer to Yuma. There he paid his fare on an ox wagon and wended his way across the desert to the "promised land," Los Angeles County. Stripped almost entirely of this world's goods, he commenced to live anew. After about three years' farming upon rented lands of the San Pasqual ranch, San Gabriel valley, he moved, in 1866, to San Luis Obispo County, and for nearly ten years was successfully engaged in stock-raising and general farming. In 1875 he returned to Southern California and located in San Bernardino County. Upon his arrival he purchased 245 acres of productive land in the Chino judicial township, about five miles east of Chino. He has since been engaged in general farming. His fine farm now comprises nearly 600 acres and is one of the

most productive in that section. Thoroughly versed in the stock business, he has devoted most of his attention to that calling, raising good graded horses, cattle and hogs for market purposes. His fine orchard and vineyard, for family use mainly, attest the fact that he is well versed in horticultural pursuits.

Mr. Lester is a strong believer in the future growth and prosperity of Southern California, and he is an illustration of what may be done by one who is possessed of sound sense, energy and a strict attention to business. He came as a refugee from the Southern Confederacy with nothing but the manly qualities so characteristic of the man as his capital. His broad acres, well stocked, rich harvests, well ordered home, etc., is the result, and better still is the universal respect and esteem he has gained from a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Lester is a Republican and takes an earnest interest in the success and welfare of his party. In San Luis Obispo he took an active part, and attended many of the conventions as a delegate. Mr. Lester's wife was his companion and the sharer of his varying fortunes for many years. She was accidentally killed in 1880, leaving five children, viz.: Joseph C., a resident of San Diego County; Annie E., now Mrs. Max Dietrich, of the same county; William L., George H. and Agnes M. In 1881 Mr. Lester was again united in marriage with Miss Mary Taylor, a native of Delaware County, New York.




**STEPHEN SQUIRE.**—The history of Riverside's business enterprises could not be considered complete without mention of the well-known undertaking establishment conducted by the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. His undertaking parlors and ware-rooms are located at Perine block, Eighth street, and are the most complete in their appointments of all in the city. His enterprise is characterized by having the best to be obtained, among which is a \$2,500 hearse of the latest and most

approved style, and a large variety of caskets, metallic, natural and stained wood, cloth, velvet, silk and satin covered, etc. Mr. Squire is also agent of the Colton Marble Company and the Pacific Marble and Granite Company of Los Angeles, and a dealer in foreign and American granite and marble monuments, tombstones, mantels, statuary, etc. He established his business in 1887, and through his sound business principles, genial manner and well-known practical knowledge of embalming and other details of his profession has secured the confidence and patronage of the community. Although not a pioneer of Riverside, his ten years' association with her enterprises during her growth from a hamlet of a few hundreds to a city of thousands entitle him to a place in the annals of the colony.

Mr. Squire is a native of England, dating his birth in Lincolnshire, in January, 1839. His parents were poor, and he was early in life taught to labor for his support. When but thirteen years of age he was apprenticed to a miller and baker. His facilities for obtaining an education were extremely limited, but to his credit be it said, that he educated himself by reading and attending night schools, and upon reaching manhood excelled many of his more favored competitors. Mr. Squire remained in his native country until 1861 and then sought his fortune in London. His intelligence, fine physique and manly bearing enabled him to secure a position upon the Metropolitan police force of that city. He remained in that service for six years, and in 1867 returned to his home in Lincolnshire and established himself in business. Long continued ill health and consequent financial embarrassments finally induced him to close his business affairs and seek a more congenial climate. With that in view he came to Southern California and decided to locate in Riverside. Upon his arrival his broken health was restored and he labored in various occupations, horticultural pursuits, etc., and finally engaged as an assistant in the undertaking


establishment of E. P. Moody, where he remained until 1887, when he established his business in the Hayt block, and after several months, during which he was increasing and enlarging his business, moved to his present location. At the last annual meeting of the Southern California Undertakers' Association he was unanimously elected vice-president of that association. Mr. Squire has acquired his success in Riverside by industry and diligent work. His reputation for reliability and integrity is well established and he well merits the esteem accorded him by a large circle of friends. He is a consistent member of the Episcopal Church. He is a staunch Prohibitionist in principle, in politics, and a prominent worker in all the temperance orders in the city. Of the fraternal societies of Riverside he is a member of the Masonic order, I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias, and Independent Order of Foresters.

In May, 1889, Mr. Squire married Mrs. Marion Jerrolds, *nee* Mingo. She is a native of Devonshire, England. Mrs. Squire has two children,—Annie and Robert Jerrolds,—from her former marriage, who are members of Mr. Squire's household.


HOMAS THORNTON COOK, a citizen of San Bernardino County, was born near Nashville, Tennessee, March 29, 1830. His parents, James and Rhoda (Falkner) Cook, were both from Georgia and moved to Tennessee soon after their marriage. They had a family of twelve children, of whom our subject is the eleventh. His first experience in business for himself was a journey across the plains to California in 1851. He stopped for two years in Oregon, and then came on to California, in 1853, and mined in the northern part of the State for seven years. In 1860 he went to Virginia City, where he spent one year, and then went to Idaho and Montana, where he mined for about thirteen years. In 1874 he went to Arizona and mined for one year. Then, in 1875,



he came to San Bernardino County and has been one of her favored citizens since. In 1876 he married Mrs. Amanda Weaver, of Indiana, a daughter of Joseph Applegate, who died a soldier in the Mexican war. By her first husband she had five boys, Warren, Augustus, Abraham, Henry and William. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cook are members of the Congregational Church and active workers in the Sunday school. Mr. Cook is an intelligent supporter of the Prohibition party and commands the respect and confidence of all who know him.

 MOS STILES, retired, San Bernardino, was born in Kennebec, Maine, in 1823. His father, Israel Stiles, a farmer, moved to the northern part of New Brunswick. In 1843 the subject of this sketch went to Ohio, where he remained four years, and then returned to New Brunswick, where he remained until 1849. He was married in Nova Scotia, in 1849, to Miss Rebecca O'Brien, and soon after his marriage he moved to Utah, where he lived four years. In 1860 he left with teams for California, and arrived in San Bernardino in December of the same year. Here he bought land and engaged in general farming and stock-raising, in which he has continued until quite recently. He is now practically retired and enjoying the labor of his hands. He has reared four children, viz.: Rebecca, now Mrs. Ephraim Beardsley; Edward, William E., and Rose, wife of Eli Sparks.

Mr. Stiles is a man of education. He attended the Academy at Farmington, Ohio, and taught school for several terms. Religiously, he is a Free-thinker or Agnostic.

 HORACE SAUNDERS, one of the representative orange-growers of Riverside, owns a ten-acre tract on Colton avenue, on the corner of Russell street, about one mile

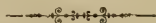
north of the business center of Riverside. This grove was planted with seedling oranges as early as 1872 by its then owner, W. P. Russell, and later many of the seedlings were replaced by budded trees. The grove now contains 800 seedlings and 400 budded orange trees, besides a small variety of deciduous fruits for family use. Mr. Saunders purchased the place in 1880, and has since conducted its cultivation. He has made many improvements and secured a success in his horticultural industry, his orange grove justly ranking among the finest and most productive in the valley. His orange trees occupy eight acres, and the crop of 1888-'89 sold on the trees for \$3,675; this is a yield of over \$450 per acre. Crop of 1889-'90 sold on the trees for \$4,550. Everything about his place is characterized by a prolific yield. A magnificent grape-vine of the Catawba variety, sixteen years old, gives a yield of over 300 pounds of grapes a year. Although he has one of the best locations in Riverside, with rich, deep soil, and admirable irrigation, much of his success must be justly attributed to the watchful attention and care he bestows upon his trees, and to his systematic cultivation and fertilization. His life has been spent in business pursuits, and he came to Riverside with a mind well trained to the practical affairs of life and business enterprises. He entered horticulture as a business, conducted it as a business, bestowing upon it the same research, study and principles that he had to his previous enterprises, and the result has been success to the fullest degree.

Mr. Saunders was born in Moorestown, Burlington County, New Jersey, July 2, 1832. In 1838 his father moved to Illinois, locating in Wabash County; his death occurred in Edwards County three years later, and the widowed mother returned to their old home with her family. There the subject of this sketch was reared and schooled until 1849. He then went to Philadelphia and entered into the mercantile business as a clerk and book-keeper. From 1853 to 1855 he was located at Altoona, Pennsylvania, and in the latter year moved to Mis-



sonri, establishing himself in general merchandise business in Springfield, in which he was engaged in August, 1861; the war being then in progress caused a financial depression in the border State, and he decided to seek other localities; accordingly he went to Leavenworth, Kansas, and established a wholesale and retail dry-goods store, which he successfully conducted until 1881, when he came to California and took up his residence in Riverside.

He is an enterprising and progressive citizen, deeply interested in the growth and prosperity of his chosen section and a desirable acquisition to any community. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Arlington and a strong supporter of churches of all denominations. In political matters he is a strong Republican, and never faltered in his Unionism and fealty to the war party in the darkest days of the Rebellion. Mr. Sanders married Miss Hannah S. Buck, a native of Philadelphia.



**TROWBRIDGE & MAYNARD.**—Among the business firms of Riverside, there is none more worthy of mention in the history of the enterprise of that city than that of Trowbridge & Maynard, the popular booksellers and stationers. The firm is composed of Charles C. Trowbridge and Duff G. Maynard. These young men from boyhood have been brought up and schooled in the business in which they are now established, and for years were trusted employes of the largest stationery house in San Francisco. In March, 1888, they established their business in Riverside, first opening their store on Eighth street, east of Main, and in February, 1889, moved to their present commodious store in the Cunningham block, corner of Eighth and Main streets, where they greatly enlarged and increased their business, until they now have an establishment that is not excelled in the character and variety of the stock and appointments by any in the county. Besides dealing in everything pertain-

ing to books and stationery, they devote their attention to fancy goods. They have the agency for the celebrated Kan-Koo Company of Los Angeles, and thus present to their patrons a complete and varied stock of Japanese goods. They also have the agency for the Mexican phosphate and sulphuret fertilizers, and Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machines. They are enterprising and progressive, well trained in business, and their dealings are characterized by a liberality and honesty which have gained them both the patronage and esteem of the community.

Charles C. Trowbridge, the head of the firm of Trowbridge & Maynard, was born in Detroit, Michigan, in 1864, and was reared and schooled in that city until 1876, when he came to San Francisco. The first five years in that city was spent in the University College and Trinity School, and at the age of seventeen years he entered into mercantile pursuits in the well-known house of Cunningham, Curtis & Welch, and remained in their employ until he came to Riverside in the fall of 1887, and the next spring entered into the present business. Mr. Trowbridge promptly identified himself with Riverside's interests and people, and is liberal in supporting such enterprises as will advance the city in her march of prosperity. He is a first-class business man, and by his able management has placed the firm of Trowbridge & Maynard in the ranks of the leading and substantial firms of Riverside, and his courteous and genial manner has gained him a large circle of friends. In 1888 he was appointed Deputy County Clerk; politically, he is a Republican. In 1889 Mr. Trowbridge was united in marriage with Miss Edith S. Sharp, the daughter of William Sharp, a prominent and well-known capitalist of San Francisco.

Duff G. Maynard, of the firm of Trowbridge & Maynard, is a native of California, dating his birth in San Francisco in 1865. His parents were Lafayette and Mary E. (Green) Maynard, natives of Virginia and representatives of some of the oldest families of that State. His father

was an officer in the United States navy, and participated in the Mexican war, after which he resigned from the service and located in San Francisco as a capitalist and real-estate dealer. He died in that city in 1874. The subject of this sketch was reared in San Francisco and educated in, and closing his studies by graduating at, Trinity School in 1880. He then entered into mercantile life as a clerk in the book and stationery house of Cunningham, Curtis & Welch. His natural abilities and strict attention to business enabled him to advance rapidly, and he was promoted to higher grades of service until he was placed at the head of one of the important departments of the establishment. Mr. Maynard continued in that employ until 1888, when he came to Riverside and entered into his present business with his friend and associate, Mr. Trowbridge. He has been successful in his enterprise, and is destined to take a lead in the business and social circles of Riverside. His straightforward business principles, manly bearing and genial temperament have gained him the sincere friendship of his associates. In political matters he is a supporter of the Republican party, and is also a member of the Episcopal Church of Riverside, being Junior Warden of the same.



**L**BERT E. PAYNE came to California in August, 1883, and located upon a ten-acre tract in Ontario, San Bernardino County, which he purchased in 1882. Immediately upon his arrival he engaged in horticultural pursuits, and in September of the same year established a general merchandise store on the west side of Euclid avenue. This was the first store established in the Ontario colony, and the pioneer store of the now thriving city of Ontario. Mr. Payne conducted his store and horticultural industry until October, 1886, when he sold out both interests and located in Chino Township, in the Chino School District. There he purchased the Gates ranch, located about four

miles southeast, devoting himself to agricultural and horticultural pursuits. He now has thirty acres of his land in prunes and apples, and he finds the soil and climate so well adapted to these productions that he is raising nursery stock, and in the near future will devote at least 100 acres of his land to these fruits. In his general farming he is raising grain, hay and stock.

Mr. Payne is a native of England, born in Gatham, Kent County, in 1841. His parents George and Amelia (Husted) Payne, emigrated to the United States in 1851, and located in Cleveland, Ohio, where his father engaged in hotel-keeping. The subject of this sketch, when seventeen years old, entered as an apprentice the machine shops of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad. After serving an apprenticeship of three years he engaged as an assistant engineer on the lakes, and at his trade in Cleveland. In 1868 he went to Franklin, Venango County, Pennsylvania, and was engaged in well-boring for oil, which occupation he followed for about three years. He then established himself in the coal business in Cleveland until 1873, when he entered more extensively into prospecting for oil in Clarion and Warren counties, and was successfully employed for the next ten years, always having an interest in the enterprise.

In 1883 his wife's failing health admonished him to seek the more congenial climate of California. He is a firm believer in Southern California and has real estate interests in Los Angeles and other sections. In political matters he is a Republican, and in 1884 was appointed Postmaster of Ontario, which office he held until the Democratic administration—July, 1886. He is a school trustee of his district and takes a deep interest in the welfare of the public schools. He is a charter member of Ontario Lodge, No. 231, A. O. U. W. He has for many years been a consistent member of the Disciples' Church. Although not a pioneer of the county, Mr. Payne was one of the early settlers of the Ontario colony, and was one of its strong-

est supporters, and well known as one of its representative men. He has a large circle of friends in Ontario, as well as in his present section. His straightforward course of life and dealing with his fellow-men entitle him to the respect awarded him.

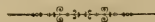
In 1864 he married Miss Mary Sheppard, a native of Cleveland, Ohio; she is the daughter of William and Mary (Jackson) Sheppard. Her father was a native of Manchester, England, and a prominent merchant of Cleveland, Ohio. Her mother was born in Boston. From the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Payne there are three children, viz.: William E., Oliver T. and Marie I., all of whom are members of their father's household.



**HOMER P. MOORE** was born in the town of Hamden, Connecticut, in 1832. His parents were Orrin and Hamel (Hayes) Moore, both natives of New England. His father was a farmer, and Mr. Moore was reared to that calling. In 1857 he started for the great West, and located in Rice county, Minnesota, where he took up Government land and engaged in farming. In 1862 Mr. Moore responded to the call of his country for soldiers, and enlisted in Company A, Seventh Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. The Indian outbreak soon after rendered troops necessary in northwestern Minnesota and Dakota, and his regiment was sent in that direction. He participated in that campaign until the attendant hardships so impaired his health that he was granted a furlough. Upon the expiration of his leave of absence he was detailed as a hospital steward, and placed on duty in the military hospital of Hartford and New Haven, Connecticut. He remained in that service until he was finally so broken in health that he was discharged in 1864. He remained in Connecticut, and upon a restoration of health entered into business in Hartford, as a flour, grain and hay dealer. He continued his mercantile pursuits until 1874. In

that year he came to Riverside, and purchased a twenty-acre tract of land on the north side of Bandini avenue, about one-half mile west of Brockton avenue. He spent two years in Riverside, clearing and improving his tract, and then returned to Connecticut, where he was engaged in business pursuits until 1880. In that year he established his permanent residence upon his land, and has since devoted himself to horticulture. Mr. Moore has a rich and prospective tract, and has each year advanced his improvements until at this date he has one of the representative groves of the colony. Ten acres are devoted to oranges, eight acres are in budded fruit, and two acres in seedlings. He has also a fine vineyard of three acres in extent, which yearly produces a large crop of raisin grapes. A noticeable production upon his farm are his apricots, of which he has 160 trees in good bearing, which in the years of 1888 and 1889 gave an average yield of \$400 per acre. He has a large and choice variety of deciduous fruits and berries for table use. Everything about Mr. Moore's groves and vineyards bespeak the thorough horticulturist, and he is justly entitled to the magnificent return he secures. Mr. Moore is a good neighbor, an excellent citizen, and a credit to any community. For years he has been a constant member of the Methodist church, and a trustee of the church in Riverside. He is a member of Riverside Post, No. 118, G. A. R. In politics he is a life-long Republican.

In 1861 Mr. Moore wedded Miss Jennie R. Ridley, a native of Connecticut. No children have blessed this union.



**BENJAMIN H. MILLIKEN**, senior member of the firm of Milliken & Jaques, proprietors of the Riverside Paint Store, one of the leading business houses in the city. The subject of this sketch was born in McCracken County, Kentucky, in 1847. His father, Judge John Milliken, was a native of North Carolina,

who came to Kentucky in his youth, and was reared in that State. He there married Miss Harriet L. Hord. He was a lawyer by profession, and prominent in political and judicial circles. He lost his life in the cause of the South, meeting his death in 1861, while serving as a quartermaster in the Confederate army.

Mr. Milliken was reared and schooled in his native place, and, like his father, was loyal to the sunny South and her cause. At the commencement of the war his youth prompted his enlisting in her armies, but it did not deter him from devoting himself to the service of the Confederacy as a volunteer aid and scout. Upon one of his visits to Paducah he was captured by the Federal troops, tried as a spy and condemned to be shot. The defective evidence upon which he was condemned and his youth enlisted the justice and sympathy of General Halleck, and he set aside the sentence and ordered his release from confinement. Mr. Milliken then rejoined the Confederate army and participated in the battle of Shiloh and other engagements, being employed in the army operations on the Mississippi and Tennessee rivers. At the close of the war he accepted the position and returned to Paducah, and there entered into mercantile pursuits, and later into manufacturing enterprises, establishing flour-mills, etc. He was successful in his undertaking and was actively engaged in business in that place for some twenty years. In 1886 he decided to seek a home on the Pacific coast, and in June of that year located in Riverside, first entering into horticultural pursuits upon a twenty-acre tract west of the city, planting budded orange trees and lemons. He also invested in residence and business property in the city. In January, 1887, in connection with George H. Jaques, he established himself in mercantile life, and opened the Riverside Paint Store on Eighth street, near the corner of Orange street, and has since conducted the enterprise. Mr. Milliken is a thorough business man, prompt and straight in his dealings, and has secured a liberal patronage from the community. Politically he is a Demo-

crat, and a strong supporter of his party. He is a member of the executive committee of the Democratic county central committee, and has taken a leading part in the conventions and councils of the party.

In 1870 Mr. Milliken married Miss Mary B. Wells, a native of Kentucky. She is the daughter of William and Mary (Porter) Wells. From this marriage there are five children living, viz.: Louis R., Mary L., Carrie G., William Horace and Lillian Hord.



**T**ENTON M. SLAUGHTER is one of the well known and prominent men of San Bernardino County. A brief review of his life is one of interest in the annals of Southern California. Mr. Slaughter was born January 10, 1826, a descendant from an old colonial family of Virginia, who emigrated from England in 1616. His father, Robin Lewis Slaughter, was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, April 25, 1779, the son of Robin and Ann Slaughter. October 25, 1803, he married Miss Elizabeth Gillem, a native of Rockbridge County, Virginia. He died in 1834, leaving a family of eleven children for his widow to care for. In 1835, when the subject of this sketch was nine years old, his mother moved the family to Missouri and located in Callaway County, and in 1842 settled in St. Louis. Previous to this date Mr. Slaughter had spent his time in agricultural pursuits, receiving at the same time such schooling as was afforded by the common schools.

Upon the arrival of the family in St. Louis, he entered the shops of McMurray & Dorman, to learn the trade of mechanical engineer, and after serving an apprenticeship was employed as an engineer upon river steamers between St. Louis and New Orleans. Upon the first call for volunteers for the Mexican war in 1846, Mr. Slaughter abandoned his work and enlisted for a year's service in Company B, Second Regiment Missouri Mounted Volunteers, Captain John C. Dent commanding the company, and



Colonel Sterling Price commanding the regiment. He served his full term of enlistment and was discharged at Santa Fé, New Mexico, in 1847. During his wild and arduous service his command was engaged principally in suppressing the Indian outbreaks in New Mexico. He participated in the battles of Taos and the Canadian Fork of the Red River with the Navajo Indians. In the latter engagement he was taken prisoner and held by his captors for twenty-two days. The Indians had by that time somewhat relaxed their watchfulness, and one dark night Mr. Slaughter secured a mule and fled. His wild ride did not terminate until he reached Albuquerque, 125 miles from his place of escape. In 1847, shortly before his discharge, he was wounded in a skirmish with the Indians at Sevedas Ranch in the valley of the Rio Grande.

At the termination of his military service, Mr. Slaughter returned to St. Louis and there resumed his calling as an engineer until 1849. He then came overland to California and spent a year in El Dorado County in mining, returning by the Panama route and New Orleans to St. Louis. In the spring of 1851 Mr. Slaughter started upon his second overland trip to California, and again located in El Dorado County. While there he was the engineer of the first steam saw-mill ever erected in the Sierra Nevada mountains. He also engaged in mining. In March, 1853, he went to Mariposa County, and in the fall of that year entered the employ of General Beal, Superintendent of Indian Affairs of California, and was located at the San Joaquin River Reservation, and also at the Tejon Reservation in Los Angeles County. Not suited with this occupation, in 1854 he came to Los Angeles and worked at his trade, and soon after engaged in wool-growing on the Puente Ranch in the San Gabriel valley, with John Rowland. Mr. Slaughter was for many years largely engaged in the wool and sheep business in Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties, and was one of the first to introduce the thoroughbred Spanish and French Merino stock that tended so much toward building up that industry in Southern

California. He also, in 1854, established the first blacksmith shop ever opened in San Gabriel, and the same was conducted by him for many years. Mr. Slaughter was successful in his enterprises, and in 1868 he purchased the Buena Vista, of Raymondo Yorba Ranch, of Rincon, San Bernardino County, and transferred his herds to these fine grazing lands. In 1882 he sold off his sheep and closed out his stock business and rented most of his lands. Three years later he sold off his ranch lands, reserving the old homestead place and 1,000 acres of land. This fine ranch is located in the Chino School District, four miles south of Chino, and constitutes one of the model farms of the county.

Mr. Slaughter is engaged in general farming in its broadest sense. He is a thorough agriculturist, horticulturist and stock-grower, and aims for the highest in each branch. The stock of the ranch is of the best. He raises no other. His cattle, comprising about fifty head, are thoroughbred Durham stock, and among the fine horses are to be found the well-known "Joe Hamilton," "Exile," "Bob Mason," "Peri," "Pinole," "Dublin Boy," "Poyle," "Fandang," and many others. He is the pioneer in the thoroughbred stock business in San Bernardino County. Upon his ranch is a vineyard of forty acres in extent, containing the most approved varieties of wine grapes. The products of his vineyards are cared for by himself. In 1887 he built a winery with a capacity of over 20,000 gallons, and manufactures wine with a success that is well attested by the fact that his wines find a ready market at remunerative prices. His hay and grain-raising is chiefly confined to such as is needed for home consumption. Aside from his general farming and stock business, Mr. Slaughter has been connected with other important interests in the county. He is a public-spirited and progressive man, taking a great interest, and often a lead, in enterprises that will build up Southern California. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, and though of Southern birth and family he was a strong Union man and supporter of the Government



during the war of the Rebellion. He is prominent in the councils of his party, and has for years been chosen as a delegate to county and State conventions. In 1870 he was elected member of the Assembly from San Bernardino County, and served in the State Legislature of 1871-'72 with credit and distinction to both himself and his constituents. In 1885 Mr. Slaughter was appointed by Governor Stoneman as Supervisor of District No. 2, San Bernardino County, vice E. H. Gates, deceased. So well did he meet the requirements of the office that his party in 1886 placed him in nomination to succeed himself. His district and county is strongly Republican, but party feeling weighed as nothing against his popularity and sterling qualities, and he was elected by a good round majority. In 1873 he was appointed Postmaster of Rincon, and held the office until he resigned. A strong supporter of schools, he has for years been a school trustee of his district. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and affiliated with the lodge at San Bernardino; he is also a member of California Pioneers and Veterans of the Mexican war.

In December, 1860, Mr. Slaughter was married to Miss Dolores Alvarado, a daughter of Francisco and Juana Maria (Abila) de Alvarado, of San Gabriel, and they have had nine children, viz.: Senovia, now Mrs. Louis Meredith, of Pomona; Florisa, Julia, Robert F., Joseph J., Dolores B., Fenton, Lorinda and Floren P.



**THOMAS P. DRINKWATER.**—There is probably no section of Southern California that can produce such thorough horticulturists as the Riverside colony, and it is noticeable that some of the most proficient of those are men who have spent their previous lives in the counting-house or factories of the East; men who have had no previous opportunity of studying the marvels to be found in nature's horticultural productions; but it is equally noticeable that such men have been

ranked to parents that have called for skilled labor or mental work. Some of the finest work in horticulture of this date is being done by that class of men. The subject of this sketch is a fair example of that class, who came to Riverside in 1879, and first located on Bandini avenue and purchased seven and one-half acres of land, which he improved and planted in orange trees. This place he sold in 1882, to M. S. Rowell; he then purchased from B. W. Handy, nine acres on Cypress avenue, and later, the ten acres adjoining this on the south. There were but inferior improvements on these places, but Mr. Drinkwater raised nursery stock for new trees, budded the old trees, fertilized the soil, thoroughly cultivated and irrigated, and in a few years produced some of the finest groves in this section. In 1886 he sold the south ten acres to H. Jaracki. It is now owned by D. P. Chapman and J. S. Koethen. In 1887 he sold the balance of his land, after which he engaged in horticultural pursuits for others, in the planting, care, etc., of their orange groves. His skill and well-known ability readily found employment, and he often has as much as 200 acres of orange groves under his care. In March, 1889, he purchased thirty-one acres of land on Bandini avenue, one-half mile west of Brockton avenue; this purchase was from C. Flentje. There are six acres of this in oranges, three acres in grapes, and the balance in alfalfa; about twenty-five acres is bottom land, and has a water-right from Spring brook; the upland is watered from the Riverside water system.

Mr. Drinkwater was born in Penobscot County, Maine, in 1851. His father, Isaac Drinkwater, is a native of Massachusetts, and is a veteran of the war of the Rebellion. Mr. Drinkwater's mother, Betsey Waterman, is a native of Plymouth, Massachusetts. When seven years of age his parents moved to Brockton, Massachusetts, and there he received his schooling, and also learned the trade of shoemaker from his father. He learned the mason and bricklayer's trade, at which he worked for about three years. Mr. Drinkwater was engaged in the manufacture

of boots and shoes in the factories of Brockton, and also established a shop in that city, which he conducted until his emigration to California. He married Miss Mary F. Brickford, a native of Massachusetts. There are three children from this marriage, all born in Riverside, whose names are: Mary S., Alfred T. and George H. Mr. Drinkwater is a member of Evergreen Lodge, No. 259, F. & A. M., of Riverside, and a supporter of the Universalist Church. In political matters he is a staunch Republican.



**R**OBERT S. CROMBIE, the senior member of the well-known firm of Crombie & Crombie, wholesale and retail grocers, of Riverside, came here in 1886, and in October of that year entered into mercantile pursuits, establishing his present business under the firm name of Newberry & Crombie, with Mr. J. R. Newberry as his partner. This firm continued until March, 1888, when his brother, Mr. G. M. Crombie, bought the interest of Mr. Newberry, and the firm of Crombie & Crombie was formed. The business was enlarged and extended and a branch house established by the firm in Arlington. Mr. Crombie is at the head of one of the most substantial business houses in Riverside, which will compare favorably with any business enterprise of its character in the county. His success is not the result of chance or speculation, but has been secured by a strict attention to the wants of the community and a prompt supplying of them with first-class goods at reasonable prices.

The subject of this sketch was born in Richmond, province of Quebec, Canada, in 1860, the son of William and Mary J. (Montgomery) Crombie. His father was a native of Scotland, his mother of Ireland. Mr. Crombie was reared upon his father's farm, but given the benefit of a good education, graduating from the St. Francis College of Richmond in 1879. In that year he came to the United States and was first located in Dakota, where he was for a

year or more employed in Government surveys, after which he engaged in the lumber business at Larimore, Dakota, until 1883. He then went to Mexico, and was prospecting and mining, and later entered the employ of the Mexican National Railroad Company. In 1886 he returned to his old home, and after a brief stay returned to the Pacific coast and located in Riverside and established himself in his present business.

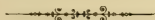
Mr. Crombie's interests are fully identified with Riverside and her people, and he is a supporter of her enterprises. He is the owner of his residence on the east side of Orange street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, and also residence and business lots and store at Arlington. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and united with the society at Riverside. Politically he is a Republican. Mr. Crombie married in 1888, wedding Miss Ella E. Guilder, a native of Wisconsin.



**J**OHAN B. TAYS is one of the early settlers and enterprising and progressive citizens of Ontario. He is the owner of forty acres of land in that colony and has for years been building up the horticultural industries of his section. His place is located on the south side of Thirteenth street, east of Euclid avenue. Mr. Tays purchased this land in 1883 and immediately commenced its improvement, planting trees and vines. He is justly ranked among the pioneer horticulturists of Ontario, and has produced one of the representative places of his section. He now has twenty acres in citrus fruits, of which fifteen acres are in oranges of the Washington Navel and Mediterranean Sweet varieties; five acres are in lemons. His fine vineyards contain twenty acres,—fourteen acres being devoted to wine grapes of the Zinfandel, Berger and Riesling varieties, and six acres to Muscat raisin grapes. There are also 400 olive trees upon his land, three years old. The products of his vineyards are cared for upon

the ranch. He dries, packs and ships his raisins, and to dispose of his wine grapes has built a well-ordered and complete winery for distilling the brandies necessary to fortify his sweet wines. He is successful in this industry and his products find a ready sale at good prices. A neat and comfortable cottage residence, suitable outbuildings, etc., attest the well-ordered home. Mr. Tays has also been identified with building up the town of Ontario. Among his improvements in that respect was the improvements on the villa lot on the corner of D and Euclid avenues, where he lived for the first three years of his residence in Ontario colony. He has ever been a public-spirited citizen and a strong supporter of schools and churches, notably so in donating the lot upon which stands the Methodist church. No enterprise is started in the colony that has the merit of advancing the interests of the community that does not find a supporter in Mr. Tays. The subject of this sketch is a native of Nova Scotia, dating his birth in 1842. He was reared and schooled in his native place until twenty years old, and then started in life by crossing the continent to British Columbia, where he engaged in mining in the Cariboo and Koolama districts until 1869. He then came to the United States and spent the next two years in the mining districts of Montana, after which, in 1872, he went to Texas and located at El Paso, where he spent several years as a miner, stock-grower, hotel-keeper, etc. The years of 1881 and 1882 he passed in Mexico, engaged in mercantile pursuits and packing supplies. His enterprises there proved successful and in 1883 he concluded to seek a more desirable occupation and place of residence, and therefore chose the Ontario colony. In 1878 Mr. Tays married Mrs. Amelia St. Vrain, a native of Illinois. No children have blessed this union, but Mr. and Mrs. Tays are rearing two children,—Amelia and Mary Roman,—the daughters of a brother of Mrs. Tays. Most people, in visiting Ontario, are struck with the so-called gravity car upon the Euclid avenue

line, whereby the mules or horses are transported from the heights to the lower terminus of the road. This effective and labor saving arrangement is the invention of Mr. Tays.



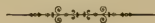
**L**UTHER C. TIBBETS was born in South Berwick, York County, Maine, June 26, 1820. His father, James Tibbets, was a native of the same State and a farmer by occupation. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools and reared a farmer until seventeen years of age. He then located in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, first engaging as a clerk in mercantile houses, and later established a general merchandise store at Great Falls, New Hampshire, which enterprise he conducted until 1844, when he sold out the establishment to his brother. It is worthy of mention that the mercantile house he established nearly half a century ago is still in existence, conducted by his brother and descendants, under the firm name of E. A. Tibbets & Son. Mr. Tibbets continued his mercantile pursuits, establishing himself in Portsmouth, and later transferring the scene of his operations to Boston, Massachusetts, where he opened a wholesale grocery business. He remained there until 1852, and then seeking a broader field of operations located in New York. The next ten years were spent in a large wholesale grocery business. In 1862 he entered into produce and grain dealing, and became one of the heaviest grain operators in the city. At that time the war was in active prosecution; bread-stuffs and cereals were being "cornered," and the Government as well as other consumers was a special mark for the greed of the speculators. Mr. Tibbets declined to enter into "rings," and especially did he decline to combine against his country in meeting the provision supply for her immense armies. This excited the enmity of his rivals, and through the manipulations of the Produce Exchange in its rulings upon his contracts, etc., he lost a fortune and became se-

riously crippled financially. In 1866 he left New York city and took up his residence in Glens Falls, New York, and the next year moved to Virginia and located at Fredericksburg. There he entered into the general merchandise business. The late war had terribly embittered the Southern people against the Northern men, and Mr. Tibbets became a mark for their persecutions. His strong Union sentiments were never hidden, nor did he seek to palliate or excuse any action of the Government in its prosecution of the war. He was not that sort of a man. The consequence was that he was compelled to leave that country in order to save his life. In doing this he sacrificed his all. He then went to Washington, thinking the strong arm of the general Government would extend its protection and something might be saved from the wreck of his business.

His call was in vain, and in 1870 he gathered his scanty means together and sought a home on the Pacific coast. Upon reaching California he located in Riverside and established his residence upon sections 31 and 32, and bought a claim for 160 acres on section 34. This tract is now the location of Arlington on Center avenue, west of Magnolia avenue, well known as Tibbet's tract, or Tibbet's station. Later he sold the northern eighty acres and purchased sixty acres on section 32, one and one-fourth miles west of his home place on Magnolia avenue. For many years Mr. Tibbets devoted his land to general farming and stock-raising, engaging in horticultural pursuits only to the extent of planting a fine family orchard and vineyard. In alfalfa growing he has led the colony, having each year nearly 100 acres devoted to that product. During the years of 1887 and 1888, the demand for villa and town lots induced Mr. Tibbets to subdivide and plat his eighty-acre tract. Broad avenues were laid out. Parks reserved, and the land placed on the market. Many of the lots were sold and improvements made, until the depression in the real-estate market caused him to suspend further sale until the demand was more marked. He has some of the choicest

land, located in one of the most desirable spots in Riverside colony, and the near future is destined to see them occupied by beautiful and pleasant homes. Mr. Tibbets has been identified with Riverside from the foundation of the colony in 1870, and has been a supporter of any enterprise that tended to build up his section. The establishment of schools and churches found a liberal contributor in him, as in fact, did any enterprise that would, in his opinion, add to the welfare of the community.

Mr. Tibbets has been twice married. In 1848 he married Miss Johanna Twombly, a native of Maine. She died in 1858, leaving four children, but two of whom are now living, viz.: Frank J., a resident of Washington, District of Columbia, and Luther C., who resides in New York city. One of his daughters, Harriet E., married Mr. James B. Summons, a well known pioneer resident of Riverside, and died in 1875. Mr. Tibbets was again married in 1863 to Mrs. Eliza M. Lovell, a native of Ohio. No children have been born from this marriage.



**J**OHAN HALL, M. D., was born near Leeds, Yorkshire County, England, in 1819. He was reared and schooled in his native place, and early in life learned the printer's trade. In 1845 he came to the United States and located in La Fayette County, Wisconsin, and, after a visit to New Orleans, was there engaged in the lead mines as a smelter. In 1848 he went to Canada, where he engaged in work at his trade as a printer in Toronto. He also entered upon the study of medicine in the Toronto School of Medicine. In 1857 he returned to the United States and entered the Western Homeopathic College at Cleveland, Ohio. He graduated at that institution in 1858, and in the same year married Miss Dorothea Stahl, a native of Darke County, Ohio. Mrs. Hall was educated as a physician and graduated at the Homeopathic College in the same class with Dr. Hall. The Doctor and his wife then located at Cincinnati,



Ohio, and entered upon the practice of their profession. In 1860 they removed to New York city, and there continued their calling until 1873. In that year they came to California and located in Riverside. Upon his arrival, Dr. Hall bought a claim for forty-one acres of Government land about one and one-half miles south and east of Riverside, located upon what is now known as Hall's addition to Riverside, while Mrs. Hall continued to practice medicine for a time in the new colony, and then gave her energies in other directions. He gave up the practice of his profession and engaged in horticultural pursuits. Among his first labors was the planting of two acres of raisin grapes. He was a pioneer in raisin growing and curing, an industry that has since assumed the position of the second horticultural industry in the Riverside colony. The Doctor became a thorough practical horticulturist and devoted much attention to experimenting in order to secure the best results from citrus and deciduous fruits. He raised nursery stock, including a large variety of fruits, such as were presumed to be adapted to the soil and climate of Riverside. Much time and labor were lost in the growth of deciduous trees that eventually proved valueless and were replaced by others. His orchards and vineyards are now among the most varied in their productions in Riverside, and their prolific yield well attests the intelligent care the Doctor bestows upon them. The Doctor has led a quiet life in Riverside, but he has been alive to its interests, and such enterprises as have been inaugurated for the development and improvement of the colony have received his support and co-operation. He is a member of the Universalist Church and also of the order of Good Templars. In political matters he is a strong supporter of the Prohibition party.

Priestley Hall is the only son of Dr. John Hall (whose sketch precedes this). He is well known as one of the most enterprising and progressive of Riverside's citizens. A brief mention of his life and association with the enterprises that have placed Riverside in the ranks

of the leading cities of Southern California is of interest. Mr. Hall was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1859. In 1860 his father located in New York, and the subject of this sketch received the benefits of an education in the public schools of that city until fourteen years of age. In 1873 he accompanied his parents to Riverside, where he completed his schooling and was engaged in horticultural pursuits with his father. In 1879 Mr. Hall purchased 140 acres of uncultivated land lying east of the homestead tract of his father. For several years he engaged in general farming upon this land. In the fall of 1886 citizens and others were seeking land in his direction, and he subdivided a twenty-acre tract. This found ready sale, and in the spring of 1887 forty acres more were placed upon the market. He then platted his whole tract and a portion of the old homestead of his father, and formed Hall's addition to Riverside. With his characteristic energy he graded broad avenues, laid out parks, and planted thousands of ornamental trees. The Gage canal being by this time so far completed as to furnish water, Mr. Hall, in September, 1887, incorporated the Hall's Addition Water Company, of which he was made president and manager, and which office he still holds. A liberal expenditure of money was made; a main pipe was laid from their reservoir near the Gage canal, two and one-half miles to the lands of the addition, and branch lines laid through the principal avenues, forming a thorough and complete water supply for domestic and irrigation purposes. The capital stock of the company was \$100,000, and over \$40,000 was expended in perfecting their admirable water system. In June, 1887, Mr. Hall incorporated the Hall's Addition Railroad Company. He has been the president and general manager of the company since its organization. This company built and equipped about one and a half miles of the street railway leading from the corner of Main and Tenth streets, in Riverside, to a central location in Hall's addition. Mr. Hall has thus placed within rapid and easy communication of the



business center of the city an addition to Riverside that for residence and horticultural purposes is unequalled. The soil and climate is well adapted for orange-growing, the water supply is complete and ample, the lands are elevated and thoroughly drained, while the location for scenic beauty is unequalled by any in the valley.

Mr. Hall is thoroughly schooled in horticultural pursuits, and was for years engaged as an assistant engineer under C. C. Miller, in the construction of the Gage canal. He has been reared from boyhood in the colony, and has a large circle of friends. He is an energetic and straightforward business man, honest and liberal in his transactions, and well merits the success he has acquired in life. He is a consistent member of the Universalist Church. In politics, he is a Prohibitionist. He is prominent in Masonic circles, and is a member of Evergreen Lodge, No. 259, F. & A. M., Riverside Chapter, No. 67, R. A. M., and Riverside Commandery, No. 28, Knights Templar.

**D**R. CHARLES W. PACKARD is a well-known early settler of the Riverside colony and has for many years been identified with the horticultural interests that have made Riverside so well known. He came to this colony in 1876 and located at Bandini avenue, about one-half mile west of Brockton avenue; his twenty acres formed a portion of the Brockton Square. At that time but few improvements had been made in that section, but the Doctor entered heartily into clearing and planting his lands. He was one of the first to foresee the future profits in orange-growing, and planted fully ten acres of his tract with seedling oranges: the balance he devoted to grapes and deciduous fruits, which at a later date he replaced with oranges. He was successful as a horticulturist and established one of the finest groves in the colony. In 1882 he sold eight acres from the eastern portion of his tract. He is now the owner of twelve acres which, with the exception

of a small portion planted with deciduous fruits for family use, is devoted to orange culture. He has a representative grove under a high state of cultivation and prolific in yield. Dr. Packard is a native of New England, dating his birth in Abington, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, in 1846. In addition to his horticultural pursuits the Doctor has been in the practice of his profession during nearly all his years in Riverside. In 1886 he transferred his dental parlors to the city, and now has well-appointed rooms and office in Castleman's block, corner of Main and Eighth streets. He is one of the pioneer dentists of the colony, a master of his calling, and thoroughly practiced and skilled in his work. These qualities, together with his genial temperament and honest business dealings, have secured him not only a liberal patronage, but the esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. His interests are identified with Riverside, and he is always found supporting such public enterprises as advance her welfare. In politics he is a Republican. He is a consistent member of the Congregational Church and also a member of the Masonic fraternity, still retaining his membership in the Paul Revere Lodge, of Brockton. The Doctor was married in 1876 to Miss Sarah Delano, of Fair Haven, Massachusetts. Her father, Captain Jabez Delano, was a well-known resident of that place. The two children from that marriage are: Ella D. and an infant daughter.

**E**DWARD J. DAVIS, born in Devizes, Wiltshire County, England, in 1844, son of Robert and Sarah (MacVittie) Davis, natives of that country. The subject of this sketch was reared and given the advantages of a common-school education in his native place, and when fifteen years of age was apprenticed to the trade of a carpenter and builder. He served a seven years' apprenticeship and entered life as a journeyman, a thorough master of his calling in all its details, and established himself





L. M. Noel-

in London. He was also employed on the Government work at Woolwich, and later on the Paris Exposition building in 1868. In the same year he came to the United States, and after a short stay in New York located in St. Louis and was there engaged in contracting and building until 1872. In the same year he came to California and located in Riverside, was one of the pioneer carpenters and builders of the colony. In 1873 he purchased the block bounded by Main, Orange, Ninth and Tenth streets, and established his residence there and entered into an active career as a carpenter and builder. Many of the pioneer business blocks were erected by Mr. Davis, among which was the building of the first brick block in the city, occupied by merchants, B. D. Burt & Brothers. For many years he conducted his business as a builder, and also engaged in horticultural pursuits upon his block and in the nursery business. He was successful in his pursuits, and invested quite largely in business property and is now the owner of valuable property on Main street. In 1887 he erected the well-known Powell block on the east side of Main street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, one of the finest buildings in Riverside. The Rowell hotel occupies nearly the whole of the block, being an imposing three-story brick structure with a frontage of 123 feet on Main street and 100 feet on Ninth street: the lower story is occupied by spacious stores, four in number, and the large office of the hotel, dining room, kitchens, etc. The upper floor, besides the parlors, contain eighty-four rooms, with ample accommodations for 200 guests. It is one of the best appointed hotels in the city, and a credit to Riverside. Mr. Davis is owner of the block and is also the proprietor of the hotel, which he is conducting with G. V. Frazier as manager. Among his business property is 145 feet frontage on the east side of Main, between Eighth and Ninth streets, upon which he has several well-ordered stores. He has also real-estate interests in West Riverside and other locations. Mr. Davis is a pioneer of this place, coming to Riverside in less than two years

from its being founded. He has grown up with the city and has been one of the most active and successful business men, prompt to conceive and quick to act. The various public enterprises that have built up the city and developed the resources of the colony have always received a hearty support from him. He has been an active worker in the ranks of the Democratic party, never aspiring to political honors, but seeking to secure the best men for office. He is a member and senior warden of the Episcopal Church of Riverside and was prominent in establishing that church in the city. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and affiliated with the lodge, chapter and commandery, and also member of Riverside Lodge, No. 282, I. O. O. F., and Sunnyside Lodge, No. 112, Knights of Pythias.

In 1876 Mr. Davis married Miss Grace Cunningham, a native of Nova Scotia. From this marriage there are two sons, George Robert and Edward Percy.



**H**. M. HOLT was born August 9, 1840, in the town of Sylvan, Washtenaw County, Michigan, near where now stands the town of Chelsea. His parents, natives of Connecticut, emigrated to Michigan while this was still a Territory. In 1852 the father died at Hillsdale, leaving five children. From the age of fourteen the subject of this sketch depended upon his own resources for maintenance and education. Attending the Hillsdale College from 1856 to 1859, he then went to Iowa, where he learned the printing business in the office of the *Eagle*, Vinton, Iowa. In 1860 he was married to Miss Libbie J. Graves. Spending three years in teaching he was elected in 1863 Superintendent of Schools of Vinton County, having under his charge over 100 schools during his incumbency in 1864 and 1865.

In 1866 he established the *Dallas County Gazette* at Adele, Iowa, which he published for one year; then, selling out here, he removed to

Boone, Iowa, purchased the *Index*, changed its name to the *Standard*, and published it for some little time, retiring in the spring of 1868. He was now elected a delegate to the Republican National Convention which placed General Grant in nomination for his first Presidential term.

In 1869 Mr. Holt came to financial wreck, in the endeavor to publish a Prohibition newspaper in Marshalltown, Iowa; and in December of that year he removed to California, and locating at Sacramento began work at his trade.

During the years 1872-'73 he was associate editor of the *Russian River Flag*, a Republican organ published at Healdsburg, Sonoma County. Prior to coming to California Mr. Holt had become an enthusiast on the subject of orange culture, thanks to conversations held with President Welsh of the Iowa State Agricultural College, who had brought his interest in this matter from Florida, whose United States Senator he had been during the reconstruction period.

In the fall of 1871 Mr. Holt learned of the founding, by a former Iowa acquaintance, of the town of Riverside, San Bernardino County. Accordingly he went thither in January, 1872, and spent four weeks in Southern California. This was about six months after the first irrigating stream had reached Riverside, and people considered as dear land at \$20 per acre, including water-right! At this time Mr. Holt visited the principal orange-growers of Los Angeles County, and gained all the information possible from the leading horticulturists of that time. Returning to Healdsburg, he organized a company with a capital stock of \$50,000 for the purpose of planting an orange orchard in Southern California. The stock was all taken soon, and Mr. Holt was made president of the company; but, the stockholders considering him too enthusiastic, they elected a superintendent to proceed to Southern California to buy the land for the orchard. This, by the way, was located four miles northeast of Anaheim, and this is today one of the largest orchards of that section.

In 1873 Mr. Holt left the newspaper business and settled in Los Angeles, where he was made secretary of the Los Angeles Immigration and Land Co operative Association. This company laid out the settlement of Artesia, in Los Angeles County, in the fall of 1874, and by the following spring had sold over \$75,000 worth of land there, subsequently buying other 2,700 acres, and laying out and placing on the market the tract where now stands the town of Pomona. The financial panic which followed the failure of the Bank of California, in 1875, closed all the banks in Southern California, and nearly all in the States, and this association's operations were brought to a close, with the bankruptcy of the stockholders, nearly all of whom had been considered solid men.

In 1875 Mr. Holt was elected superintendent and manager of a company formed at Los Angeles to plant a large orange orchard at Pomona, where he lived for two years, learning while in charge of the orchard the practical part of orange culture, which he had previously studied from a theoretical standpoint. In the spring of 1877 he issued a call to the fruit-growers of Southern California to meet in Los Angeles, to organize a horticultural society. A large meeting was held, with the result that the Southern California Horticultural Society was incorporated, with J. de Barth Shorb as president; L. M. Holt, secretary; and Thomas A. Garey, Dr. O. H. Congar, Colonel J. Barbury, T. C. Severance and Milton Thomas, with the officers previously named, as the board of directors. This society held monthly meetings to discuss horticultural questions, particularly orange culture; and in 1876 it appointed a committee, consisting of its president, secretary, and several of its prominent members, to visit all sections of Southern California and report upon diseases of the orange and insect pests. The orchards were found in a very healthy condition, and no insect pests of a serious nature were discovered, with the exception of the red scale, which had gained a foothold in the orchard of L. J. Rose, of San Gabriel valley. At that time these insects



were not considered a serious matter, and it was little thought that it would within the next ten years destroy millions of dollars' worth of property, and threaten to entirely destroy the orange culture in Los Angeles County. In 1876 the society established the *Southern California Horticulturist*, a monthly publication, of which Mr. Holt was made editor. In the fall of that year, after the *Horticulturist* had been published some three or four months, the society found that the work was extending so as to need the entire time of its secretary, and Mr. Holt resigned the position of manager of the orchard at Pomona, and returned to Los Angeles, and up to the fall of 1879 devoted his entire time to building up the Horticultural Society and its monthly periodical. During this time the society held annual fairs, in the fall of the year for the exhibition of agricultural and horticultural products, together with other articles usually found in the pavilion department of agricultural fairs. The society secured a fine lot on Temple street, with a frontage of 200 feet, on which they erected a pavilion for fair purposes. The depressed condition of trade, and the hard times which prevailed from the inception of this society up to the fall of 1879, made it impossible to carry on the work successfully, the society became involved, and they lost their property for the want of less than \$5,000, which it was impossible for them to raise from the fruit-growers of Southern California, or the business men of Los Angeles, and the pavilion the next year was torn down, the material going into residences. The land alone which the society lost for the want of that assistance, is to-day worth nearly \$100,000. The society's publication, the *Southern California Horticulturist*, was turned over to private parties, its name was changed, and the publication is now known as the *Rural Californian*.

During the latter part of December, 1879, Mr. Holt, having retired from the Horticultural Society, which soon afterward ceased to exist, moved to Riverside, and bought the *Riverside Press*, a newspaper which had been established

there a short time previous, taking possession of the same with the first issue in January, 1880; this paper he soon after changed into the *Press and Horticulturist*, and made it the recognized horticultural paper of Southern California. It soon obtained a large circulation, and was devoted principally to building up the interior valley of Southern California, located in San Bernardino County, becoming recognized authority in land and water matters, as well as fruit.

In 1884 Mr. Holt issued a call for a State irrigation convention to be held in Riverside in May of that year. This convention was largely attended by people interested in developing the irrigation resources of the State, and an executive committee appointed by this convention worked for many months to remodel the laws relating to irrigation matters. The second convention was held in Fresno in the fall of that year, and the third convention was afterward held in San Francisco. The executive committee went before the Legislature during the session of 1884 and 1885, with several bills for the improvement of the irrigation laws, among them being one for the formation of irrigation districts. They failed in their work, and after holding their third convention in San Francisco, an extra session of the Legislature was called, which resulted in such disastrous failure for the cause in the summer of 1886. Afterward this same bill for the formation of irrigation districts was taken up by Mr. Wright, member of the Legislature, during the session of 1887; it was somewhat changed by him, and became the law as it stands at present.

For several years Mr. Holt saw the necessity of advertising Southern California in the Eastern States, and frequently advocated sending a citrus fair back to some of the Eastern cities. In the spring of 1886 he opened negotiations with the officials of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, to see if they would carry to Chicago material for a citrus fair. He desired twelve car loads of material, fruit and trees, together with sixteen men to take charge of the same, to be sent to Chicago by the railroad company

free of charge; they finally replied to him, that their company would take six car-loads of freight, and eight of the men, free of charge to Chicago, if the Santa Fé would take the other half, to which proposition the Santa Fé officials readily consented. Mr. Holt then associated with him, J. E. Clark, of Pasadena, and C. Z. Culver, of Orange, and a Mr. Rust, who agreed to assume the responsibility of conducting the fair in Chicago; fruit-growers responded with fruit and trees, and other products, and early in March the managers were in Chicago with a large exhibit, which was put up in Battery D Armory, on Michigan avenue, and opened to the public. This building was 140 by 160 feet in size, and it was full of exhibits, which constituted the finest citrus fair ever held up to that time on the American Continent. Several car-loads of orange and lemon trees, in fruit and in bloom, were placed on exhibition, together with hundreds of boxes of the choicest varieties of oranges and lemons, and other products of Southern California. This fair was kept open five weeks, during which time it was estimated that it was attended by 75,000 people from all parts of the great northwest. The great boom of Southern California during the years 1886 and 1887 was the result of three causes; the Chicago citrus fair, the completion of the Santa Fé system to Southern California, and the rate war, which had a run of several weeks at the same time the citrus fair was in progress in Chicago.

The business connected with the publication of the *Press and Horticulturist* made it necessary for the publisher to establish, in 1886, a tri-weekly edition of his paper, and this was changed to a daily a few months later.

Owing to an accident in July, 1888, in which Mr. Holt had his hip broken and was laid up for several weeks, he sold his paper, on September 1st of that year; but a few months later he bought the San Bernardino *Daily Times*, which in February, 1889, was consolidated with the *Daily Index*, under the name of the *Daily Times-Index*, which is published by a company, of which Mr. Holt is managing editor.

Mr. Holt is recognized as an authority on his special topics. He is a firm believer in the natural virtues and advantages of Southern California, and a devoted and enthusiastic worker for his faith. He is full of energy, earnest, patient, and indomitable, and to him is due much of the advancement and enterprise manifested in the development of the citrus-fruit industries in Southern California.

RON. ELMER WALLACE HOLMES is the accomplished editor of the *Riverside Daily Press* and *Weekly Press* and *Horticulturist*. He has been identified with the growth and prosperity of Riverside since 1875, and it is safe to say that there are few men in the community who have done more to advance the horticultural and other industries of that city, and show to the world its possible resources and productions of its prolific lands than Mr. Holmes. The subject of this sketch came to Riverside, broken in health and seeking a desirable home and quiet pursuits. He early saw the possibilities of horticultural enterprises in Riverside, and in July of that year, purchased a twenty-five acre tract in Brockton Square, at what is now the corner of Brockton and Jurupa avenues. There were scarcely any improvements in that locality at that early date, but Mr. Holmes commenced his horticultural pursuits by planting his land with orange and lemon trees, and a large variety of deciduous fruits. He was also one of the earliest to grow the raisin grape. He has proved himself a practical and successful horticulturist, and now has one of the finest orange groves in Riverside. In 1882 he sold off a portion of his land, reserving some seventeen acres as his home. Mr. Holmes has devoted both time and money, not only in producing some of the best results in orange growing, but in placing those results before the world. He was one of the original members of the Riverside Citrus Fair Association, and was a delegate accompanying the

Riverside portion of the Southern California exhibit to the Chicago fair in the spring of 1886, and performed a similar service for the county at New York in 1890. He has always taken the greatest interest in the growth and prosperity of his chosen city, and has been repeatedly called upon to hold positions of honor and trust. Since 1880 he has been a member of the board of school trustees, and was chairman of the board for many years. At present he is the efficient clerk of the board. In this connection it is but just to state that to the strong advocacy and untiring efforts of Mr. Holmes more than to any other man in the community, is due the erection of the magnificent high-school building, which, being one of the best in the entire State, may well be the boast and pride of Riverside. He has, since 1884, been a member of the board of city trustees, and president of the board since 1888. He was one of the founders of the Riverside Library Association, and has been a trustee of the same since its organization, and is now clerk of the board of library trustees. In political matters he is a Republican, and has taken a lead as a worker in the ranks of his party is a member to both State and county conventions. In 1888 he was nominated by his party as their candidate for the Assembly from the Seventy-ninth Assembly District, and was elected by a majority that fully proved his personal popularity. In Riverside, where he is best known, his majority was thirty-seven over the majority secured by the head of the ticket upon which he was elected. As a legislator Mr. Holmes did not disappoint his constituents. He was a member of several important committees, and devoted himself earnestly to his work. Among his labors, mention should be made of his introduction and management to a successful passage of the act that gives to the State the present admirable county horticultural law. Mr. Holmes is a member of the following societies of Riverside: Riverside Lodge, No. 282, I. O. O. F.; Evergreen Lodge, No. 259, F. & A. M., and Riverside Post, No. 118, G. A. R. In Septem-

ber, 1887, he became identified with the newspaper interests of San Bernardino County as the editor of the *San Bernardino Index*, which after a time he relinquished to attend to the care of his maturing orchard.

In the fall of 1888 he again took up newspaper work, and, associated with R. J. Pierson, and J. H. Roe, purchased the two leading dailies and the two principal weeklies of the city, and consolidating them has since published them as the *Daily Press* and the *Weekly Press* and *Horticulturist*.

As the editor-in-chief he has placed these journals in the ranks of the leading newspapers of Southern California.

The few facts gathered regarding the life of Mr. Holmes previous to his association with the Riverside colony are of interest. He was born in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, December 8, 1841. His youth, until the age of thirteen years, was spent in the public schools. At that time the death of his father occurred, leaving his mother and five children dependent upon themselves for a living. Mr. Holmes was the eldest of the children. He left his studies and sought work that he might aid his widowed mother in the support of the family. This he did by obtaining work in a printing office, and from that day became a man in all but years. The remaining portion of his boyhood was spent in unceasing labor. He became a thorough and skilled workman in the printer's trade, and followed that occupation until 1862, when he felt it his duty to enlist as a soldier. He entered the United States military service as a private in the Thirty-fifth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. His regiment was attached to General Reno's Brigade, Second Division of the Ninth Army Corps, and took part in the Maryland campaign, participating in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. In the fall of 1862 Mr. Holmes was compelled to leave the field on account of sickness, brought on by over-exertion, but returned to his command after the battle of Fredericksburg. He served until the fall of 1863, when another

hemorrhage of the lungs so incapacitated him that he accepted a discharge from the service. He returned to his home, and, after a year's rest, his health being restored, he again enlisted for the war. Entering the artillery service in the fall of 1864, he was assigned to the Sixth Massachusetts Battery. His strict attention to his duties and soldierly qualities soon gained recognition, and he rose through the successive non-commissioned grades to be First Sergeant of the battery, and after holding that responsible position for some months, was in June, 1865, promoted to a lieutenant, and discharged as such at the close of the war. After his discharge he returned to Massachusetts and was employed as foreman in the office of the *Norfolk Register*, at Randolph, which paper he subsequently purchased and conducted as its editor and proprietor until 1869. In that year he returned to Brockton and entered into partnership with A. T. Jones, in the publication of the *Brockton Gazette*, in connection with which he conducted a large job-printing business. Mr. Holmes was successfully engaged in that business until completely broken in health, which compelled him to abandon it and seek rest and a change of climate. In 1875 he came to California and established his residence in Riverside. In 1864 Mr. Holmes married Miss Ruth C. Nickerson, of Harwich, Massachusetts. She died in January, 1868, leaving one child, Elmer Elwood, who is now in the United States postal service and a resident of Los Angeles. Mr. Holmes' second marriage was in 1871, when he married Miss Alice E. Odell, a native of Randolph, Massachusetts. From this marriage there are two daughters—Anne Lucia and Alice Bertha, the latter a native of his adopted State.

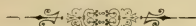


**A**LFRED PIDDINGTON was born in Warwickshire, England, in 1829. He is the son of George and Elizabeth (Fifield) Piddington, both natives of England. Mr. Piddington was at a very early age (when twelve

years old) apprenticed to a trade, and was almost entirely deprived of the advantages of a schooling, but he schooled himself to a certain extent. His early life was one of severe toil and he became a man in thought and action at an age that more favored youths devote to boyish occupations. In 1854 he emigrated to Toronto. There he commenced work as a book-binder, a trade he had taken up as an amateur. His strong will and determination to succeed soon enabled him to become a practical workman, and in 1859 he started a small business of his own as a bookseller and binder. This he gradually increased by his sound business principles, coupled with his untiring energy, until he gradually rose to be the sole proprietor of one of the largest book establishments in Toronto. These years of close application to business pursuits had so impaired his health that, in 1883, Mr. Piddington recognized the absolute necessity of suspending his labors and seeking a southern climate. In that year he came to California, visiting many places in search of health. He finally visited Ontario, and so pleased was he with its climate, soil, etc., that he purchased a thirty-acre tract on the corner of Euclid Avenue and Sixth street. In 1884 he commenced improving the lands, planting trees and vines. Some three or four acres he planted in oranges; ten acres in vines, and the remainder in prunes and other deciduous fruits.

Finding the cares attendant upon the proper cultivation of such a place more than he was willing to devote to horticulture, in 1887 he sold that place, and the same year erected his present comfortable home. This home is upon a comfortable villa tract, corner of Euclid avenue and First street, and is one of the most desirable and beautiful residence properties in Ontario. His two-story house is of pleasing architectural design and fitted with the conveniences and luxuries of a modern home. Ornamental trees and rich floral productions add beauty and comfort to the place, while his grounds of one and one-half acres in extent provide a large variety of citrus and deciduous

fruits for family use. He is a believer in Ontario, and has considerable real-estate interests there, besides his home. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of Ontario Lodge, No. 345, I. O. O. F. Mr. Piddington was married in Toronto, 1858, to Miss Jane Burns, a native of Ireland, but of Scotch descent. She came to Canada in her childhood, in 1840. Her parents were James and Eliza (McAdams) Burns. By this marriage there are the following children, all residents of Ontario: Eliza J., now Mrs. Oliver Holmes; Alfred A., Martha and Willie W.

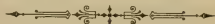


**CAPTAIN C. C. MILLER** is one of the early settlers of Riverside and has for fifteen years been identified with its growth and improvement. He is a native of Oneida County, New York, dating his birth in 1824. His parents were Chauncy and Alice (Reney) Miller, both natives of that county. His grandfather, Grant Miller, was a pioneer of Oneida County, settling there in the days of the colonies, and built the first house erected in his section. Captain Miller was but four years of age when the death of his father occurred. His mother then married Judge Aaron Burley. The subject of this sketch received the advantages of a good education. He was in attendance upon the public schools in New York until nearly twenty years of age, and then went to Ohio, joining the family, who had preceded him two years before. There he entered the Oberlin College, and after two years' study in that institution, entered the Cleveland University and graduated in 1852. He made civil engineering a specialty in the college course and started in life in that calling as his profession, devoting himself to railroad construction, and was employed for the next two years on the Illinois Central and Atlantic & Ohio railroads. In 1854 he located at Tomah, Wisconsin, in Monroe County, and was for the next ten years engaged in the construction of many of the

railroads in that State and in Minnesota, and ranked among the leading engineers in locating and constructing the Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Chicago & Northwestern railroads. He also established himself as a land surveyor. Mr. Miller was one of the early settlers of Monroe County and was prominently identified with the building up and growth of his section. In 1864 he entered the military service of the United States, receiving a commission as Captain in the Forty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. His regiment was assigned to duty in southwest Missouri, under General Dodge. There Captain Miller's professional knowledge and skill was called into action and he was appointed chief engineer of the district. He served until after the close of the war, being honorably discharged from the service in November, 1865. After his discharge he returned to civil pursuits and engaged in constructing the West Michigan & St. Paul Railroad, as assistant chief engineer, and later was the chief engineer in locating and constructing the Wabasha & Lake Superior Railroad. In 1874 the ill health of his wife made it necessary that he seek a milder climate, and he brought his family to Southern California. He established his residence in Los Angeles, and in June of that year came to Riverside valley, as the engineer and superintendent of the El Sobrante de San Jacinto Ranch, and later was engaged in the construction of the upper canal of the Riverside water system. In October of 1874 he brought his family to Riverside and the next year purchased the block between Main and Orange and Sixth and Seventh streets, and established his home. Captain Miller entered heartily into horticulture and the building up of the town. His beautiful grounds and desirable location induced him to open his residence as a hotel, and "Glenwood Cottage" and its genial host soon became noted among the traveling public. He was compelled to enlarge his building to meet the demands of his ever increasing guests. Year after year he added to his cottage and from that sprang the noted Glenwood Hotel, of Riverside, during this



time Captain Miller did not neglect his professional duties as an engineer, but was engaged in many of the large enterprises of Southern California and Arizona, and was the engineer-in-chief in the construction of some of the most noted canals and irrigation systems in the country, among which is the Gage canal of Riverside. He was also interested in real-estate dealings and other interests that have tended to build up the section. In 1881 he retired from the management of the Glenwood, selling the property to his son, Frank A. Miller. There is no man in Riverside better or more favorably known to the general public and to Riverside than Captain Miller; nor is there one who has the respect and esteem of a larger circle of friends and acquaintances. He is prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of Evergreen Lodge, No. 259, F. & A. M., Riverside Chapter No. 67, R. A. M. and Riverside Commandery No. 28, Knights Templar. He is also a member and the Post Commander of Riverside Post, No. 118, G. A. R. Politically he is a staunch Republican, and has been a strong supporter of that party ever since its organization in 1856. Captain Miller was married in 1852 to Miss Mary Clark, daughter of Dr. Clark, a prominent physician of Lorain County, Ohio. They have four children living, viz.: Emma, Frank A., Alice and Edward S. Emma is now the wife of Mr. G. O. Newman, a prominent citizen and engineer of Riverside; Frank A. married Miss Belle Hardenberg; Alice is now Mrs. Frank W. Richardson; Edward E. married Miss Hopkins. All the children are residents of Riverside.



**T**HOMAS BENTON HUTCHINGS, residing five miles east of San Bernardino, on Base Line, was born in Ray County, Missouri, in 1852. His parents, Hovey and Amanda (McQuiston) Hutchings, had a family of five children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the youngest. His mother died when

he was but six weeks old, and his father married a second time and had six children by his last marriage. He was a farmer, owning several farms, also a dry-goods merchant and owner of a large saw-mill, but lost nearly all of his property by the late war. He made a trip to California as early as 1849 and mined for two years, and then returned to Missouri. In 1865 he crossed the plains with his family. Thomas Benton Hutchings, then a lad of fourteen, drove an ox team all the way from the Missouri river to California, and though but a boy he paid very close attention to what took place on that memorable journey. They crossed the Missouri river at Plattsmouth and traveled on the south side of Platte river until within three miles of Denver. At that time there were a number of forts—one at Fort Laramie, Fort Junction, etc.,—and soldiers were stationed at each. They were some 400 miles apart and the Indians were troublesome. The train crossed the Platte river eighty miles north of Denver, and continued the journey through the Black Hills to Utah. There they lay over on the public square for three days. Then being rested they continued south through the Mormon settlement and camped out at various times for two or three weeks. They had no serious trouble in camp until they got to Muddy river. At Virgin river they camped ten days to recruit their stock, and then began the journey across the American Desert. They traveled two days and two nights and hauled water a distance of seventy miles. After crossing the desert they hired the Indians to take charge of the stock, which was to be returned next morning at daylight. Early the next morning they started to cross the next desert. They reached Las Vegas at night and stayed there three days. They then came to Mofano river, then to Cajon Pass, and camped at Cucamonga ranch one day (the last day of September). They reached El Monte, in Los Angeles County, October 2. They had a good deal of sickness on the journey and buried two children on the way. The train consisted of eleven wagons. The father of the subject

of this sketch had two ox teams and two horse teams. He was beaten by Indians at Anaheim who mistook him for another man, and he went insane from the effect of his wounds. He died in Napa in 1878.

Our subject came from Los Angeles County in 1888 to San Bernardino, where he bought and took charge of the American Feed and Livery Stables, which occupied his attention for two years. He still owns valuable property in San Bernardino, and has recently bought the residence property on Base Line, where he now lives, at a cost of \$5,000. Here he has one-half acre of oranges, one acre of Muscat grapes, three-fourths of an acre of alfalfa and the remainder in deciduous fruits.

Mr. Hutchings was married in 1883 to Miss Mary Shay, a native of California, daughter of W. A. Shay, one of the earliest pioneers of California, and has two children: Eliza B. and Clayton W.



**L**ARENCE STEWART, a well-known business man of Riverside, is a native of Rockford, Illinois, dating his birth in 1848. In 1849 his father, John N. Stewart, came to California and engaged in mining. In 1851 he returned East, and the next year brought his family to the State and located in Sacramento for about three years, and then moved to Sonoma County, where he engaged in farming until he came with his family to San Bernardino in 1865. The subject of this sketch was reared in California and schooled in her public schools. Shortly after his arrival in San Bernardino he went to Arizona and was there employed by Indian Agent George W. Beihy as his deputy on the La Paz Reservation. He spent a year in that territory and then returned to San Bernardino and learned the trade of a wagon-maker, after which he spent a winter in Wickenburg, Arizona, and in 1869 established himself on the old Jurupa ranch, about one and one-half miles west of the present site of Riverside. He pur-

chased fifty-five acres of that ranch and engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-growing. Mr. Stewart has a fine orchard of deciduous fruit, forty acres in extent, upon his ranch that in 1888 yielded over 250 tons of green fruit; also a large vineyard of raisin grapes. A large portion of his land is of a character that renders artificial irrigation unnecessary.

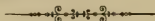
For nearly a quarter of a century Mr. Stewart has been a resident of San Bernardino, and has been engaged in many of the enterprises that have built up Riverside and other sections. In 1885 he established his residence in Riverside and entered into real-estate operations under the firm name of Stewart & Kingston. At a later date the firm established themselves in the carriage business. In 1887 Mr. Stewart purchased the interest of his partner and greatly enlarged his operations, establishing a branch house in San Bernardino. He was successful in building up one of the largest business industries in the county, and in September, 1888, sold his San Bernardino establishment to Montgomery, Grant & Co., and in November of the same year sold his Riverside works to Thayer & Peters.

He conducted a large business under the firm name of Stewart, Chamberlin & Cover. He was an original incorporator and secretary of the Eighth Street Improvement Company, and was an incorporator and the treasurer of the Mound City Land and Water Company. He is also vice-president of the Stewart Hotel Association of San Bernardino, and was the principal promoter of that enterprise. He is also connected with banking interests and a stockholder in the Farmers' Exchange Bank of San Bernardino.

Mr. Stewart is well-known throughout the country, and his various enterprises have always been characterized by sound business principles and straightforward dealing that have gained for him the confidence and respect of the community. In political affairs he is a supporter of the Republican party and an earnest worker, but not an aspirant for political honors.

In 1886 he was appointed a notary public, and has held the office since that date. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and affiliated with the lodge in Riverside, and Encampment and Canton of San Bernardino, and is also a member of Sunnyside Lodge, No. 112, Knights of Pythias, of Riverside. He is a supporter of the religious denominations, and is a member and steward of the Methodist Church.

In 1872 Mr. Stewart was united in marriage with Miss Rachel C. Ables, the daughter of Benjamin and Maria (Pulley) Ables, well-known residents of Riverside. From this marriage there are two children: Mary Estella and Henry B. Mr. Stewart's parents, John H. and Charlotte (Tucker) Stewart, were natives of Massachusetts. His father was a pioneer of California, well known in San Bernardino County and also in Northern California. He died at San Bernardino in May, 1884. Mr. Stewart's mother is now a resident of that city, as is also his brother, Richard Stewart.



ALEXANDER MCCRARY was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1825, son of Alexander and Mary (Summers) McCrary. His father was a native of South Carolina and his mother of Kentucky. Mr. McCrary spent his youth upon a farm, receiving such an education as the common schools afforded and was early inured to the hard labor of pioneer farming. His natural mechanical taste and ideas prompted his taking up a trade, and at the age of twenty-one years he started out in life as a carpenter, and later as a bridge builder and millwright. In 1856 he moved to Iowa and located in Muscatine County, engaging in farming and also as a carpenter and builder. In 1866 he continued his pioneer life by locating in Cherokee County, Kansas, and was engaged in railroad construction and various other enterprises until 1874. In that year he continued his westward march and located in Los Angeles County, Cal-

ifornia, where he was employed by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in bridge building, etc. In August, 1875, he moved to Riverside, and first located on a twenty-acre tract on the north side of Center street one-half mile east of Magnolia avenue, on the Government tract, and commenced horticultural pursuits. At that comparatively early date in tree planting in the Riverside colony, no guide was given as to what would finally result in profit and he, like scores of others, lost both time and labor in planting a large variety of deciduous trees and vines, and in 1882 dug most of them out and put in citrus fruit trees. Mr. McCrary sold that place in 1886, and moved to a five-acre tract on Cypress avenue one mile south of Riverside, where he built a comfortable cottage residence and established himself in one of the pleasantest homes in that section. His present lands comprise two and a half acres of oranges, and about the same acreage in raisin grapes, which under his intelligent care and cultivation yield him a handsome profit. He is also engaged in contracting, house moving, etc. Mr. McCrary is a hale and hearty man, fast approaching his "three score and ten" years in age. He is enthusiastic in regard to Riverside and its wonderful climate; and boasts that for ten years neither he nor any member of his family has needed the services of a physician. His long residence has made him well known to the people of Riverside, and his success in life and his pursuits are the result of his untiring energy and straightforward dealings.

For more than fifty years, he has been a consistent member of the Methodist Church, and a strong supporter of the same. In politics he is a Republican, uniting with that party upon its organization in 1856.

In 1848 Mr. McCrary married Mrs. Martha Slater, a native of Pennsylvania. There are now five children living, from this marriage, viz.: Mary, now Mrs. James Rogers, of Duarte, Los Angeles County; William H., who married Miss Edith Ball; Isaac A., who married Miss Laura Graves, residing at Monrovia, Los An-

geles County; John, who married Miss Julia Pugh, and Letta, now Mrs. Jacob Mann.

**HENRY JARECKI**, a prominent business man and manufacturer of Erie, Pennsylvania, has been induced by the genial climate of Southern California to select Riverside as his residence. He came to Riverside in 1885 and purchased a ten-acre orange grove on the west side of Broekton avenue, about one mile south of the business center of the town, upon which he erected a two-story residence of modern design and finish. There he has since resided with his family, receiving great benefit from the health-giving air and pure water for which Riverside is so noted. His leisure hours are devoted to directing the care and cultivation to be bestowed upon his fine orange grove and beautiful grounds. He has one of the finest groves and residence properties in the colony.

**GEORGE D. CUNNINGHAM** is one of the enterprising and representative business men of Riverside who have made that city second in enterprise to none in San Bernardino County. He has been associated with her leading business enterprises and building industries since 1876, during which time the small hamlet of a few hundreds has grown to a city of thousands. He was born in Nova Scotia in 1853. His parents were Herbert R. and Eleanor (McGregor) Cunningham. He was reared and schooled in his native place until sixteen years of age, and then came to the United States and located at West Amesbury, now Merrimac, Massachusetts; there he entered into an apprenticeship at the carriage and wagon makers' trade. A close attention to business for four or five years resulted in making him a skilled workman, and a master of the practical details of the business. He then returned to his home in Nova Scotia, where he resided un-

til 1876. In that year he decided to establish himself on the Pacific coast, and came to Riverside. Upon his arrival he engaged in mercantile life as a clerk with R. F. Cunningham in the general merchandise business. After a few months in that employ he established himself in business as a carriage manufacturer and dealer in agricultural implements on Eighth street. He was a master of his business and soon gained the confidence and support of the community. As his business increased he entered heartily in improving and building up the city. In 1883 he built the well-known Cunningham block on the corner of Main and Eighth streets. This was the second two-story brick business block erected in Riverside. During that same year a disastrous fire destroyed his carriage works, etc., but he never lost his faith either in himself or in the future of his chosen city, and after a few months of commission work in the sale of carriages for Eastern manufacturers, he established a furniture business in his block on Main street two doors south of Eighth street, under the firm name of Cunningham & Kelley. This partnership continued until 1886, when he bought out the interests of his partner, and conducted the business alone. In 1887 he moved his warehouse to the Hoyt block, and conducted his greatly enlarged business until May, 1888, when he sold out to W. S. Sweatt & Co. In September of that year he formed a partnership with Mr. A. A. Wood, under the firm name of Wood & Cunningham, and entered into the hardware and crockery business, which he has since conducted. This well-known firm has one of the largest and most substantial business enterprises in Riverside. Their extensive stock of hardware, crockery, tinware, gas fixtures, lamps, etc., is one of the most varied and complete in the county, occupying a double store in the Cunningham block, and also a large wareroom on Eighth street. Nearly fourteen years ago Mr. Cunningham cast his fortunes with Riverside. He has been a successful man, and gained a well deserved competency. This has been done by sound business



principles, combined with a straightforward honest dealing that not only gained him the support and patronage of the community, but their respect and esteem as well. He has always been a liberal supporter of enterprises that would build up the city and advance the welfare of the public. He is a director and one of the original incorporators of the Riverside Building and Loan Association. In politics he is a Republican, and his interest in the success of that party has made him a delegate and worker in many of the conventions. He is a charter member of Evergreen Lodge, No. 259, F. & A. M.; also a member of Riverside Chapter, No. 67, R. A. M., and Riverside Commandery, No. 28, Knights Templar. He is a member of Sunnyside Lodge, No. 112, Knights of Pythias, and of the Uniform Rank of that order.

Mr. Cunningham was married in 1879, in Riverside, wedding Miss Susan E. Handy, the daughter of Captain B. B. Handy, a well-known resident of that city. The following are the names of the four children from this marriage: Bessie C., Jack, Eleanor and Marian.

**J**OSEPH DAVID GILBERT, SR., a prominent farmer near San Bernardino, is a native of Cattaraugus County, New York, born in 1827. His grandfather ran away from London, England, and was a soldier in the French and Indian war, also in the Revolution. His father, Truman Gilbert, married Rebecca Fay, a native of England, and immediately after his marriage he moved to the Western Reserve in Ohio, where he remained until 1842, when he moved to the Mississippi river, and from there to Montana, where he died in 1882. The subject of this sketch kept a ferry at Montrose, across the Mississippi river, for some two years. In 1850 he started across the plains to California. He tarried in Salt Lake City one year. There were twenty-two men and five women in the company, and they had five ox teams and fourteen horse teams. They took turns guard-

ing their stock at night and their rule was to travel from 6 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M. each day. They left Springfield March 14, 1850, and arrived here May 31, of the same year. He arrived here when there was but one house in San Bernardino, and worked on some twenty-three adobe buildings. He has dealt considerably in land. Where his neat residence stands to-day on his well improved and fruitful farm, there stood at the time he bought it but a single cottonwood tree to break the monotony of the barren plain.

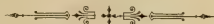
He was married at Provo, Utah, January 1, 1854, to Margaret M. Barney, a native of Illinois. Her father, Charles Barney, was from Vermont, and died in the Utah valley. They have five children, viz.: Joseph D., Jr., Ellen, now Mrs. Frank Meham; Emmeline, now Mrs. Oscar Weece; Anna B. and Hattie. Mr. Gilbert is a straight-out Republican and an intelligent worker for his party's interests.

**A**LFRED A. WOOD, the senior partner of the well-known firm of Wood & Cunningham, proprietors of the leading hardware establishment of Riverside, is a native of California, dating his birth in Sonoma County in September, 1859. His father, William B. Wood, came to the State in 1850, and spent many years of his life in Sonoma and Monterey counties, and later, in Riverside, he was a business man and engaged in mercantile life. The subject of this sketch was reared and schooled in Castroville, Monterey County, and after his attendance in the public schools entered the State Normal School at San Jose, and after a four-years course graduated at that institution in 1880. He then joined his father at Duncan's Mills, Sonoma County, and was there engaged in business pursuits and teaching until his health became impaired, and he sought the milder climate of Southern California. He first located at San Diego County, in 1881, and was employed as a teacher in the public schools in Ballena, and



then as a clerk in the postoffice at San Diego, after which he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company as a clerk, and finally engaged in mercantile pursuits with Rockfellow & Co., of San Diego. In 1883 he came to Riverside, and entered into his present business with his father, under the firm name of W. B. Wood & Son. The business was established by his father and W. W. Carr in 1882, under the firm name of Wood & Carr. In 1887 Mr. Wood's father retired from the firm, and he conducted the business alone until May, 1888; the firm of Wood & Tibbott Bros. was then formed and conducted the enterprise until September of that year, when Mr. George D. Cunningham purchased the interests of Tibbott Bros., and the firm of Wood & Cunningham was established. Mr. Wood is one of Riverside's leading business men, and is at the head of one of the largest hardware and crockery houses in the county. The reputation of this firm for reliability and integrity is well established, and its success is in no small degree attributable to his able management. He is a believer in the prosperous future that awaits Southern California, and has real-estate interests in various sections of San Bernardino and San Diego counties. He has also been a supporter of the various public enterprises that have built up his chosen city. He is a member of Sunnyside Lodge, No. 112, and Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias, and is the Captain of the latter organization. Politically he is a Republican.

Mr. Wood was married in San Diego in 1881, wedding Miss Etta Choate, a native of Placer County, California. Her father, Daniel Choate, is a well-known pioneer of the State, and is now a resident of San Diego.

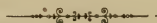


**PETER K. KLINEFELTER.**—Among the noticeable fine residence property and orange groves of Brockton Square of Riverside is the "Bijou," owned by Mr. Klinefelter, and is located on the west side of Brockton ave-

nue, two miles south of the city, in the best improved section of the Riverside colony. He is the owner of twenty acres at that point, the ten acres bordering on the avenue he purchased from Mr. J. A. Simms in 1881. Upon this tract Mr. Klinefelter has his home, consisting of a neat cottage residence, surrounded by a fine growth of ornamental trees, palms and floral productions, forming one of the most comfortable and beautiful California homes to be imagined. His orange grove is seven acres in extent, principally of seedling trees that are eleven years old from the planting. In addition he has a large variety of deciduous fruits for table use, also two and one-half acres of alfalfa; the other ten acres he purchased from William R. Russell; this tract is cultivated to the growing of raisin grapes. Mr. Klinefelter is also the owner, in partnership with his brother, Samuel K. Klinefelter, of twenty acres of land on Rubidoux avenue, Brockton Square. Upon this tract there are thirteen acres of orange trees, two-thirds seedlings and balance in budded fruit, two acres of Lisbon lemons, and about five acres of olive trees. The product of his olive orchard is converted into oil and placed on the market, under the firm name of Klinefelter Brothers; it finds a ready sale at remunerative prices. Mr. Klinefelter is a thorough horticulturist and a practical business man, who has made a success in his enterprises in Riverside. He is a strong supporter of such enterprises as in his judgment tend to build up the city and develop the resources of the valley. He is a stockholder of the Riverside and Arlington Railway, Riverside Gas and Electric Light companies, Citrus Fair Association, and other companies incorporated for the improvement of Riverside. He is a prominent Mason, being a member of Evergreen Lodge, No. 259, F. & A. M., and Riverside Chapter, No. 67, R. A. M., and Riverside Commandery, No. 28, Knights Templar; also a member of Riverside Post, No. 118, G. A. R. In political matters he is a Republican.

Mr. Klinefelter was born in Richland County,

Ohio, in 1842. His parents were Joseph and Elizabeth Klinefelter, who were natives of Pennsylvania. In 1857 his father moved to Kansas, and settled in Boone County, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death in 1858. Mr. Klinefelter was reared as a farmer, and followed that occupation until March, 1862. At that time he entered the military service of his country as a private of Company C, Seventh Regiment of Kansas Cavalry. He served with his regiment until honorably discharged in October, 1865, and during that time participated in many of the hard-fought battles and severe campaigns of the Western army, commencing at Corinth and ending with the suppression of the guerrilla forces in Missouri. After his discharge from the service he returned to Kansas, and the next winter located in the South Park country, in Colorado, and in 1876, to Leadville. Mr. Klinefelter spent many years in that country in mining pursuits, as a prospector, superintendent and manager in developing mines. In 1881, desirous of a more genial climate, he established his home in Riverside. In the same year he married Miss Mabel Chance, a native of Ohio. There are no children living from this marriage.



**G**EORGE M. SKINNER, was born in Easton, Massachusetts, in 1833, son of Harrison G. O. Skinner, a native of Massachusetts, and now a resident of Riverside. His mother, Betsey Holmes, was also a native of Massachusetts. Mr. Skinner was reared and schooled in his native place, and given the advantage of a common-school education until seventeen years of age. He then located in Brockton, Massachusetts, working in the boot and shoe manufacturing until 1863. In that year he responded to the call of his country for troops, and enlisted in Company F, Fifty-Eighth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. His attention to duty and soldierly bearing was soon recognized, and he was promoted to be Sergeant. Mr. Skinner

served gallantly throughout the war, and was not discharged from the service until August, 1865. During his service he participated in some of the most arduous campaigns and the hardest-fought battles that are chronicled in our history. His regiment was attached to the Ninth Army Corps, under the command of General Burnside, in the Army of the Potomac. He was engaged in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, South Anna, Cold Harbor, and the siege of Petersburg, mine explosion in front of Petersburg. He was wounded and compelled to leave the field, and did not return to duty until the fall of 1864: from that time he was actively engaged in the siege until the spring of 1865. His regiment was a portion of those troops detailed to capture Fort Mahone: in that charge Mr. Skinner was again wounded and taken prisoner by the Confederate troops, and was held a prisoner until the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox. After his discharge from the service he returned to Brockton and resumed his work in the manufacture of boots and shoes, and later established himself in business. In 1879 the subject of this sketch came to California and located in Riverside. In February of that year he purchased a ten-acre tract on Brockton avenue in Brockton Square, about two miles south of Riverside, and has since devoted himself to horticultural pursuits. This place was at the time of his purchase partially improved, but he has made many improvements in tree planting, taking up deciduous trees and replacing them with orange trees.

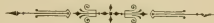


**M**ELLSFORD E. WEST.—Among the horticultural industries well worthy of mention is that of Mr. West, conducted upon a twenty-acre tract, located on the west side of Magnolia avenue, between Jackson and Van Buren, about six miles south of Riverside. Mr. West came to this place in 1884, and in July of the next year purchased his present

home, and entered upon horticultural pursuits. The place was planted with trees and vines and partially improved in buildings. He commenced a thorough cultivation and fertilization, and added to that a vigorous pruning systematically applied, that has produced wonderful results, and to-day his groves and vineyards rank second to none in that section. He is a thorough business man, having been trained to business pursuits in his boyhood, and spent years of his manhood in mercantile life. In his new calling, which he took up in Riverside, he applied the same intelligent care, study and research that he had applied to previous pursuits, and the results were the same. As an illustration of what he has done, with a grove that is young and by no means in full bearing, and also to show the rapid increase in yield that he has secured, it is noted that his ten acres of orange trees, ten years old from the seed and six years from the bud in 1889, and composed of two-thirds budded fruit and one-third seedlings, gave the following returns: in 1886, the yield was 200 boxes; in 1887, 800 boxes; in 1888, 1,500 boxes, which netted him \$2,000. The crops of 1889 is estimated to be 2,500 boxes, netting from \$3,000 to \$3,500; six acres of raisin grapes in 1888 yielded \$900, the same in 1889 gave \$1,200. Four acres of apricots in 1888 gave a yield producing \$450. These trees are being uprooted and replaced with orange.

Mr. West is a native of Nova Scotia, dating his birth in Halifax, 1851. His father, Augustus W. West, is a prominent business man, merchant and banker of that city, and is largely engaged in the West India trade. Mr. West was reared in Halifax, receiving the advantages of a thorough classical and business education, and then engaged with his father in mercantile pursuits. In 1877 he was received as a partner in the old established firm of J. T. & A. W. West, and continued in active business life until 1884. His failing health then demanded a change of business labors, and the seeking of a more genial climate, and in that year he came

to Riverside and soon after entered upon his present occupation. He has other interests in Southern California, among which is a 120-acre ranch in San Diego County, about ten miles from Escondido. Mr. West is an enterprising and progressive citizen, and one who promptly identifies himself with the interests of Riverside and its people, and already has a large circle of friends in the community. He is a consistent member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. West has a pleasant and happy home; he married in 1878, wedding Miss Sadie Coleman, a native of Cleveland, Ohio. They have three children: Ina Mabel, Ernest W. and Marguerita R.



EDWARD M. COOLEY was born in San Bernardino County, California, November 23, 1859. His father, George Cooley, president of the board of supervisors, taught night school for some two or three years. Our subject's educational advantages were limited. He received his principal schooling at a log school-house about six miles from his home. He now owns a fine ranch of sixty acres, and has been very successful as a general farmer and stock-raiser. He was married March 4, 1882, to Miss Mary McCrary, daughter of Abner McCrary, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this work. They have two bright children, Maud and Lester. Politically Mr. Cooley is a Democrat, and has received the nomination of his party for some of the district offices. He is an energetic, industrious and enterprising young man and bids fair to make an enviable record in the calling he has chosen for a life work.



CAPTAIN JAMES W. SAYWARD, one of Riverside's well-known and respected citizens, has for nearly forty years been identified with the interests of California and the Pacific coast. The main incidents of his eventful life, herewith briefly given, are of interest.

Captain Sayward is a descendant from an old colonial family of New England. His forefather, Henry Sayward, emigrated to the Massachusetts colonies in 1637. His father, William Sayward, was a native of Maine, and a resident of Thomaston. Captain Sayward was born in that town, October 1, 1815. His mother, Mary Elizabeth (Robinson) Sayward, was the daughter of Captain Moses Robinson, a veteran of the Revolutionary war. The subject of this sketch was reared and schooled in his native place, and early in life commenced battling for himself. At seventeen years of age his school days were over, and he worked as a ship carpenter in the summer seasons, and followed a seafaring life in the winter months. Reared in such a school of labor, he in early life became the self-reliant and energetic man that he has been throughout his subsequent career. The Captain became a master in his profession in his young manhood, and engaged in seafaring life on the Atlantic until 1850. In that year he came to California and engaged in mining until 1852, when he returned East and built the bark W. T. Sayward, and in 1854 brought the vessel around Cape Horn to San Francisco, as her owner and master. Soon after his arrival in San Francisco he sold his vessel and embarked in the lumber business at Port Ludlow, on Puget's Sound. He was engaged in that enterprise for about two years and then returned to San Francisco. Captain Sayward was a resident of that city in 1856, and was a member of the vigilance police, No. 505, that established law and order, and made life and property safe. He was then appointed on the police force of that city with the rank of Captain of the force. In 1857 he accepted employment under the light-house board of the United States, and superintended the construction of the light-house at Cape Flattery. Upon the completion of that work he returned to San Francisco and was immediately re-enlisted as a captain on the police force, a position he held until he resigned in 1860, that he might resume his seafaring life. In that year he took command of the brig Sheet-

Anchor, and was engaged in the coasting trade until 1866, when he commanded the ship Aquila, on a voyage to Liverpool. This proved a disastrous voyage for the Captain. After discharging his cargo in Liverpool, he loaded his vessel with pig-iron for New York. He was compelled to put back to the port of Glasgow Scotland, for repairs, and restow the cargo, and many delays occurred; and it was not until December that he was fairly on his way across the stormy Atlantic. His vessel was destined never to reach her port. In January, 1867, she encountered a three days' fearful gale on the Atlantic. The Captain and his crew battled with the elements for days; their vessel was dismasted, boats swept away, and she was in a sinking condition. Amidst this the Captain was so unfortunate as to receive a fracture of his leg. As hope was nearly abandoned, the bark Victoria, Captain S. Hews, finally hove in sight and eventually succeeded in rescuing the crew from the ill-fated vessel, and landing them at Baltimore. The Captain then decided to abandon his seafaring life and returned to California. Upon his return he located at St. Helena, Napa County, and was for many years engaged in horticultural and viticultural pursuits. In 1881 he came to San Bernardino County, and located at Temescal, where he engaged in ranching until 1887; in that year he purchased from O. T. Dyer a ten-acre orange orchard, on the north side of Bandini avenue, one and one-half miles south of Riverside, and has since been engaged in orange-growing. His grove was planted in 1878, by T. R. Gandiff, and is now in good bearing. About three-fourths of his trees are budded to Washington Navels and Mediterranean sweets, the remainder in seedlings. The Captain is a thorough horticulturist and his grove shows marked care and cultivation. A neat cottage residence surrounded by floral productions afford him a pleasant home. Captain Sayward takes an interest in all matters that affect the welfare of his chosen section. He is a Republican in politics, voted the Har-



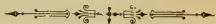




*Jas. A. Gibson*

risón ticket three different times, and has always been a worker in the ranks of that party as a member of county conventions and the county central committee. He has for years been a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and has for nearly forty years been a life member of Aurora Lodge, No. 50, of Rockland, Maine, and is also a member of Riverside Chapter, No. 67, R. A. M., and Riverside Commandery, No. 28, Knight Templars. He has been a member of the Calvinistic Baptist Church for over fifty years.

In 1841 Captain Sayward married Miss Mary E. Butler, a native of Rockland, Maine. She died in 1887. No children were born by that marriage; but he has reared and educated two adopted children that bear his name, viz.: Lizzie, formerly Margaret Livingston, of Scotland, who is now Mrs. Joseph A. Sayward, of Victoria, British Columbia, and Louisa Dickinson, now a member of his family.



**HON. JAMES ALEXANDER GIBSON,** a member of the Supreme Court Commission of the State of California, was born August 21, 1852, in the city of Boston, and is a worthy representative of the best mental product of the Athens of America, and an honor to the bar of Southern California. His father, Thomas Gibson, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and a machinist by trade. He left his native land when a youth to accept a clerkship with his uncle at St. John, New Brunswick, then a prominent merchant there, where he remained for some time before coming to the United States. His wife, Judge Gibson's mother, was born of English-Irish parents, in Ireland. When the war of the Rebellion broke out his father responded to the call of his adopted country, and was assigned to General N. P. Banks' command, and during the disastrous Red River expedition was mortally wounded. The subject of this memoir was thrown upon his own resources at an early age, and his school advantages were

limited to the common schools of Massachusetts. But, born with a dominant thirst for knowledge, the lack of educational opportunities only served to stimulate the boy's insatiable appetite for learning, and he eagerly devoured the contents of every accessible book on literary and scientific subjects, especially works upon astronomy and navigation. He started to learn the printer's trade in the office from which William Lloyd Garrison and Senator Sargent of California graduated; but having reached the romantic period of youth, and possessing a longing desire to become a navigator and explorer, the monotony of the composing-room became unendurable to the adventure loving youth, and he left the office before completing the trade. A natural fondness for study and for intellectual pursuits gave the active, ambitious young mind also a bent toward the legal profession; and while struggling with the problem whether to choose a seafaring life, with an innate longing to wrest from nature her secrets in unknown seas and lands, or strive for forensic and judicial honors, older heads, friends of his father, interposed and advised him to learn a trade and study mechanical engineering and thus master a tangible and permanent business. Yielding to their counsel young Gibson sought and obtained a position with the Walworth Manufacturing Company, one of the largest firms in New England, and remained with them until he became an expert mechanical draughtsman, and also a practical mechanic at the lathe. However, on reaching maturer years and thought, he decided to enter the profession of law and shaped his studies to that end. First crossing the continent to California he located in Colton, San Bernardino County, and studied in the office of Mr. William Gregory, formerly from the city of Philadelphia, now a prominent member of the bar at Portland, Oregon. In June, 1879, Mr. Gibson was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in San Bernardino as a partner with Major H. S. Gregory. He subsequently formed a law partnership with Hon. Byron Waters, and still later with Hon. John L. Camp-

bell, present Superior Judge. In 1884 he was elected on the Republican ticket to the Superior Bench of San Bernardino County, and filled that office with distinguished ability for over four years, until he resigned to accept the judicial position of Supreme Court Commissioner, to which he was appointed by the Supreme Court on May 16, 1889, for the term of four years. Though perhaps the youngest man to occupy so exalted a judicial position in the history of the State, Judge Gibson has already fully demonstrated his eminent fitness in both natural and acquired qualifications for the high office. Being a zealous student and an indefatigable worker, he has compensated by personal effort for the lack of a university education. In addition to his extraordinary legal attainments he is also a fine literary scholar and gentleman of broad general culture. He is of a philosophical type of mind, and his written opinions are lucid and logical analyses of the questions at issue, dealing with the philosophy and equity of the law in its applications to the cases under adjudication rather than with superficial interpretations or technicalities. His citations from the books are limited to a few well-selected cases that are plainly analogous to the one under consideration. In addition to these high mental qualities, Judge Gibson possesses an inherent love of justice, forming a combination which admirably adapts him for most successful labor on the bench. He has also served efficiently in the National Guard of California as Major and Assistant Adjutant-General and as Engineer Officer on the First Brigade staff.

In 1882 Judge Gibson united in wedlock with Miss Sarah Waterman, of Colton, a native of Missouri, born near St. Joseph, in which city her father, now of Arizona, was formerly a prominent merchant. Mrs. Gibson was educated at the Western Female Seminary at Oxford, Ohio, and was a model of her sex. She was ever a living inspiration to her fond husband, encouraging him at every step in his rising and honorable career by her wifely devotion and stimulating words of love. She suffered

for a year with bronchitis, and in spite of every effort human knowledge and medical skill could devise to stay its progress, on December 2, 1889, she passed away, buoyed with the Christian's hope that she entertained from her youth, leaving her sorrowing husband and two bright, lovely children; Mary W., aged seven years, and James A. Gibson, five years of age, both of whom were born in the county of San Bernardino. Thus was the measure of their domestic bliss ruthlessly cut short in the noontide of its realization by the untimely removal of the noble wife and mother.



**I**SAAC V. GILBERT located in Riverside in 1881, seeking a desirable place of residence and safe investment of his capital. He purchased seven acres of land on Jurupa avenue, in Brockton square, from E. W. Holmes. Upon this tract he erected a substantial cottage residence, suitable outbuildings etc., and also added beauty and comfort to his home by laying out roads, walks and lawns, and planting ornamental trees and floral plants. He has produced a beautiful and worthy specimen of a California home. His orange grove, of three and one-half acres, is composed mostly of seedling trees, about seventeen years of age. They are some of the finest to be found in that section, and give a yield of \$450 per acre, under the intelligent care and fertilization he has given them. He has also a large variety of deciduous fruits, such as apples, quince, peach, prune, plum, etc., and also a large variety of table grapes. He has made his home a model of beauty and productivity. In 1885 Mr. Gilbert and others projected the establishment of a national bank in Riverside, and was one of the original incorporators of one of the soundest banking institutions in San Bernardino County. He was its first president and held that position for three years. Since then he has been on the board of directors, and auditor of the bank. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Arlington and Treasurer

of the same. In politics he is a Republican, and has taken a high stand in the financial and social circles of Riverside, and gained the respect and esteem of his associates.

Mr. Gilbert was born in Troy, New York, in 1826. When eleven years of age his parents moved to Illinois and located in Knox County. His father, Charles Gilbert, was a native of Hartford, Connecticut, and previous to settling in the West had been engaged in mercantile pursuits. There he engaged in farming, and Isaac was reared to that calling upon his father's farm, near Galesburg. He received a good education, closing his studies by a term in Knox College. Mr. Gilbert spent his life, previous to coming to California, in agricultural pursuits in Illinois, and was very successful in his enterprise. In 1848 he wedded Miss Hannah Brown, a native of New Jersey. The three children from this marriage are: Mary, now Mrs. Orland Chandler, of San Bernardino; Sarah E., now Mrs. C. O. Perine, of Riverside, and Mattie, who married Alonzo D. Haight, a fruit packer and shipper of Redlands, San Bernardino County.

**I**SAAC BESSANT, a farmer of San Bernardino County, was born in Barclay, England in 1816. He was married there in 1844 to Miss Mary A. Mitchell, and in 1853 they sailed from Liverpool and after a voyage of forty-two days landed in New Orleans. They went by steamer to St. Louis, and at the end of six weeks to Keokuk, Iowa. Here Mr. Bessant worked at brick-making and burning lime, etc. He then bought a team and went by land, 300 miles, to Council Bluffs, where he arrived July 4, 1853, and from that place crossed the plains to Utah, where he arrived October 22, 1853. March 5, 1857, they left Utah for the "Golden State," where, in San Bernardino County, he has operated as a successful farmer and dealer in lands, and stock-raising. With others he has endured the hardships of the early days, and has made a

home for himself, and given his children, most of whom are married and well settled in life in this valley, a good start in life. His children are Stephen, James and John; these three were born in England; Joseph and Iram, both born in Utah; and Sarah, born in California, now Mrs. George Cooley, of San Bernardino. Mr. Bessant built a new residence on Base Line a year ago, and had only just moved into it when, September 22, 1888, death took from him the partner of his youth. He is now well along on the shady side of the hill of life.

**J**OHAN BESSANT, one of the enterprising farmers on Base Line, three miles east of San Bernardino city, has a fine ranch and a neat residence in Warm Spring district, where, with his family, he is enjoying the pleasures of life as much, perhaps, as any man in the valley. By birth he is an Englishman. His father, Isaac Bessant, came to America at an early day and crossed the plains to California in 1853, when our subject was but two years of age. His boyhood was spent in hard work; hence his educational advantages were not of the best. May 1, 1869, he married Miss Melissa McCrary, a native of Salt Lake City. She was the daughter of John McCrary, who came to California when she was a babe but eight months old. They have two children: Lena L. and Mary E. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party and has held various township offices. Socially he is a member of the K. of P., Valley Lodge, No. 27.

**J**AMES BESSANT was born in England, November 5, 1847, and is a son of Isaac Bessant, a well-known pioneer of this valley. Our subject had to endure the hardships of the early days, but at this time he has for his labors and industry a pleasant home on Base Line, two and one half-miles northeast of San Bernardino.

He has recently built a neat residence and with his family is enjoying the comforts of life. He was married December 25, 1874, to Miss Elsie Cline, born at El Monte, Los Angeles County, in February, 1856. She is a daughter of Henry Cline, a well-known pioneer of this county. This union was blessed with seven children, viz.: Sarah, Walter, Jodie, William, Rosa, Martha and Susan. Mr. Bessant is an active and enthusiastic worker in the interests of the Democratic party.

**HENRY A. PULS.**—Among the older settlers and well-known residents of Riverside is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Puls came to Riverside in 1876, seeking a home, and in the same year purchased a ten-acre tract on Bandini avenue, about one-half mile west of Brockton avenue, and commenced his horticultural pursuits. In 1878 he purchased five acres adjoining his original tract. His was the first house built in this locality, and he may well be called a pioneer of that section of the colony. He has each year added to his improvements, taking up many of the deciduous trees first planted and replaced them with citrus fruits. He has now orange groves and vineyards that he has just reasons to be proud of. His eight acres of orange trees are some of the first in the colony, and these trees that are in bearing are remarkably prolific in yield. In 1889 the orange crop on five acres of his orchard sold on the trees for \$4,262. Four acres of his land are in Bartlett pears that give satisfactory return. Two acres are devoted to raisin grapes. Mr. Puls is not devoting all his attention to his home place, for he is the owner of a thirty-acre tract one-half mile west of the North Cucamonga Railroad station. He is rapidly improving this land, and is raising a nursery stock, which will be sufficient to plant the whole acreage in choice budded fruit, and has a fine vineyard of fifteen acres on the place that give a large yield of raisin grapes. Mr. Puls has

been identified with the growth and building up of Riverside, and in addition to his horticultural industries was from 1876 to 1883 engaged as a carpenter and builder.

Mr. Puls is a native of Prussia born in 1846. In 1851 his parents, Gotlieb and Yetta Puls, emigrated to the United States and located in Chicago. There he received his education and learned his trade, being apprenticed at the age of seventeen years. He worked as a journeyman in Chicago until 1871, and then spent about two years at Little Rock, Arkansas. Returning to Illinois he located at Evanston, near Chicago, and was there engaged as a builder until he came to Riverside.

In 1875 he married Miss Mary Eliza Huse, a native of Maine; she is a daughter of Abel W. Huse, now a resident of Riverside. From the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Puls there is one child, Winnie Inez, who was born in Riverside. Mr. Puls has ever taken a deep interest in the prosperity and progress of this place. He is a director and member of the Board of Trade, and prominent in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a member of the lodge and encampment, and a charter member of the last-named. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

**THOMAS R. CUNDIFF** came to California in 1874, and the next year located in Riverside. Upon his arrival he sought work as a nurseryman, and first worked for Mr. Carleton, and then Mr. Russell. He soon became familiar with horticultural pursuits, and purchasing a team and wagon engaged in improving and planting orchards and orange grove lands for non-residents. He worked for several years at this, and some of the now finest fruit groves in the colony were those he planted in the early days, among which may be noted the groves of Peter Suman and Henry Jaracki, on Brockton avenue.


In 1875 Mr. Cundiff bought twenty acres in Brockton square, on the south side of Bandini



avenue, and this he partially improved and then sold to Aberdeen Kieth, and in 1877 purchased a twenty-acre tract on the north side of Bandini avenue. Upon that land he commenced his horticultural pursuits upon his own account, planting a large variety of citrus and deciduous trees and also raisin grapes. In latter years he corrected his mistake by rooting out his deciduous trees and vines and planting oranges. In 1882 he sold the east ten acres of his tract to George Bryant. This fine place is now owned by Captain J. W. Sayward. The remaining ten acres Mr. Cundiff reserved for his home, and erected upon it a neat cottage residence and comfortable out-buildings. He is destined to have one of the most productive places in Brockton square. Nearly all of his land is in budded orange trees at this writing. Some six acres is giving a fair yield, and trees are coming into bearing every year. His grove shows the care and attention of a thorough horticulturist.


Mr. Cundiff is a native of Missouri, dating his birth in 1852. He was reared and schooled in Farmington, Missouri, until he came to California, in 1874. His parents were Richard and Agnes (Blue) Cundiff. His father is a native of Kentucky, and his mother of Tennessee.

In 1882 Mr. Cundiff was united in marriage with Miss Anna Finch, the daughter of William Finch, a well-known resident of Riverside. From this marriage there are four children: Florence A., Grace A., Harry T. and Bert N. Mr. Cundiff's long residence has made him well known in the Riverside colony, and his consistent course of life and sterling qualities have won him a large circle of friends. In political matters he is a conservative Democrat.

 E. OWEN, a pioneer of 1849, residing on the corner of Olive and Eureka streets, Redlands, was born in Sheffield, Ohio. March 16, 1840, he left Ohio for California, shipping his horses and wagons to Chicago. At St. Joe, Missouri, he traded his horses for oxen.

He left Iowa Point, May 10, 1849, with a company consisting of 100 wagons, and September 10 of the same year they arrived in the Sacramento valley with eighty-three wagons, under Captain Dorland. Mr. Owen can tell some interesting incidents of the journey across the plains, and of his experience as a miner in the early days. For several years he engaged in buying and selling cattle and in the butcher business in Placer and Shasta counties. After this he again went to mining. In 1851 he went into the mercantile business at French Gulch, Shasta County, and lost heavily. He then went to the mines. After leaving the mines he followed the cattle business for twenty years, and at the end of that time went to farming in Napa valley, where he remained five years. In 1873 he came to San Bernardino County and purchased thirty acres of land on Base Line and A streets, which he improved and afterward sold, and purchased twenty-five acres in Redlands. Here he has a most beautiful orange orchard of fourteen acres, which is beginning to yield a handsome income, and here he expects to spend the rest of his days. He has been twice married, but has no children, except an adopted daughter, who is an artist and a teacher in the public schools.

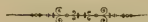


 OHN DOWN came to Riverside in 1874, his only capital being his trade as brick-layer, combined with an energetic disposition and a willingness to labor. He purchased block 2, range 7, on Main street, between Second and Third streets, planting the same in oranges. The same year he commenced work for Mr. E. M. Sheldon, who had started the pioneer brick-yards on the west side of Buena Vista avenue, north of town, and two years later he entered into partnership under the firm name of Sheldon & Down. The brick-yards were gradually increased to meet the growing demands, and conducted by that firm until 1886, when Mr. Sheldon retired and Mr. Algnire came into the

firm under the firm name of Down & Alguire, since which time they have conducted a brick-making and building business. In 1882 Mr. Down, in addition to his business in Riverside, established and conducted a brick-yard at San Jacinto for four years. He is now the owner of nearly 100 acres of land, located about one mile north of Riverside. The brick-yards are upon his land and are admirably located both for supplying the home demand and for shipping by railroad, as his lands have a frontage on the California Central Railroad (Santa Fé system) of nearly one-fourth of a mile, enabling him to put on side-tracks to the brick kilns.

He is a thorough agriculturist, as is well attested by his orange grove and vineyard upon a thirty-five-acre tract on the west side of Orange street about one mile north of the city. At this writing Mr. Down is laying out beautiful grounds, planting ornamental trees and floral productions upon a portion of his lands on the west side of Buena Vista avenue, upon which he will erect his residence in the near future. He has also business property in Riverside, among which is twenty-five feet frontage of the substantial Cosmopolitan block, corner of Eighth and Orange, which is owned by the firm. Mr. Down has been prominently connected with the building interests of Riverside, and it may be truthfully said that there is not a brick building in Riverside of any magnitude erected within the past ten years, that he and his associates in business has not had the contract for the brick and mason work. Mr. Down was born in England, near Plymouth, in 1849, his parents being John and Johanna (Roberts) Down, also natives of that country. Early in life, when but thirteen years of age, he was apprenticed to the mason's and stone cutter's trade, and worked at the calling near his native place until 1870. In that year he came to the United States and located in Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained until 1872, when he removed to Colorado, living in Black Hawk and Central City, where, in addition to his trade, he worked as a miner, but not meeting with the desired success he contin-

ued his westward march. In 1874 he came to Riverside, where, with the exception of about four years spent in San Jacinto, he has since resided. He is a progressive and public-spirited citizen, and a ready supporter of all enterprises that tend to build up his chosen city. He is a stockholder in the Riverside Gas Company, Loring Opera House Association and other incorporations. He has for many years been a consistent member of the Methodist Church, and also a member of Evergreen Lodge, No. 259, I. O. O. F., of Riverside. Politically he has for years been a Republican, but is a strong supporter of the Prohibition party and its principles. In 1880 Mr. Down was married with Miss Lois Sheldon, the only daughter of E. M. Sheldon, his former partner in business. The only child born from this marriage was Gracie, who died in 1886 at the age of five years and six months.



**D**R. WILLIAM H. BALL.—Among the noticeable fine orange groves of Riverside is that owned by the above named gentleman. His grove, of twenty acres in extent, is situated on the southeast corner of Cypress and Bandini avenues, about one and one-half miles south of the business centre of Riverside. Dr. Ball purchased the land in 1875, and the next spring commenced its improvement, first planting 800 seedling orange trees and the balance to deciduous fruits: the last named he has since replaced with citrus fruits. At this writing his orange grove comprises 1,150 seedlings and 800 budded trees of the Mediterranean Sweet, Washington Navel, Malta Blood, and Duroi varieties, besides his citrus fruits and grapes for family use: his fine groves show the care and attention of a thorough horticulturist, and his success is attested by the fact that his thirteen-year-old trees, seedlings, in 1888 yield \$300 per acre net. The other trees are of various ages and not in full bearing, but their proportionate yield is even larger than that above

given. The Doctor took this land when in its comparatively wild state, and has just cause to be proud of the results of his year's labor. Dr. Ball also owns twenty acres of land about three miles south of his home place, located in section 32, south of Junupa avenue. This land was purchased in 1890, and will in 1891 be planted with raisin grape vines, for which it is well adapted.

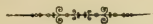
Mr. Ball is a native of Henry County, Kentucky, and dates his birth in 1828. His father, William D. Ball, was a native of Virginia, and was a descendant from an old colonial family. He came in his young manhood to Kentucky, and there he married Miss Barbara Hall, also a native of that State. Dr. Ball was reared and schooled in his native state, and at the age of twenty-three years commenced his medical studies in the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville, and graduated from the medical department of the Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky, in 1856. After his graduation, he entered on the practice of his profession in Trimble County, Kentucky, where he continued until 1859. He then moved to Indiana, and spent two years in Tippecanoe County, and finally located at Brookston, White County, where he was in successful practice for over twenty years. Dr. Ball took a leading part, both professionally and socially, in the community in which he spent so many years of his life, but his failing health compelled an entire change of climate, and in 1880 decided to make Riverside his permanent home. He was for years a member of the County Medical School in his Indiana home, and is now a member of the San Bernardino Medical Association. The Doctor, although not a pioneer in residence, has for nearly fifteen years been identified with Riverside and its interests, and is well known to the community, among which he has a large circle of friends.

In 1857 Dr. Ball married Miss Martha Kennedy, a native of Indiana. She died in 1869. There are four children living from this marriage, viz.: Victor, who married Miss

Alice Shigley; Fernando W., Clement L. and Seymour C. His second marriage was in 1871, when he was wedded to Miss Maria Babcock, a native of Massachusetts. No children have been born from this marriage.



JOSEPH H. KELLY, of Mission District, San Bernardino County, is known far and wide as the most extensive dealer and trainer of horses in the county. He has a fine ranch of 100 acres, on which he has recently built a neat and comfortable residence. For the past ten years he has given his entire attention to horses, and at present has about fifty head, some of them as well bred as any in the State. Last spring he sold a pair of trotters for \$6,000. Mr. Kelly is a native of Quincy, Illinois, and came to California in 1861. In the spring of 1862 he went to Holcomb valley, where he followed mining and teaming for a number of years. Fourteen years ago he was married, and bought the ranch on which he at present resides.



EDWIN HART.—Among the leading horticulturists of Riverside colony none are more deserving of mention than the subject of this sketch. Mr. Hart is a native of Cortland County, New York, born in 1835, and reared and received his education in his native place. At the age of eighteen years he started for the great West, and located in Beloit, Wisconsin. His boyhood days, when not attending school, were spent in his father's store, and was somewhat schooled in mercantile life, but upon his advent in Wisconsin he engaged in farming. He spent eight years in that State, and in 1862 moved to Iowa, and settled near Belle Plain in Tama County. Mr. Hart settled down to farm life, but the war of the Rebellion, then raging, appealed so strongly to his patriotism that he entered the United States military service as a

private in the Sixth Regiment of Iowa Cavalry. The Indian outbreak of the Northwest was then at its height, and his command sent him in that direction. He participated in the Indian wars and campaigns that followed, and served faithfully, discharging his duties in a soldierly manner, and was promoted to be Sergeant. It was not until the fall of 1865 that he received his honorable discharge from the service. After this he spent a year in Wisconsin, and in 1866 returned to Iowa and continued his farming operations until 1873. In that year he came to California and settled in Riverside. Upon his arrival he purchased from L. C. Waite a squatter's right to an eighty-acre tract of Government land, three miles south of Riverside. Forty acres of this land, at that time, had been plowed, but no attempt had been made in tree planting; the balance was as it came from nature's hand. Mr. Hart took possession of this land and engaged in horticultural pursuits and general farming, which he successfully conducted for years. He now owns forty acres of land, fifteen acres of which are devoted to raisin-growing, three acres in lemons, and the balance, except that occupied by his residence, out-buildings and extensive grounds, is producing oranges. He is a first-class horticulturist, and conducts his enterprise on sound business principles. He packs and markets his fruits and raisins, and his name upon a fruit package is considered by dealers as a guarantee of a first class article. The building improvements upon his model ranch denote a successful citizen, and his fine two-story residence is a model of convenience and comfort, beautiful in architectural design and imposing in appearance. His spacious and well ordered grounds abound in shade and ornamental trees, rich floral plants and grassy lawns that add much to the beauty and comfort of his California home. A commodious fruit-packing house, substantial stables and outbuildings have also been erected. Mr. Hart has been a supporter of Riverside enterprises, a stockholder in the Citrus Fair Association, Arlington Riverside Railway, and other

incorporations. In politics he is a supporter of the Republican party. He is a consistent member of the First Congregational Church of Riverside, and also a member of Riverside Post, No. 118, Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Hart was twice married: his first marriage was with Miss Ruth Emma Woodward in 1865. She died nine years later, leaving two children: Effie D. and Mary L. His second marriage was in 1884, when he wedded Miss Anna Woodward: no children have been born from this marriage. His parents, Samuel and Sarah S. (Potter) Hart, were natives of New York. His father was engaged in mercantile life, and was well known in the business circles of Cortland County.



**S**AMUEL C. EVANS, one of the most prominent men of Riverside, and who has spent over fifteen years of an active business life in conducting some of the largest business enterprises in the colony, one of which is the Riverside Land and Irrigation Company, came to Riverside in 1874 and purchased a half interest in nearly 10,000 acres of land, known as the Hartshorn tract; the land is now known as the Arlington part of Riverside and Arlington Heights. Captain W. T. Sayward, of San Francisco, was the owner of the other half. These gentlemen in the same year commenced the construction of what is known as the lower canal, for the irrigation of their lands lying in the valley, and also the Temescal or Tin Company's tract, which they had purchased, after spending large sums of money and meeting a strong opposition from the Southern California Colony Association, whose lands occupied the valley north of theirs. In April, 1875, the Riverside Land and Irrigation Company was organized. Mr. Evans was the prime mover in this enterprise, and in July, 1876, was elected president of the company, a position he has retained since that date. The company under his management purchased the lands and water right of



the Southern California Colony Association, including the water right of Warm creek and the entire canal system. This gave Mr. Evans the control of the entire water system of the Riverside valley, and he extended the main canals some twenty miles, and bought thousands of acres of rich and fertile lands under the irrigation system.

Mr. Evans has also been a leader in other public enterprises. He is president of the Riverside Land Company, a director of the Riverside Water Company, president of the Riverside & Arlington Railway, president of the Loring Opera House Company, and a leading stockholder of the Riverside Gas and Electric Light Company and other incorporations. There has been but few really meritorious public enterprises established in the colony that he has not been identified with, and more often the real projector of them. He is a man of wonderful business talents, trained by years of business pursuits in the East, where he was the keenest business man in the county. He is a man of broad views, accustomed to business enterprises of large magnitude, quick to conceive and prompt to act; has proven a desirable acquisition to Riverside and Southern California. It is to such men and their capital that Southern California to-day stands indebted for the proud prominence she has assumed upon the Pacific coast; their brains, energy and capital have made possible the wonderful development of the past decade of years, developments that have shown the resources of Southern California as excluding any other section of the known world. Mr. Evans has not confined himself to business enterprises alone, but has devoted his attention to horticultural pursuits, and is at this writing one of the largest and most successful horticulturists and viculturists in Southern California. The well-known Evans rancho, with its 160 acres all under a high state of cultivation, is one of the results of his labors; 125 acres of this tract is in orange groves, and thirty-five acres in vineyards. This magnificent property has been built up by Mr. Evans

for his four sons, and is divided into tracts of forty acres each and deeded to them. He is also owner of other improved property, among which is the well-known Radisill tract, and the fine twenty-acre orange grove in Arlington. His success in orange-growing is noticeable, and in some cases seems marvelous. He leaves nothing undone that tends to secure the most profitable results. The yield from his orange groves gives him from \$300 to \$1,000 gross per acre. As an illustration of what can be done in his favored locality, and under his systematic and intelligent care and cultivation, the following is given: One of his ten-acre groves in 1888 is producing Washington navel oranges, from seedling trees that were budded when four years old. The trees are now in fine bearing, and the crop in that year averaged \$500 per acre net for the whole ten acres! His raisin crop in 1889 netted him \$100 per acre for the thirty-five acres. Mr. Evans has taken the same prominence in the social circles of Riverside, as in business circles. He is a member and strong supporter of the Presbyterian church of Arlington, a charter member of Riverside Lodge, No. 282, I. O. O. F., and also a member of the F. & A. M. Politically he is a sound Republican, never an office-seeker, but a liberal contributor in supporting the best element of his party.

A brief resumé of Mr. Evans' life previous to his advent in Riverside is of interest. He was born in Fort Defiance, Williams County, Ohio, in 1823. His father, Dr. John Evans, was a native of Bourbon County, Kentucky, and was prominent in professional and business circles in Ohio and Indiana, as a physician, merchant, trader, and large real-estate dealer. Mr. Evans spent his early life in attending the public schools of his native county. In 1840 his father moved to Fort Wayne, Indiana, and there continued his business operations until his death, two years later. The death of his father threw the management of his business affairs upon Mr. Evans, as the acting executor of the estate. Although but nineteen years of



age, he had received a good education, and he rapidly advanced in business talents that became such a marked character of his after life. In 1845 he entered into mercantile life with his brother in Fort Wayne, which was conducted for the next three years with varying success, but not such as he desired. In June, 1848, Mr. Evans closed his business at Fort Wayne, and located in New York, and for several years was engaged as an agent for some of the largest mercantile houses of that city. In 1855 he again embarked in business under the firm name of S. C. Evans & Co. Mr. Evans was the manager of the business, and in 1860 became the sole proprietor, and also established a branch in Kendallville, Indiana. In 1865 he sold out his mercantile establishments and purchased a controlling interest in the Merchants' National Bank of Fort Wayne, and in 1866 was elected president of the bank. He conducted the affairs of that bank for the next ten years, being one of the soundest and best conducted institutions in the State, and under his able management regularly declared and paid an eight per cent. dividend to its stockholders, free of a three per cent. tax. He was also prominent in other enterprises, and largely interested in real estate. He was one of the projectors of the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad, and was the contractor and builder of fifty-two miles of the road-bed in Indiana, a work involving nearly \$500,000. When Mr. Evans became interested in Riverside, he closed up the affairs of his bank, of which he owned all the capital stock, surrendered his charter, transferred his capital to the Pacific coast, and established his residence in the colony.

Mr. Evans has a family consisting of a wife and four children. He has been twice married; the first, in 1845, was his union with Miss Anna Almira Forsyth, of Maumee City, Ohio. She died in 1861, leaving two sons: John, who married Miss Jennie Crawford, and Robert R., both residents of Riverside. His second marriage was in 1865, when he wedded Mrs. Minerva C. Dawson, *nee* Catlin, a native of

Vermont. There are also two sons by this marriage: Samuel C., Jr., and Pliny T. Both are graduates of the University of the Pacific, and are now engaged with their father in business pursuits.



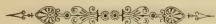
**CAPTAIN JAMES PUBLICOVER**, one of the early settlers of Riverside, who has for the fourteen years preceding 1889, been identified with her horticultural and building industries. Upon his arrival in Riverside, in 1875, he purchased a ten-acre tract at the foot of Main street, on the south side of Fourteenth street, and engaged in horticulture, planting citrus and deciduous fruits, grapes, etc. He also established himself in business as a painter, and in 1878 opened a paint-shop on Main street, and conducted the enterprise for three or four years. He was successful in his operations and built up one of the valuable groves of the colony, but in 1886 the increasing demand for desirable villa and town lots induced him to subdivide his tract. He extended Main and Orange streets, and opened for building some of the most desirable lots in Riverside; his tract is known as Victoria Place. The Captain is now occupying about five acres of his original tract; the remainder has been sold and many pleasant homes added to Riverside. He has been a strong supporter of all enterprises that have built up the city, and was one of the original stockholders of the Odd Fellows' Hall Association, and other incorporations that have directed their attention to building. Mr. Publicover is a strong supporter of schools and churches, and was one of the first trustees of the Baptist Church in Riverside, and prominent in establishing that society in the city. In political affairs he is a staunch supporter of the Republican party. Captain Publicover is well known to the people of Riverside, and his life among them has been such as to gain their confidence and esteem.

Mr. Publicover was born in Cape Canso, Guysboro County, Nova Scotia, in 1827. His

father, Captain Peter Publicover, was a native of Nova Scotia, but of Prussian descent. He was a farmer and seafaring man, owning and commanding vessels in coasting and in deep-water trade.

The subject of this sketch received a fair education and followed in the footsteps of his father. He became a practical farmer and a thorough seaman, and upon reaching his majority was placed in command of a coasting vessel; and as he became more experienced engaged in foreign voyages to various parts of the world. Nearly thirty years of his life was spent as a master. In 1868 he established himself in mercantile business, but three years later found him again on the seas pursuing his old calling. In 1875 he returned from the seafaring life, and decided to seek a home in the Golden State, and selected Riverside as the place best adapted to his purpose.

In 1863 the Captain was united in marriage with Miss Henrietta Kennedy, a native of Port Hilford, Guysboro County, Nova Scotia. They have but one child, Anita.



**WILLIAM FINCH.**—Among the prominent and well-known horticulturists of Riverside is the subject of this sketch. A brief resumé of his life is as follows: Mr. Finch dates his birth in Rensselaer County, New York, in 1821. He was reared and schooled at his native place near the city of Albany, and followed the occupation of his father, which was that of a farmer. His parents, Cyrenius and Minerva (North) Finch, were both natives of New York. In 1850 Mr. Finch started for the great West, and was among the pioneer settlers of Minnesota. He first located in Ramsay County; thence went to Hennepin County, near Fort Snelling, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. He was a representative man of his section, and took a leading part in building up and developing the resources of his county, and was prominent in

its government, holding positions of honor and trust, serving as the County Commissioner, and as a member of the Board of Supervisors.

In 1876 Mr. Finch decided to seek the genial climate of the Pacific coast, and in that year he came to Riverside and remained until the following summer; during that time he purchased a twenty-acre tract on Bandini avenue, at the corner of Cypress avenue, and commenced his preparations for engaging in horticultural pursuits. He returned East in 1877, and the next year brought his family to Riverside and established himself upon his land. He is a man of practical knowledge and industrious habits. Mr. Finch entered heartily into his new calling, and combined study and research with his experiments in horticulture. His mistake he discovered early, and promptly corrected, and he soon had one of the most productive groves and vineyards in the colony. At this writing he has a ten-acre orange grove in good bearing. The trees are mostly seedlings, but he has a fine variety of budded trees also, comprising Washington Navels, Mediterranean Sweets, and St. Nicholas. As illustrating the success that attends orange-growing in Riverside, when conducted with the intelligent care and attention such as he devotes to it, we note the following facts as regards the yield from his orange groves:

His ten acres planted in 1867, 600 seedling trees and the remainder budded, when from six to eight years old commenced to give a considerable yield, and from that time have given an increasing yield of an average from one box per year from one tree. The balance of his land is producing deciduous fruits, raisin grapes, alfalfa, etc., but is being rapidly planted with young orange trees.

Politically Mr. Finch is a Republican, and has been a strong supporter of that party since its organization in 1856. He is a consistent member of the Universalist Church, and is president of the board of trustees of his church in Riverside.

Mr. Finch has been twice married, first in 1844, to Miss Angeline Kelsey, a native of New

York. She died in 1879, leaving seven children. His second marriage was in 1881, when he wedded Miss Phebe Kelsey, a sister of his first wife. No children have been born by this marriage. The names of Mr. Finch's children are: Emma, Frances, Helen, Cornelia, Charles W., Myron and Anna. Helen is the wife of William L. Tanner, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Cornelia married Dr. Quincey A. Low, of Wabasha, Minnesota; Anna is the wife of Thomas R. Cundiff, a sketch of whom will be found in this volume. Charles W. married Miss Berta Battles, who is the street superintendent of Riverside; Myron married Miss Flora Pryne, who is residing in Minnesota.

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**W**ILLIAM R. RUSSELL, one of the earliest settlers of Riverside and for many years a leading horticulturist of the colony, is a native of Holt County, Missouri, born in 1840, son of John and Margaret (Oiler) Russell, the former a descendant of a prominent Southern family and a native of Kentucky, who early in life settled in Ohio and was there married, his wife being a native of Virginia. In 1840 he moved to Missouri and settled in the county where the subject of this sketch was born. When William was fourteen years of age, his father crossed the plains for California, locating in Solano County, where he engaged in stock-farming and the dairy business. Henry, a brother of William, had preceded the family to this State in 1846; he came as a member of Fremont's command and participated in the Mexican war; he died in Solano County in 1862. Mr. Russell was raised as a farmer and stock-grower, being associated with his father in that enterprise until 1869, when he returned East and for the next five years was engaged in various occupations in the Western states. Returning to California he sought a desirable place to locate; and in 1875 he came to Riverside, purchasing upon his

arrival a ten-acre tract in Brockton square, and entered into horticultural pursuits. He fully improved that place and sold it for a good price in 1881. He then bought twenty acres on Arlington avenue, three miles south of Riverside, where he established one of the finest orange groves and vineyards in the colony, built a fine residence, etc. He sold that place in 1889 to J. H. Dole and established his residence in the city.

His long residence in Riverside and connections with her industries has made him well and favorably known. Politically he has always been a staunch Republican and a strong supporter of the Union during the days of the civil war. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and affiliates with the Riverside lodge. He was married in 1881 to Miss Maggie Hays, a native of Indiana. Their children are: Nellie N., Ralph R. and Killie, all natives of Riverside.

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**J**USTIN E. KEITH, owner of the representative orange properties of Brockton Square, in the Riverside colony lands. His tract is located on Bandini avenue, about one-half mile west of Brockton avenue. At that point he purchased ten acres of cultivated land in 1877 and commenced its improvement, which he has steadily advanced since that date. Upon his arrival in Riverside, in that year, he established himself at his trade of boot and shoe maker and, in addition to his horticultural pursuits, worked at that calling. He is an energetic and industrious man and has made a success in his pursuits. His early efforts in horticulture entailed the loss of time and labor, for many of the deciduous trees put in did not prove sufficiently remunerative in their products. His orange grove now contains about six acres, three and a half of which is in seedlings, about fifteen years old from the seed. These trees are very productive and give an average yield

of \$350 per acre. He has also a vineyard of two and a half acres, producing raisin grapes that give a yield of \$150 per acre.

Mr. Keith is a native of Plymouth County, Massachusetts, and dates his birth in 1837. His parents, Nahum and Maria (Pratt) Keith, were both natives of that State and descendants from old families of colonial times. He was reared in Middleboro, and at an early age learned the trade of boot and shoe maker, after which he followed that calling as a journeyman, establishing himself in the business, which he conducted for some twelve years previous to coming to California in 1877. He is a thorough mechanic, not only at his trade, but is a good amateur carpenter, as many of the improvements in his comfortable cottage home are the work of his own hands. He is a good neighbor, a desirable member of the community and a strong supporter of schools and churches and other organizations that tend to increase the welfare of his chosen section. On political matters he is a staunch Republican.

In 1858 Mr. Keith was united in marriage with Miss Frances Dean, a native of Middleboro, Massachusetts. The three children from this marriage are: Edward R., Lizzie M. and Anna F. Lizzie M. is married to Harry F. Skinner, a resident of Riverside.



**T**TLEY PAPINEAU, manufacturer and dealer in harness, saddles, buggy robes, etc., and proprietor of one of the leading business establishments of Riverside. His products are well known in the county and his trade mark "O. P." is a sufficient guarantee for first-class material and workmanship. The subject of this sketch is a native of England, dating his birth in London, in 1846. The first ten years of his life was spent in that city and at Canterbury in attending school. In 1856 he went to Australia and joined his father, who had preceded him to that country in 1852. His father located in Sydney, and there Mr. Papineau

engaged in schooling until the summer of 1858, when he removed with his parents to Melbourne, Victoria, and attended school there until seventeen years of age. He was then apprenticed at the harness and saddlers' trade, and after serving his apprenticeship worked as a journeyman in that city until 1874.

In that year he emigrated to the United States, and upon his arrival in California located in Stockton. The next year he decided to seek a home in Southern California, and came to Los Angeles, where he obtained employment at his trade with Bell & Green, and later was manager of a well-known harness shop of William M. Osborne. In 1882, seeking a desirable location in which to establish himself in business, he came to Riverside, and in February of that year opened a harness establishment on Main street, between Ninth and Tenth streets. May 1, 1890, he removed to the new store on Eighth street, in the *Daily Press* building, and Mr. Papineau, by the excellent character of his work and materials and liberal dealing soon secured a large patronage. Mr. Papineau is well known in Riverside and throughout the county as well as in Los Angeles. He is a thorough mechanic and first-class business man, and by his industry has built up a profitable trade. He is a progressive citizen and has proven a desirable acquisition to the business and social circles of Riverside. Mr. Papineau is a strong supporter of schools and churches and has for years been junior warden of All Saints' Episcopal Church of Riverside. He is also prominent in the fraternal societies, being a member of Evergreen Lodge, No. 259, F. & A. M., also a member of the lodge, encampment and canton, I. O. O. F., and also a member of the Rebekah degree lodge of the same order. In political matters he is a supporter of the Republican party.

Mr. Papineau is the owner of a pleasant residence on the corner of High and Ninth streets. He was married in 1880, wedding Miss Mary Hunt, the daughter of John and Mary (Rudd) Hunt, well-known residents of Los Angeles. Her parents are both natives of England.



From the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Papineau there are three children living, viz.: Lou A., Alice H. and Glen. The first child died in 1884, at the age of two and one-half years. The parents of Mr. Papineau, John and Elizabeth (Richardson) Papineau, are of English birth. His father spent many years in business pursuits in Australia, but he is now a resident of Riverside.

**DAVID G. PARKER, D. D. S.**, a popular dentist of Riverside and well known in professional circles of that city, is a native of Alabama, where he was born in 1850, his parents being Peter and Nancy (Blackshear) Parker; the former a Northern man by birth, a descendant of the old colonial families of Massachusetts, by occupation a planter; the latter of German descent, the arrival of whose forefathers in this country antedates the Revolutionary period. When the Doctor was a mere lad his parents moved to Mississippi, settling in Clarke County, where he received his education, closing his studies at the Marshall College in Marshall, Texas, at the age of eighteen years. He then learned telegraphing and accepted the position of telegrapher and station master on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad at De Soto, Mississippi, where he remained for several years; during his spare time he educated himself and devoted much attention to the study of dentistry. He is possessed of untiring energy and perseverance, characteristic of, and undoubtedly inherited from, his New England ancestry; and, being determined to educate himself in a profession that he had chosen as a life occupation, he sought the schools of the North, and in 1880 went to Indiana and entered the Indiana Dental College at Indianapolis. He graduated with honor from that institution in 1882 and received his diploma as Doctor of Dental Surgery. He then established himself in the practice of his profession at Opelousas, Louisiana, where he remained until 1887. His failing health prompted

him to seek his home in a more desirable climate: accordingly he came to California and located at Fallbrook, San Diego County. He resided in that place until the fall of 1888 and then established his residence at Riverside. He came to that city with the reputation of a skillful and educated dentist, and established his office in the Hamilton block on Main street, between Eighth and Ninth streets. He is a gentleman of kindly, genial disposition and courteous in manner, and at this writing is fast gaining a lucrative practice.

Dr. Parker has cast his fortunes with Riverside and is building up a comfortable and pleasant home on Cridge street in Hall's Addition. In 1879 the Doctor was married to Miss Lulu D. Blackshear, a native of Alabama. They have three children, namely: Ashton J., Theodore K. and Mary Lulu.

**CHARLES F. PACKARD.**—Among the well-known residents of Brockton square in Riverside is the above mentioned gentleman. He is the owner of twelve acres of land located on the east side of Bandini avenue, about two and a half miles south of the business center of Riverside. This land was purchased by him in 1876 and its improvement and cultivation carried on by his direction until March, 1881, when he established his residence upon it. The first planting of trees was largely of deciduous fruits, but he has in later years caused most of those to be removed and replaced by citrus fruits. He has three acres of old trees that are in good bearing; the balance of his land, except about two acres in vineyard, is in budded trees, of the Washington Navel and Mediterranean Sweet varieties. Since 1881 Mr. Packard has personally attended to the care and cultivation of his orchards, and has also been engaged in the nursery business, furnishing some of the most approved nursery stock in the valley. He is a successful horticulturist, and is rapidly building up one of the representative orange groves of his section.



Mr. Packard is a native of Plymouth County, Massachusetts, dating his birth in 1850. His father, Lewis Packard, was a boot and shoe maker by trade, and as soon as his school days were over young Packard was put to work at that trade. He worked for many years in the shoe manufactories of Brockton, Massachusetts. In 1881 he decided to seek Riverside as a permanent residence, since which date he has devoted himself to horticulture. He is independent in politics, but is a strong supporter of all measures of public interest that will build up and improve the Riverside colony.

The only family Mr. Packard has is his wife. She was formerly Miss Mary J. Dunbar, and is a native of Massachusetts.

**B**ARNABAS TIBBALS, owner of a fine orange grove in Brockton square, on the south side of Bandini avenue, about two miles south of Riverside, purchased this place in August, 1887, and immediately commenced his horticultural pursuits. At this writing his land, consisting of ten acres, is all in orange trees, except a few deciduous trees and table grapes. About one-half of his trees are seedlings, and the rest Washington Navels. He has spent much labor in pruning, fertilizing and cultivating, since buying the place, and has now a very productive grove. The improvements on the place consist of a commodious two-story residence surrounded with ornamental trees and flowers, and substantial outbuildings.

Mr. Tibbals was born near Rochester, Monroe County, New York, in 1824. He was the son of Lewis and Betsey (King) Tibbals. His father was born in Cayuga County, New York, and his mother was a native of Suffield, Massachusetts. In 1826 Mr. Tibbals' parents moved to Michigan, and located on what afterward became the township of Avon, Oakland County. They were, among the earliest pioneers of that section, the country at that date being wild and uninhabited except by roving tribes of Indians. The sub-

ject of this sketch spent his early youth and young manhood in hard labor upon their pioneer farm, deprived of all schooling except such as could be obtained in the pioneer schools of that date. He remained on the old homestead farm until his marriage, in 1852, and then started in farming on his own account. Mr. Tibbals was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1884. He then established his residence in Ypsilanti, where he remained until moving to Riverside in 1887. Although not an old resident of Riverside, Mr. Tibbals is a progressive and public-spirited citizen, and a firm believer in the future wealth and prosperity that await the thorough horticulturist of the colony, and any enterprise that will tend to advance the interests of his section finds a ready supporter in him. He is a desirable acquisition of the Baptist Church and also a member of the Masonic fraternity, retaining his membership in Ypsilanti Lodge, No. 44, F. & A. M., of Ypsilanti, Michigan. In political matters he is a straight Republican.

Mr. Tibbals' first marriage was in 1852, when he wedded Miss Isabelle S. Dewey. She died in 1869, leaving no children. In 1872 he married Miss Jennie Pardee, a native of Michigan, the daughter of Daniel T. and Juliana (Babcock) Pardee. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania, and her mother of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Tibbals have two children: Jennie Isabella and Grace Edith. Mr. Tibbals' father died in 1876, at the age of ninety years; his mother died in 1868, at the age of seventy-six years.

**F**RANK B. DE VINE.—No history of Riverside purporting to record her growth and prosperity can lay claim to real value and interest that does not award the merit to her mercantile enterprises, and the men who have conducted them. Most prominent in this record would be the names of Boyd & DeVine, commission merchants and jobbers, whose establishment is located on the corner of Eighth street and Pachappa avenue. This is one of the most

important wholesale and commission houses in the city, dealing extensively in groceries, grain, honey, etc. They are also large fruit and raisin packers, placing their products on the markets under the celebrated "Sunbeam" brand. Their packing business was first established by the German Fruit Company, who sold out their interest to Boyd & DeVine in May, 1887.

The few brief facts gathered regarding Mr. DeVine's career previous to locating in Riverside are of interest. He was born and reared in Rochester, New York, dating his birth in 1848, had the advantages of a good schooling, and graduated at the high school of that city with honor. He then entered into mercantile life as a clerk and book-keeper, in the well-known establishment of Burke, FitzSimons, Hone & Co., of his native city. In 1870 he went to New York city, and for the next twelve years was engaged in mercantile pursuits, holding responsible positions in some of the largest business houses in the city. He was for many years connected with the firm of Wright, Bliss & Falyan. In 1882 Mr. DeVine came to Southern California and located at Los Angeles, and there associated himself with the German Fruit Company, and was a director of that company. In 1885 he established a branch office in Riverside, and controlled its affairs as general manager. He was successful, and established a good business, which he conducted until 1887. In that year he formed a partnership with John Boyd, a well-known pioneer citizen of Riverside, and under the firm name of Boyd & DeVine established his present business. Mr. DeVine has been the active member of the firm, and the manager of the business. The success that has been attained by the firm is in no small degree attributable to his keen foresight. Mr. DeVine promptly identified himself with Riverside and her people, and is liberal in the support of her public institutions and enterprises. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and has taken an active part in establishing that church in Riverside. In political matters he is a Democrat, not an office-seeker, but always ready to work for

his party and principles. He is a member of the Democratic county central committee, and has been a delegate in many of the conventions.

Mr. DeVine is residing with his family on Twelfth street, where he has one of the most pleasant homes in the city. He has been twice married, first wedding in 1876, Miss Annie Moran, a native of Savannah, Georgia. She died in 1877, leaving one child, Annie. His second marriage was in 1887, when he was united with Miss Vinie Collier, a native of Paterson, New Jersey.

**D**ANIEL SCHELL, Riverside, was born near Toronto, Province of Ontario, Canada, in 1815, a son of Henry and Mary (Moyer) Schell, both natives of New York, although of German descent. Grandfather John Christian Schell, a prominent citizen of Herkimer County in the colonial days and during the Revolutionary war, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution and lost his life in battle. He built a block-house in Herkimer County as a refuge from the Indians: during the war it was attacked by Tories and Indians, and his two children, the father of the subject of this sketch and his twin brother Mark, were captured and carried off to Canada. It was not till long after the close of the war that they were returned to the widowed mother. In 1797 Daniel Schell's father and mother moved to Canada, and there spent the remainder of their days. Mr. Schell was reared as a farmer, at the same time receiving a fair education in the public schools. Before reaching his majority he learned the carpenter's trade, and established himself in life as a carpenter and builder, also engaging in farming, which vocations he followed for over twenty years, and then engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1880 he decided to seek a home in a less rigorous climate than Canada, and with that in view came to the Pacific coast, settling in Riverside. Upon his arrival he established his residence on a twenty-

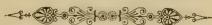




*J. W. Niles*

acre tract, on the corner of Adams and California avenues, since which time he has been actively engaged in horticultural pursuits, devoting his attention to oranges and deciduous fruits. He packs and markets his products himself, and with his well-trained business principles secures good results and profits. Despite the three score and ten years that have passed over his head Mr. Schell is still a hale, hearty man, of bright mental faculties, with a mind richly stored with reminiscences of an active and well-spent life. He still gives his horticultural pursuits his personal attention and achieved a decided success in that calling. He attends not only to his own land, but to adjoining tracts that belong to absent members of his family.

Mr. Schell was married in 1838 to Miss Eliza Mercer, a native of Canada. The children from this marriage are: Samuel M., a physician, residing in Hamilton, Ohio; Francis H., also a physician, resident of Cincinnati, Ohio; Charles H., resident of Cañon City, Colorado; Mary A., wife of Dr. Joseph Jarvis of Riverside; Hattie, now Mrs. W. B. Chaffie, residents of Australia; Emma A., wife of W. J. Waddingham, of Ontario; Eliza M., a member of her father's household; the third child, Martha, married Dr. L. F. Crawford; both are now deceased; they left one child, Clara, who is a member of Mr. Schell's household. The sixth child, Ellen, died in 1879, at the age of twenty-six years.



**J**AMES W. WATERS, deceased, a noted mountaineer, trapper, hunter, and guide of the Rocky mountains, was born near Brainard's Bridge, in Rensselaer County, New York, June 20, 1813.

In 1835 he started out, a young man twenty-two years of age, with his rifle in hand, bound for the Rocky mountains and the great West, to begin his career. For nine years he hunted and trapped from the head waters of the Columbia and Yellowstone Rivers along the mountain

ranges as far south as Texas, accompanied by such noted hunters as Kit Carson, the Sublettes, Major Fitzpatrick, the celebrated Bents, Old Bill Williams, John Brown, Sr., Alexander Godey, V. J. Herring, and Joseph Bridger, all famous in frontier life for deeds of daring. He trapped the beaver throughout the country of the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Utes, Sioux, Crows, Blackfeet, Comanches, Snakes, Apaches and other tribes, and had many interesting and exciting experiences. On one occasion, while he and old Bill Williams were hunting on the Big Bottom near the Rio de las Animas for three days and nights, they were besieged by the Apaches. Mr. Waters was severely wounded by a shot in his side. He cut out the bullet on the other side of his body with his butcher knife. After holding the bloodthirsty savages at bay for three days without food he and Williams escaped by riding their horses over a bluff ten feet in height and traveling forty miles before camping. Notwithstanding Mr. Waters suffered greatly from his wound, his comrade bolstered him up with blankets around his saddle, and they reached Bent's Fort in five days' ride. On another occasion, over 800 Ute and Apache Indians surrounded Mr. Waters, Mr. Brown and sixteen other hunters, who by the most daring bravery repulsed their assailants.

Such was the adventurous life he led until 1844, when he came across the plains with a pack train to Southern California, by way of the Cajon Pass, chartered a small sail-boat at San Pedro and went into Lower California, and returned with a cargo of abalone shells, which he packed on mules across the Rocky mountains, 2,000 miles, and exchanged with the Indians for beaver skins and buffalo robes. These he sent to St. Louis, Missouri, thus obtaining the means to purchase supplies while trapping and hunting.

About this time John C. Fremont desired him to act as guide for his expedition across the mountains; but as winter was approaching and the snow on the mountains was likely to become too deep to cross in safety, Mr. Waters

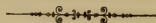


declined to go. Mr. Fremont went on, and a number of his company perished. Fremont's name has gone into history as the great "Pathfinder" of the Rocky mountains, when in fact the paths had been found by such frontiersmen as Waters, Brown, Godey and other hunters, who showed them to Fremont and he traveled them.

For some time after the gold-mining excitement of 1848-'49 set in, Mr. Waters remained on Green river, exchanging fresh horses for animals that had become exhausted by continued travel across the plains. In September, 1849, he came to California by the Southern route, through the Cajon Pass, to avoid the probability of being snow-bound in the Sierra Nevada Mountains further north. He served as guide for a company of 140 New Yorkers on this trip. Continuing in the live-stock business, he bought 900 head of sheep from Isaac Williams and Victor Prudonne, and drove them to Merced river, where he sold them for \$16 a head. He then purchased a herd of cattle and kept them at the Las Bolsas ranch at the junction of Merced and San Diego rivers. At San Joaquin Mission in Monterey County, he met his old friends, S. Brown and Godey, and with them opened the St. James Hotel.

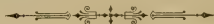
In 1856 he came to San Bernardino, and was there joined in marriage with Miss Louisa Margetson, a most estimable lady, who was born in England, October 5, 1837, and died in Old San Bernardino, February 28, 1879, his old friend Brown, being justice of the peace, performed the ceremony. From that time Mr. Waters has been a permanent resident of this county. The year following his marriage he purchased the Yucipa Rancho, and subsequently bought an interest in the Rancho San Bernardino. From the day he settled in the county to the day of his death he was loyal to its interest and exerted a wide influence in its affairs by his active energy and public spirit. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors of San Bernardino County during the years 1866-'67, 1868-'69, 1874-'75, 1880-'81; and his official career was

characterized by his high administrative ability and unquestioned honesty. He enjoyed fair health up to within a few weeks before his death, but long before had retired from active business. He died September 20, 1889, at his home in San Bernardino, surrounded by his sorrowing family.



**J. WAITE** is a native of Walworth County, Wisconsin, and came to California in 1876, locating at Riverside, where he remained until 1879. In March, 1882, he came to Redlands and worked as foreman for Judson & Brown. It was he who planted the first orange trees in Redlands, and he has planted and raised more orange trees than any other man in the place. He owns several lots in the city and the finest nursery stock in the whole valley. His property has all been secured by planting and caring for trees for other parties, and taking lots and lands in payment. He is a thorough horticulturist.

In August, 1889, Mr. Waite married Miss Catherine E. Jones, of Bureau County, Illinois, but, at the time of her marriage, a teacher in the public schools of Crafton. She was educated at the high school of Tiskilwa and graduated at the Northwestern Normal School.



**AMUEL R. LANGWORTHY** is one of the most progressive and energetic real-estate and insurance men of Riverside. He established his office and business in May, 1888, at a time when the "boomers" were rapidly retiring from the field of real estate in disgust. He is not a "boomer," but is a wide-awake, energetic business man, confining himself to legitimate straightforward dealings, and his success in business and the rapid extension of his operations are a sufficient proof that bona-fide real-estate transactions can always be consummated in Riverside, when based upon their

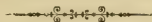
real value. It is to his efforts that many desirable but cheap cottage homes are springing into existence on the east side of Riverside, and are being placed within the means of an industrious labor element that is seeking a residence in the city and valley. By a system of monthly payments but little exceeding fair rental for the property, he has made it possible for the poor to obtain comfortable homes.

Mr. Langworthy is a native of Ulster County, New York, and dates his birth in 1859. His parents, John S. and Emma (Fordham) Langworthy, were natives of that State. His father, Major John S. Langworthy, was a prominent merchant of Ulster County. At the outbreak of the civil war in 1861 he promptly offered his services to the Government, and was appointed and commissioned as a paymaster in the United States army. At the close of the war he was discharged from the military service and appointed Deputy Comptroller of Currency in the United States Treasury at Washington. He then brought his family to that city, and there the subject of this sketch was reared and schooled, closing his studies in the Emerson University. During his university course he devoted much attention to mechanical and civil engineering, and in 1879 he went to Colorado, and was for a year or more employed as a civil engineer, after which he located in Chicago and entered into business pursuits as a dealer in drug specialties. He was also at one time connected with the well-known publishing firm of Belford, Clarke & Co., of that city.

In 1886 Mr. Langworthy came to California and located in Riverside. Upon his arrival he established himself as an engineer and land surveyor, and was for the next two years employed in his profession in various sections of San Bernardino and Los Angeles counties. In the fall of 1888 he established his present business and has since conducted it. Mr. Langworthy is an educated and practical business man, prompt and reliable in all his dealings, and is justly considered as a desirable acquisition to Riverside. In politics he is a Republi-

can. In May, 1889, he was commissioned by the Governor as Notary Public. He is a member of Riverside Lodge, No. 282, I. O. O. F., and Lieutenant in Company C, Ninth Regiment, National Guards of California.

Mr. Langworthy was married, in 1884, to Miss Agusta Cox, a native of Canada. Their only child is a daughter, Amie.




**D**AVID D. BANTA is the business manager and principal owner of the Riverside Mills. This mill was built by the Riverside Mill Company, Walker & Banta, in May, 1887, and conducted by that firm until the death of Mr. Walker in 1888, since which time Mr. Banta has had the sole management of the enterprise. The Riverside Mills ranks as one of the leading industries of the city, being 106 x 40 feet, and is fitted with the most improved machinery for the manufacture of doors, sash, moldings and all class of work required in building and interior finishing. Mr. Banta, a skilled workman of years of experience, is one of the largest employers of skilled labor in the city, engaging some fifteen men, most of whom are mechanics. The machinery of his works is run by steam, requiring an engine of thirty-horsepower.

Mr. Banta was born in Bergen County, New Jersey, in 1859, and was reared and schooled in his native place until eighteen years of age. He then went to New York city and entered upon an apprenticeship at the carpenter and builder's trade. After serving as an apprentice for four years he engaged as a journeyman, working in that city. He spent nearly six years in New York city and then started Westward, and was engaged as a carpenter and builder in Chicago, and later in Kansas City. In 1883 he came to California, and after six months in San Francisco located in Stockton, and was there employed as a foreman by the firm of P. A. Buell & Co., and later as their book-keeper. In February, 1887, he came to Southern California and

located in Riverside, and in May of that year established his present business. In addition to his mechanical abilities he is a thorough trained business man, and much of the success of the enterprise is due to his management of its affairs. Mr. Banta identifies himself thoroughly with Riverside and her interests, and can always be counted upon as supporting public enterprises that add to the prosperity of the city. In political affairs he is an ardent supporter of the Republican party. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Church, and is also a member of Truth Lodge, No. 52, I. O. O. F., of Stockton.

In December, 1885, Mr. Banta married Miss Emma Stults, a native of Ohio. She is a step-daughter of his late partner, A. E. Walker. There has been born from this union one child: Clare W.


 M. GODDARD, one of the leading business men of the city of Colton, is at the head, and is the general manager, of the well-known house of James Lee & Company, wholesale dealers in flour, provisions, grain, etc. It is one of the largest business enterprises of Colton, occupying a large brick store and warehouse west of the railroad depot in that city. The building is 160 x 50 feet in dimensions and is the largest warehouse in the county. The firm of James Lee & Company was established in 1885, composed of James Lee and the subject of this sketch as partners. They, in addition to the present business, were engaged also in banking. The death of Mr. Lee occurred in October, 1886, but the business was continued under the same name, with Mr. Goddard as senior, and M. A. Hebbard as junior partner. The banking house was sold soon after Mr. Lee's death and incorporated as the First National Bank of Colton.

Mr. Goddard has taken an important part in the business enterprises that have tended to build up Colton. He is the City Treasurer and

has held that office since the incorporation of the city, and is a stockholder in many of the enterprises that have made public improvements in the city. He is the president of the Hermosa Cemetery Association, and has taken a prominent and leading part in political affairs. He is a first-class business man of enterprise and public spirit.

Mr. Goddard was born in New York in 1854. His father, William M. Goddard, was a native of that State, a carpenter by occupation, but during the childhood of the subject of this sketch he moved to Knox County, Illinois, and there engaged in farming. Mr. Goddard was educated in the public schools until seventeen years of age. He then started in life for himself, and first became a telegraph operator, and was for some four years in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, after which he established himself in mercantile pursuits, and conducted a large grocery business, until 1882. In that year he came to California, locating in Riverside, and was there engaged by J. R. Newberry & Co. in their grocery and commission business.

In 1875 Mr. Goddard was united in marriage with Miss Margaret A. Lee, the daughter of his late partner, James Lee. Bessie L. is their only child.

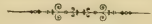
  
**F**RANK T. NELSON.—Among the enterprising and progressive citizens, and successful horticulturists that are doing so much toward building up and placing before the world the horticultural interests and industries of Riverside and San Bernardino County, mention should be made of the above named gentleman. Mr. Nelson came to San Bernardino County in 1863, and located at Redlands. There he purchased a twenty-acre tract of uncultivated land and commenced its improvement. He planted the tract with orange trees, and made one of the representative groves of that section. He sold the


tract at a good price in 1887, and in the same year came to Riverside and invested in lands. He is the owner of thirty acres of land on the west side of Bandini avenue, upon which he has his residence; six acres of the land is in orange trees, five or six years old; the balance is bottom land, which is principally devoted to alfalfa. This bottom land has a water-right of some twenty-five inches from Spring Brook. He has also a ten-acre tract on the west side of Cypress avenue, which is one of the finest orange groves in the section. There are six acres of seedling oranges upon that tract, the trees are sixteen years old, and under his skillful care and cultivation are giving good returns, giving a yield that net him \$500 per acre. Four acres are in budded fruit that are varying age and not in full bearing. He is a thoroughly practical man, and in his orange growing spares no labor or expense in cultivation and fertilization, that his experience and business principles teaches him will give a good return.

Mr. Nelson was born in Iroquois County, Illinois, in 1861. His parents were Olaf P. and Frederika Nelson, natives of Sweden. At the age of seven years Mr. Nelson went to Newton County, Indiana, and there entered the family of William Russell, a well-known resident of Riverside. He was reared to the occupation of a farmer and stock-grower, receiving the advantages of a good common-school education. He became well versed in his calling, and remained in that county until he came to Redlands in 1883. Although he had been a resident of Riverside but a comparatively short time, he is well known in his neighborhood, and has gained the respect of his associates. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Church. In political matters he is a supporter of the Prohibition party.

In 1888 Mr. Nelson was united in marriage with Miss Nellie Mills, a native of New York. There is one child from this union—Annie Laura. Mrs. Nelson's parents are William and Cordelia (Warren) Mills. Her father is a

native of New Hampshire, and her mother was born in New York. They are now residents of Riverside. Mr. Nelson's mother, brother, Charles V., and sister, Melvina, now Mrs. William E. White, are also residents of Riverside. His sister Mary, who married Mr. John Wilson, and Louisa, now Mrs. John Peterson, are residents of Indiana.



 **NELSON** SHOEMAKER is the owner of a twenty-acre tract on the east side of Riverside avenue, about two and a half miles south of Riverside. He purchased land in 1882 from Mrs. Hattie S. Travers, and in the same year commenced making improvements upon the place by planting citrus and deciduous fruits and vines. About five acres of his land lies east of the upper canal, and is not susceptible of irrigation from the Riverside water system. Upon this elevated portion he has erected his cottage residence and out-buildings. The balance of his land—fifteen acres—is all under cultivation. He has an orange grove of ten acres, the trees ranging in age from seven years to those planted in 1889. He has some of the finest trees to be found in his section, and has used great care in their pruning, fertilization and cultivation from their first planting. His vineyard of three and one-half acres has also received its share of his attention, and has been remarkably prolific in its yield. In 1888 this three and one-half acres and two and one-half acres of vines grown among his orange trees, produced a crop that sold for \$1,100. In the same year his oranges brought him \$790. In 1886 his raisin and orange crop sold for \$2,200. He is a practical and successful horticulturist and is destined to have one of the most productive groves in Riverside. He has grown the greater portion of the nursery stock used in his orange-growing, and at this writing (1889) has a fine nursery stock with which to increase the area of his groves. All the improvements upon his place have been made since his pur-



chase in 1882. The subject of this sketch was born in Delaware County, Indiana, in 1849. His parents, John and Maria (Meyers) Shoemaker, were natives of Pennsylvania, and were among the early settlers of his native county. Mr. Shoemaker was reared and schooled in his native place, and early in life inured to farm labors. He followed that occupation until he came to California and established himself in his present pursuits. In 1873 he married Miss Amanda S. Carpenter. From this union there are two children: Carson and Susie. Mr. Shoemaker is an energetic and practical man, and his efforts in orange-growing have been successful; noticeably so, considering the age of his trees. Such men are always a desirable acquisition to the community. In politics he is a Republican, sound in his principles and conservative in action. He has the well merited respect of his neighbors and associates.



**M**ARSHALL F. PRICE, M. D.—Among the prominent physicians of Colton, and of San Bernardino County, mention should be made of the subject of this sketch. Dr. Price was born in Portage County, Ohio, in 1834. His father, Dr. George Price, was a native of Pennsylvania, but was reared and educated in Ohio. Dr. Price remained in his native State until fourteen years old; his parents then moved to Illinois and settled in Knox County. He was given a good education, and in his young manhood he entered upon the study of medicine.

In 1861, when the war of the Rebellion broke out, he was pursuing his medical studies in Philadelphia, and early in 1862 he passed an examination before the Pennsylvania State Medical Board, and was commissioned an Assistant Surgeon, and assigned to the First Regiment Pennsylvania Light Artillery for duty. His regiment was assigned with the historic Army of the Potomac. In April, 1863, he was promoted to a full Surgeon's position with

the rank of Major, and served with the First Army Corps until September of that year, when he found himself so broken in health as to be unfit for field service. He accordingly resigned his commission, and went north seeking a restoration of health. As soon as he had so far recovered as to be able to enter upon hospital service, he again tendered himself to the Government, and was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, and placed on duty in the military hospitals in the department of Washington. There he served his nation until long after the close of the war, not receiving his discharge until November, 1865. The Doctor's military record is highly creditable, and one of which his friends are justly proud. At his country's call he abandoned the students' chair, and passed the Military Medical Board, showing his ability as a physician and surgeon, and promptly entered upon his duties in the field. His strict attention to duty, and recognized skill as a surgeon, coupled with his gallant bearing and soldierly qualities as displayed upon a dozen battle-fields, gained him promotion, and he rose to a more responsible position in the medical department of the First Corps. He participated in the severest campaigns and hardest-fought battles of the war, among which was the memorable peninsular campaign with its bloody fields of Williamsburg, Mechanicsville, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, and the terrible "Seven days'" battle terminating with Malvern Hill. Then came the second Bull Run and the Maryland campaign, with the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, the terrible slaughter at Fredericksburg, the battle of Chancellorsville and the thrice bloody field but glorious victory at Gettysburg. All these, with their terrible sickening slaughter, all the months of lingering camp life in pestilential swamps and morasses, the days and nights of weary march amid the heat, cold, chilling sleet, and drenching rain,—all these did the Doctor, with thousands of others, encounter. The Doctor was a victim to the poisonous malaria of the Chickahominy swamps; his disease became chronic and made



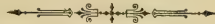
life a burden; still he never gave up until it was utterly impossible for him to do further duty. When he left the field, he devoted years to the sick and suffering that filled our military hospitals. To this day, and for the past quarter of a century, he has carried the seeds of disease, and undergone the consequent sufferings attendant upon that peninsular campaign in the Chickahominy swamps of Virginia. At the close of the war the Doctor returned to civil life and engaged in the practice of medicine in Nashville, Tennessee, and thence a few months later went to Topeka, Kansas. He remained there until 1873, when he entered the Northwestern University in Chicago and graduated from the medical department of that institution. In 1878 Dr. Price again entered the United States military service as Acting Assistant Surgeon, and was assigned to duty at various posts in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, and participated in the Indian warfare under General Grierson. In 1882 he resigned his position and established himself in Yuma. He held the position of Territorial Prison Surgeon from 1882 to 1884, and was the quarantine officer at that point for both the State of California and the United States, and surgeon for the Southern Pacific Railroad. April 1, 1885, the Doctor located in Colton, and commenced his medical practice in that city.

He is a gentleman of culture and refinement, genial and courteous in manner. He is engaged in a successful and lucrative practice, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the community. He has not confined himself to his profession, but has taken a deep interest in the building up and prosperity of Colton. He assisted in the organization of the Colton Building and Loan Association and has been its president since its inception. He still retains his position as surgeon for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. He is a member of the San Bernardino County, Southern California and State Medical societies, and was president of the Southern California Society in 1888, and in 1887-'88 was president of the county society.

He has also been city health officer ever since that office was created by law in 1889.

Dr. Price is a charter member, and was the first commander, of Colton Post, No. 130, and is at present the medical director of the department, Grand Army of the Republic, also a charter member and Past Chancellor of Colton Lodge, No. 137, Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the California Commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and president of the Southern California Association of that order.

Dr. Price was married in 1865, wedding Miss Olivia Tingle, of Washington, District of Columbia. She died in 1871, leaving no children. His second marriage was in union with Mrs. Martha Moad, *nee* Martin, in 1887. She is a native of Illinois, and the widow of Dr. John N. Moad, a dentist by profession and former resident of Oakland. There are two children living from Mrs. Price's former marriage,—Pauline L. and Marshall F.; both have been adopted by the Doctor and bear his name.



SENECA LA RUE, one of the horticulturists of the Riverside colony, came to Riverside in 1876 and located on Arlington avenue, where he purchased a claim of forty acres of Government land for which he eventually secured a patent. Immediately upon his purchase he commenced his horticultural pursuits, first planting a vineyard and some deciduous fruits as well as oranges, but later his experience led him to uproot the deciduous trees and replace them with citrus fruits. His orange grove is about twenty-two acres in extent; fifteen acres, being above the canal, is not irrigable. The older trees are seedlings, but the greater part of his trees are budded, and vary in age from those planted in 1878 to trees planted a year ago. Mr. La Rue has engaged somewhat in raising nursery stock, from which he has made selections to stock his own orchards. His groves contain a fine class of trees with sub-

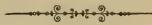
stantial bodies well pruned. He has just reason to be proud of his success. In 1888 his bearing trees produced a crop that brought over \$800 per acre. The improvements on his place which constitutes his home are first-class, consisting of a substantial and well arranged two-story residence, commodious out-buildings, etc. He has added much to the comfort and beauty of his home by hedges, ornamental trees and floral productions.

Mr. La Rue is not a stranger to the Pacific coast, his first residence in California having been as early as 1850. He was born in Indiana in 1831, a son of Berrian H. and Mary (Nye) La Rue, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Massachusetts. Seneca La Rue was raised to farming. In 1850 he came to this State and located in the mining districts of El Dorado County. The following seven years he spent in mining, then returned to his native place, where he resumed his farming operations and led the life of an agriculturist until 1875, when he returned to California and located in Mariposa County. He again entered into mining operations, but not suited with that life he came to Riverside in 1876 and established his present residence and occupation. He is one of the enterprising and progressive citizens, and has been identified with building interests in Riverside besides his orange culture. He is well and favorably known in the community and has a large circle of friends. He is a member of the Universalist Church. In political matters he is a consistent Republican.

In 1858 Mr. La Rue married Miss Samantha Leach, a native of Indiana. They have eight children, namely: Jennie E., now Mrs. A. G. Simms, of Redlands; Sarah G., now Mrs. O. Styles, of Riverside; Saponia A., Mary Olive, Scott W., Dwight Berry, Rexford and Irene.

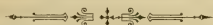
tract on the north side of Arlington avenue, three miles south of Riverside. His two-story residence is of modern design and finish and is complete in its appointments. It is surrounded by well-ordered grounds abounding in ornamental trees, rich floral productions and beautiful lawns. Mr. Dole has sought Riverside as a desirable place of residence in which to rear his children and afford them the advantages of schools, churches, etc., while he devotes himself to horticultural pursuits. His orange grove is ten acres in extent, and with the exception of about 100 trees, is planted with Washington Navels. They were planted in 1883 and at later dates. He also has ten acres of vineyard, producing a large yield of raisin grapes of the Muscat variety. His grove and vineyard were planted by W. R. Russell, the former owner, and are well known among the representative places of Riverside.

The subject of this sketch was born in the Hawaiian Islands in 1842, and reared there. His father was the Rev. Daniel Dole, a native of Skowhegan, Maine, who early in life entered the ministry of the Congregational Church. He married Miss Emily Ballard, of the same State, and in 1841 entered the missionary service of this society and located on the Hawaiian Islands, where he was engaged in his labors as a missionary until 1878. Mr. Dole's early life was spent in obtaining his education. He then engaged in literary and other occupations, and was for some time connected with the leading journals of Honolulu as associate editor. Later he devoted himself to agriculture and horticulture, and was for many years employed as manager of some of the large plantations of the Islands. In 1867 he married Miss Clara M. Rowell, and as children were born in his family he decided to seek a more desirable place for their education, and in March, 1889, he established his present residence. Mrs. Dole is also a native of the Hawaiian Islands. Her father, the Rev. G. B. Rowell, was a native of New Hampshire, and spent many years of his life in missionary service. Mr. and Mrs. Dole have twelve children, all born on

 **G**EORGE H. DOLE.—Among the noticeably fine residences in the Arlington district of Riverside, is that owned by George H. Dole. It is located upon his twenty-acre

the Islands, viz.: Walter S., William Herbert, Marion F., Clara M., Charles S., Emily C., Alfred R., Norman, Wilfred H. Ethelbert G., Sanford B., and Kenneth L. His eldest son, Walter, is attending the Cornell University, of the class of 1892; Herbert is in mercantile life in New York; the other children are members of their father's household.

Mr. Dole is a desirable acquisition to the community of Riverside. He is a thorough business man and well versed in agricultural and horticultural pursuits, and is destined to take a leading part in these industries. He has for many years been a consistent member of the Congregational Church; he is also a member of the Masonic fraternity and affiliated with Hawaiian Lodge, No. 21, F. & A. M., of Honolulu.



**W**ILLIAM B. SAWYER, M. D., occupies a prominent position in the medical circles of Riverside, and has for many years been well-known in the business and social circles of the city. Dr. Sawyer is a native of New England, born in Hampshire County, Massachusetts in 1854. His father, Edmund H. Sawyer, was a descendant of an old colonial family whose first advent in the New world was in the days of the Puritans; he was a manufacturer and prominent citizen of Hampshire County, a member of the Assembly and Senate of his State, at the head of banking institutions, and a trustee of Williston Seminary, Amherst College and other public institutions. His mother, Sarah J. Hinckley, was a direct descendant of Elder William Brewster, the minister of the "Mayflower," from whom the Doctor is named. The father gave his son all the facilities afforded in obtaining a thorough education from Williston Seminary at East Hampton, and at Amherst College. He graduated at that institution in 1875, after which he entered upon his medical studies at Harvard University, and graduated in the medical department in 1879. He spent about a year in

the practice of his profession in his native place, and then moved westward, locating in Kansas City, Missouri. He built up a successful practice, but failing health compelled him to try a milder climate.

In 1882 he decided to seek a home on the Pacific coast, and in December of that year located at Los Angeles. As his partially restored health permitted, he engaged in the practice of his profession, and from the first took a leading position in the medical circles of that city. In 1883 he was elected vice-president of the Los Angeles Medical Society. His continued ill-health prevented the prosecution of this calling there, and he decided to try some other place and occupation. In February, 1884, he came to Riverside, and shortly afterward purchased the dairy of P. Gallagher, which he established on leased lands on the Jurupa ranch. For nearly two years the Doctor engaged in the dairy business and agricultural pursuits. In April, 1886, he again entered a professional life and established his office in Riverside, and since that time has devoted himself to the practice of medicine and surgery.

Dr. Sawyer is a writer of no mean order, and has found time to bring his literary talents to the aid of Riverside's interest. In 1887 he established the *Southern California Monthly*. His abilities as an editor were well displayed in that journal, but the enterprise was not well supported, and after a few months' publication was suspended. He was also a stockholder and a director of the Tribune Publishing Company, and was for some time editor-in-chief of the *Daily Tribune*. In 1887 Dr. Sawyer was a member of the board of health, and health officer of the city. In political matters he has always been a supporter of the Republican party, a worker in its ranks and identified with its best elements. Although not an early pioneer of Riverside, the Doctor has been identified with the city and colony during the years of its greatest growth and prosperity. He is a progressive and public-spirited citizen and has heartily supported the various public enterprises that have

placed his chosen city high in the ranks of the cities of Southern California.

In 1888 the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Miss Emma J. Nichols, a native of Massachusetts. They have five children: Edmund H., Henry A., William B., Emma M. and Adele A.

**J**UDGE WILLIAM W. NOLAND, Riverside's well-known City Recorder and the impartial Judge of her municipal court, was born in Anderson, Madison County, Indiana, June 25, 1825. He is a descendant of representative Southern families. His father, Brazelton Noland, was a native of Kentucky. He was one of the earliest pioneers of Madison County, Indiana, locating there in 1821. Judge Noland's mother was a native of North Carolina. Her name before marriage was Nancy Russell. The subject of this sketch was reared in the pioneer days of his native place, schooled in the log-cabin school-house by the itinerant teacher of that day, and taught the practical realities of life by labor on the pioneer farm of his father. Upon reaching his majority he engaged in farming upon his own account, and later was appointed railroad and express agent at Anderson. Judge Noland took a prominent part in the affairs of his county politically and otherwise, and in 1862 was elected as County Treasurer of Madison County. He held that responsible position until 1867, and upon his retirement from office was appointed as express agent of Anderson. In 1870 he moved to Indianapolis, and there, in partnership with John H. Batty, engaged in real-estate and abstract business. He continued that business for about eight years and then established himself in the tobacco trade. In 1880 he decided to seek a home in California, and in December of that year, came to Riverside. The next spring he established his home on the east side of Orange street, just north of the city limits, at which point he purchased a five-acre tract and engaged in horti-

cultural pursuits. In this enterprise, as in others, he has scored a success. His land is all in oranges, three acres in seedlings and the remainder in budded fruit. His three acres of seedlings in the season of 1888-'89 produced a crop which sold on the trees for \$1,150. The Judge, from his first arrival in Riverside, has been one of her leading men.

In political matters he is a Democrat, but is liberal and conservative in his views. In 1883, upon the organization of the municipal government he was elected City Marshall and Tax Collector, and re-elected to the same offices in 1884. In June, 1886, he was appointed by the Board of City Trustees City Recorder, vice Judge Conway, and in the fall of that year was elected to the same position. His administration of the affairs of his important office gave such satisfaction that he was re-elected in 1888 by a majority that was a flattering testimonial of the confidence and esteem reposed in the Judge by a community that is largely composed of his opponents in political matters. Judge Noland has for years been a consistent member of the Christian Church. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is affiliated with Philoxenian Lodge and Marion Encampment of Indianapolis, Indiana. The Judge's family comprises his wife and three children, all of whom are residents of Riverside. In 1844 he was married to Miss Anna McClanahan, a native of Logan County, Ohio. Her father, James McClanahan, was a native of New York. The names of the children are: Emma J., now Mrs. C. T. Rice; Clara J., now the wife of Jacob Van de Grift, the well-known postmaster of Riverside, and Thomas E., who married Miss Helen Condon, a native of Maine.

**A.** SPRECHER, M. D., formerly a practicing physician of Cincinnati, Ohio, and now the proprietor of the well-known "Colton Pharmacy," which is located in the center of the city, has been a resident of Colton



since 1884. The Doctor has found time to identify himself with and aid in the business and public enterprises which wrought the wonderful change in the city of Colton during the five years antedating 1889. His drug store, the Colton Pharmacy, is one of the most complete in the city, and a credit to any community, for Dr. Sprecher is a thorough master of his profession, a skillful druggist and chemist. He has been prominent in building up the city in which he has large real-estate interests. Aside from his residence and business property he owns quite a number of cottage residences. He has also 640 acres of ranch land in Riche cañon, three and a half miles southeast of Colton, and property in Perris and other places. The Doctor was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in 1844. While a mere lad his parents moved to Ohio and settled in Clark County, where he was reared and schooled. His educational facilities were of the best, and he entered as a student in the Wittenberg College at Springfield, Ohio, of which his father was president. In January, 1863, he cast aside his books and devoted himself to his country as a private soldier in the Seventeenth Ohio Battery; after a few months in the service he was promoted to hospital steward and served faithfully until the close of the war and peace was once more proclaimed. During his service he took part in hard campaigns, sieges and hotly contested battles, among which were the siege of Vicksburg, Red River Expedition, Port Hudson, Arkansas Post, siege of Mobile and assault and capture of Fort Blakeley. The Doctor received his honorable discharge in 1865. He then returned to his studies and upon completing his classical course entered upon the study of medicine, and graduated from the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati, after which he engaged in the practice of his profession, and for the ten years or more preceding 1880 was a practicing physician in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. In 1881 he came to California and located in Oakland, and in 1884 he came to Colton. The Doctor is well known in the professional and

business circles of the county. He is a member of San Bernardino County Medical Association, Southern California Medical Association and the California State Medical Society. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the County Central Committee and a worker in the ranks of his party. He is a member of Colton Post, No. 130, Grand Army of the Republic, and is a Past Commander in the order of Knights of Pythias.

Dr. Sprecher was married in 1883 to Miss Lizzie F. Bashford, the daughter of Governor Coles Bashford, formerly Governor of Wisconsin, and later Attorney General of Arizona, at the organization of the Territory. Dr. Sprecher's father is the Rev. Samuel Sprecher, D. D., LL. D., a native of Maryland and a noted divine, well known in the Eastern and Middle States. He was for more than thirty years the president of the Wittenberg College of Springfield, Ohio, and at this writing (1889) is president of the San Diego College of Letters. He came to Southern California in 1886, and has since resided in San Diego. Luther M. Sprecher, a prominent attorney and Justice of the Peace of Colton, is a brother of Dr. Sprecher. The Rev. Dr. S. P. Sprecher, of Cleveland, Ohio, is another brother.



**S**AMUEL K. KLINEFELTER is the junior member of the firm of Hayt & Klinefelter, the proprietors of the well-known Fashion Livery Stables of Riverside. Mr. Klinefelter was born in Richland County, Ohio, June 10, 1845. His parents, Joseph and Elizabeth Klinefelter, were natives of Pennsylvania and were among the early settlers of the county in which he was born. He was reared in his native place until twelve years of age. In 1857 his father moved to Brown County, Kansas, and was there engaged in farming occupations until his death in 1858. Mr. Klinefelter was brought up to farm life. In March, 1862, although less than seventeen years of age,




he enlisted in the military service of his country as a private in Company C, Seventh Regiment of Kansas Cavalry, and was for more than three years engaged in that memorable struggle, the war of the Rebellion. His regiment was attached to the Sixteenth Army Corps or the Army of the Tennessee, and participated in some of the severest campaigns and hardest-fought battles of the war. He was engaged at luka, Corinth, Oxford, Holly Springs and many other battles, and also took part in many of the cavalry raids which his branch of the service was called upon to execute. After his honorable discharge from the service in October, 1865, he returned to his home in Kansas and was for some years engaged in conducting the farming operations upon the old homestead.

In 1870 he came to California and located at Galt, Sacramento County, and there engaged in stock business. He was extensively engaged in dealing in cattle and horses. In 1871 he drove his stock to Monterey County and later took fifty head of milch cows to Nevada and established a dairy in Washoe valley, and was among the first to establish a regular milk business in Virginia City. In 1873 he sold out his dairy business, returned to Monterey County and established a hotel at Soledad, which he conducted for the next two years. He then located at Placerville, El Dorado County, and opened a meat market. In 1876 he went to Colusa and was for several years engaged in various pursuits. He opened a market at that place, and was also engaged in supplying the markets of Sacramento and other places with beef cattle from Oregon and Northern California. In partnership with Thomas Hales he conducted the well-known Colusa House and Eureka Hotel. In 1881 Mr. Klinefelter came to Southern California and after a brief stay in Riverside located in Los Angeles, where he formed a partnership with Theodore A. Gardner, and conducted a confectionery store on Main street, near Spring, until 1883. In that year he established his residence in Riverside as a member of the firm of J. R. Newberry & Co., fruit packers, carriage

dealers and horticulturists. Mr. Klinefelter superintended the extensive horticultural enterprises of the firm, and among the operations planted 200 acres of vineyard and thirty acres of pears at Rincon. In 1885 he sold out his interests in the firm and in connection with his brother, P. K. Klinefelter, purchased a twenty-acre tract of land in Brockton Square, on Rubidoux avenue, and engaged in horticultural pursuits. In 1887 he formed a partnership with Charles P. Hayt, and since that date has been engaged in the livery business. Mr. Klinefelter is an enterprising citizen and a thorough business man, and is well known in Riverside, where he has a large circle of friends. In political matters he is a straight Republican and a supporter of the best elements of that party.



 ALFRED B. MINER, one of the leading and representative business men of Colton, and as the president of the Colton Packing Company is at the head of one of the most important industries of that city. Mr. Miner is a native of Michigan, dating his birth in Genesee County in 1842. His father, Philo Miner, was reared in Genesee County, New York, and was an early settler in Michigan, and engaged in farming. Mr. Miner was reared to farm life, and given a fair education in the public schools. He was an energetic and thorough worker, but he was never intended for a farmer; as soon as he reached his majority he struck out in life, locating in Chicago. There he engaged in business pursuits, and was for the next ten years employed by the well-known firm of Tyler, Graham & Co., as a traveling agent and salesman. In 1876 he was prostrated by sickness and compelled to abandon his labor. The next eighteen months was spent by Mr. Miner in seeking a restoration of his health. Failing in that, he decided to seek the milder climate of the Pacific coast, and in 1877 he came to California and located at San Jose. His first occupation in that city was as a clerk

in a grocery store, but his business talents soon gained him recognition in business circles, and he obtained a position with the San Jose Fruit Packing Company, first as clerk and later as their general agent and salesman. He was also agent for Speckles & Co., of San Francisco, and later agent for the American Sugar Refinery of Steele & Co. Mr. Miner became thoroughly versed in the practical details of the fruit business, and sought for an opening where his energy and business tact could be applied to his own advantage. The San Jose Fruit Company had established a branch of their enterprise at Colton in 1881, built and fitted a packing-house and cannery, and started in business. This had not proven a success, affording neither profit to the company nor satisfaction to the people of Colton.

Mr. Miner saw his chance here, and in 1886 came to Colton, organized and incorporated the Colton Packing Company, with himself as president and general manager, and Mr. Wilson Hays, formerly superintendent of the San Jose Fruit Company, as secretary and treasurer. The enterprise, as conducted under the able management of Mr. Miner, became a success, and afforded to the fruit-growers of Colton and vicinity not only a substantial home market for their products, but added greatly to the wealth and business industry of the city. Mr. Miner is an energetic and progressive citizen, and has not confined himself to individual enterprises. He is president of the Colton City Water Company, and was one of the real projectors of that enterprise, which has added so much to the health and wealth of the city by furnishing an ample supply of pure water for domestic use. In political matters he is a Republican, never seeking political honors, but always a worker in aiding the best elements of his party.

In 1863 Mr. Miner was united in marriage with Miss Eliza J. Abbot, the daughter of Hon. Joshua R. Abbot, the well-known United States Senator from Michigan. There is but one child by this marriage, Frank A. Miner, who is associated with his father in the Colton Pack-

ing Company. Harrold M. Nelson is well known as a member of Mr. Miner's family. Although not adopted, he has from his boyhood been reared and educated by Mr. Miner, and given that place in the bosom of his family that would be accorded a son and heir. Mr. Miner's father was a native of Connecticut, descended from an old family of that State, who date their ancestry back to colonial times. He went to New York in his youth or young manhood, and there married Alice Brainard, a native of Rush, New York. The Brainard family were also from Connecticut.

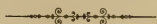



**NELSON SLEPPY**, successor to the firm of Sleppy & Bullis, is one of the representative business men of Colton. He is at the head of one of the largest hardware establishments in that city and the pioneer in the business in Colton, having established his store in 1882. He conducted the establishment alone until 1888, when he formed a partnership with William S. Bullis, now the mayor of Colton, and the business was conducted under the firm name of Sleppy & Bullis, with Mr. Sleppy as the chief and managing partner, until February 5, 1890.

The subject of this sketch dates his birth in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, in 1845. His parents, George and Amelia (Kremer) Sleppy, were both natives of that State. His father was a carpenter and builder, and at twelve years of age Mr. Sleppy commenced his apprenticeship at that trade under his father. He was quick to learn and naturally a mechanic, and at the age of seventeen was a skilled workman. He started in life on his own account, and the next five years were spent in working at his trade in the Western States. In 1867 he commenced his journey across the continent with California as his objective point. He spent two years in Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, in carpenter work, prospecting, mining, etc., and it was not until 1869 that he reached San Bernardino.

His first year in that city was spent in working at his trade. He then accepted the position as clerk in the drug store and postoffice under Dr. J. C. Peacock. He continued in that position until 1875, and entered the hardware business under the firm name of Emich & Sleppey. In 1876 he bought out his partner and transferred the business to Lake Port, where he remained two years, and then transferred the scene of his operations to San Diego. He conducted a hardware business in that city until 1882, when he established himself in Colton. He has been one of the leaders in public enterprise in Colton and the county. He was interested in the old Gas Light Company in San Bernardino, a stockholder in the Colton Land and Improvement Company, the Building and Loan Association, and one of the prime movers in establishing the Colton Water Company. In political matters he is a strong supporter of the Republican party, in which he takes an active interest. He has for several years been a member of the Republican County Central Committee and is president of the Republican club of Colton. He is a member of Colton Lodge, No. 137, Knights of Pythias. He has real-estate interests in the city consisting of residence and business lots. His twenty years' residence in San Bernardino County has made him well known, and his consistent life and straightforward dealings have given him the confidence of the community.

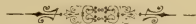
He was married in San Bernardino, in 1871, to Miss Mary A. Stoddard, the daughter of Sheldon Stoddard, a well-known pioneer of the county. Mrs. Sleppey is a native of San Bernardino County. Mr. and Mrs. Sleppey have three children by this marriage, namely: John Sheldon, Mabel Eva and Walter.



 H. P. HAYT is the senior partner of the firm of Hayt & Klinefelter, proprietors of the well known Fashion Stables of Riverside. These stables are located on the

corner of Main and Seventh streets. Their stock of horses, carriages, etc., are not excelled by any in Riverside, or even by any in the county. Of the seventy-five horses owned by the firm, thirty-five or forty are used in their livery business. They are the proprietors of the City Cab and Hack Service in Riverside. Mr. Hayt is among the well-known business men of the city. He came to Riverside in October, 1879, without capital other than good, sound business principles, untiring energy and industrious habits. In connection with his father, W. A. Hayt, he started a meat market on Main street, and successfully conducted the same until the next year. He then purchased the old adobe livery stable on the corner of Market and Eighth streets. He was also associated with his father in this enterprise. Their stock at that time consisted of three Cayuse horses and two wagons, but their energy and business principles won the day, and they rapidly increased their stock and business until they led all competitors and built up one of the largest livery enterprises in Riverside. In 1880 they purchased from H. W. Robinson his stage and express line from Riverside to Colton, and conducted that enterprise, carrying the United States mails and Wells-Fargo's Express, and affording transportation for the large passenger traffic until the advent of the railroads caused a withdrawal of the stage lines. In 1886 they moved their stables to the present site, occupying a building 55 x 150 feet. In 1887 W. A. Hayt retired from the business, and in June of that year Mr. Hayt received S. K. Klinefelter into the firm. During Mr. Hayt's ten years' residence in Riverside he has been uniformly successful in his business pursuits, and his dealings have been of that honorable, straightforward character that ever gains the confidence and esteem of his associates. He was one of the first directors of the Riverside Railway Company, and has been a subscriber to many of the enterprises that have tended to build up his chosen city. He is a supporter of the Congregational Church, and a

member of Riverside Lodge, No. 282, I. O. O. F., and Sunnyside Lodge, K. of P. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Hayt is a native of Putnam County, New York, and dates his birth October 15, 1854. His parents were William A. and Mary Evalyn Hayt, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. His boyhood until twelve years of age was spent in schooling, and until about sixteen years of age he was given the benefits of a good education in the common and high schools. He then engaged in the butcher's business in Patterson until he reached his majority in 1876, when he accompanied his father to California, and was engaged in various pursuits, mining enterprises, stock business, etc., in northern California and Nevada, until 1879, when he located in Riverside. In 1884 Mr. Hayt was united in marriage with Miss Minnie M. Morey, a native of Illinois. Her father, General A. B. Morey, is a veteran of the civil war, and a well-known resident of that State. Mr. and Mrs. Hayt have one child—William A.



**D**AVID A. CORRELL is the proprietor of the well known Blue Front Grocery Store, one of the pioneer establishments of the city. He is also one of the oldest grocers now in business in Riverside, having been identified with the trade since 1883. Mr. Correll came to Riverside in 1882. His capital was limited, and although broken in health he was possessed of an unlimited stock of energy and well-trained business principles.

He first engaged as a laborer with the Riverside Land and Irrigation Company, and remained in that employ until the next year, when he secured a position in the grocery store of Frederick & Love. The Blue Front store was at that time under the management of those gentlemen. In 1885 Mr. Correll bought the interest of Mr. McDonald, of the firm of McDonald & Metcalf, and commenced business on his own account on Main street, where the Oppenheimer block

now stands. This establishment was sold to Fountain & Thrall the next year, and then Metcalf & Correll bought the Blue Front store. The business was conducted by that firm until July, 1887, when Mr. Correll purchased the interests of his partner, and has since conducted the business alone. He largely increased his stock and took the lead in the grocery business of the city. The Blue Front, although deservedly popular before, became doubly so under his management. This was not achieved without painstaking effort and an intelligent attention to business. He is of pleasing manners, genial disposition, prompt and reliable in business, understands the wants of the community and promptly meets them. Both himself and his establishment are justly entitled to the cordial support and patronage they receive. His fortunes are cast with Riverside, and he is never found wanting in a liberal support of her enterprises. In addition to his mercantile business he finds time for horticultural pursuits. He is the owner of the block bounded by Mulberry, Lime, Fourth and Fifth streets, upon which he has his residence and a fine orange grove. He also has a ten-acre tract at East Riverside, which he has planted with orange trees and grape vines. Mr. Correll is a native of Ohio, and was born in Fremont, Sandusky County, in 1845. The first ten years of his life was spent in his native county, after which the family moved to Christian County, Illinois. Mr. Correll was, from his early boyhood, brought up to labor, and deprived of many of the advantages in schooling that more favored youths received, but his ambitious disposition and studious habits enabled him to correct many of the defects of his early education, and he became an intelligent and well-read man, thoroughly versed in the practical affairs of life.

He continued his farm labors until the breaking out of the civil war, and, although but seventeen years of age, promptly volunteered his services and entered the military service as a private soldier in the Sixty-eighth Regiment of Illinois Infantry. His regiment was assigned

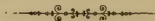


to duty in the Army of the Potomac, but the arduous campaign so broke down his constitution that a severe illness resulted and rendered him unfit for further military duty. In 1863 he received an honorable discharge and returned to Illinois. There he in a measure regained his health, and in the spring of 1864 again entered the service of his country in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. He was promptly promoted to a Sergeant's position, and when his regiment was assigned to duty in the Department of Missouri, was for many months detailed in detached service on escort duty. Here again Mr. Correll was a sufferer from disease, and after months of suffering was again discharged in January, 1865.

As soon as his ill health and shattered constitution would permit he bravely sought the means of support, and, locating in Quincy, Illinois, entered into business pursuits as an agent for leading lightning-rod firms. He was employed in that business for the next seven years, and then located at Bement, where he established himself in the same business, first in partnership with Cole Brothers, and later on his own account. His continued ill-health greatly hampered him in his business enterprise, and finally compelled his retirement and the seeking of an entire change of climate an absolute necessity. In 1882 he decided to seek a home in Southern California, and located in Riverside. Mr. Correll is a self-made man in every respect, and has successfully fought life's battles and achieved his successes by his own unaided efforts. He sacrificed his health in his young manhood in the service of his stricken country, and the seeds of disease gathered from the field and march of campaigns in war times have brought forth their harvest in later life. All honor be his! The history of a nation's life is embodied in the history of her war veterans.

Mr. Correll is a member of Sunnyside Lodge, No. 112, Knights of Pythias, of Riverside, and of Riverside Lodge, No. 118, G. A. R. In

political matters he has, during his whole life, been a strong supporter of the Republican party. In 1870 Mr. Correll married Miss Naomi Harshburger, a native of Illinois. This union has been blessed with two children: Laura May and William G.



**EDWARD HELLER.**—Among the representative orange groves of that section of Riverside colony known as Brockton square, mention should be made of the one owned by Mr. Heller. His residence and land, ten acres in extent, is located on the south side of Rubidoux avenue, about half a mile west of Brockton avenue. Five acres of his tract is in oranges, about twelve years old from the seed; the balance, or three acres, is in budded trees of the Washington Navel and Mediterranean Sweet varieties; one acre of his land is devoted to raisin grapes, and one acre to alfalfa. At this writing Mr. Heller has resided on the place less than two years, but during that time he has shown that he is a practical horticulturist. His system of pruning and budding are unequalled, and are producing the best of results. Everything about the place, the neat cottage residence, suitable out-buildings, well ordered grounds, etc., denote the pleasant and comfortable California home.

Mr. Heller was born in Haynau, Province of Schlesien, Prussia, in 1824. His parents, Benjamin and Caroline (Sturm) Heller, were natives of Saxony. Mr. Heller was reared and schooled in his native place, and early in life apprenticed as a furrier. Upon the expiration of his apprenticeship he worked as a journeyman in Dresden, Hamburg, and other places until 1849. He then decided to try his fortunes in the New World, and in that year came to the United States. He first located in Michigan, and later in New York, where he remained until 1852, and then went to Boston, Massachusetts, where he established himself in business at his trade until 1857. In that year he moved to Illinois





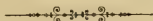


Edger

and located in Freeport, where he opened a hat, cap, and fur store, which he conducted for over thirty years. He was successful in his business, and ranked among the prominent and substantial merchants of that section. He was one of the original incorporators and a director of the well-known German Insurance Company of Freeport for over fifteen years.

In political matters he has been a Republican from the organization of the party in 1856, and was a Union man and a strong supporter of the war measures during the Rebellion. In 1888, desirous of a more genial climate, he came to California and chose his present home for his future residence. He has entered heartily into his horticultural pursuits, and is destined to achieve the success in that he has won in other occupations.

In 1854 Mr. Heller married Miss Mary A. Schottle, a native of New Jersey. She is the daughter of Charles and Catherine (Putz) Schottle, natives of Baden. The children by this marriage are: Emma, William, Antoinette, Edmund and Mamie.



**M**ISS E. C. DYER, Cashier Riverside Banking Company, was born in Illinois, taught school before engaging in the banking business, about fifteen years ago, first in that State and for the past twelve years in Riverside. She is a lady of culture, possesses remarkable force of character and extraordinary business powers.



**J**OSEPH HEAP is one of the representative mechanics of Riverside, and is the proprietor of a blacksmith shop on the south side of Eighth street, between Main and Market streets. He is a native of England, and dates his birth in Manchester, in 1848. His parents, William and Hannah (Ward) Heap, are both natives of that country. In 1848 or

early in 1849 his father emigrated with the family to the United States, and located at Council Bluffs, Missouri. The next year he moved to Salt Lake, where he remained until 1852. In that year he brought his family to San Bernardino County, and settled down to agricultural pursuits near the town of San Bernardino, where he has since resided. Mr. Heap was reared upon his father's farm, and hard labor was his lot from early boyhood. His schooling was such as he could obtain in the common schools for a short term each year. At the age of seventeen years he started in life upon his own account, and was engaged in rough manual labor, in teaming, lumbering, and working in the mills. When twenty-two years of age he commenced work at the blacksmith trade, with Stephen Jefferson, of San Bernardino. He was naturally a good mechanic, and by his industry and close attention he soon became a skilled workman and an expert in horse-shoeing.

In 1876 his attention was directed to Riverside as a desirable locality, and he sought work in the colony. He worked at his trade in the town for a year, and was then employed by Governor Waterman, at Cook's cañon, until 1878, when he again established his residence at Riverside. After working a year for Petchner & Alder, he opened a shop on Main street, under the firm name of Masters & Heap. He conducted that business for two or three years, and then sold out and worked at his trade as a journeyman, in the shop of Mr. Parker until 1885, when he opened his present establishment. Mr. Heap's long residence in the county has made him well and favorably known. He is a thorough mechanic, and skilled in his calling. His honest work and straightforward dealings has gained him a well deserved patronage and enabled him to establish his family in a pleasant home, surround them with the comforts of life, and secure to his children the advantages of a good education. He is the owner of the business property occupied by his shops, and a well ordered home on the corner of Orange and Sixth streets. He is a good citizen, a kind

neighbor and a desirable acquisition to any community. In 1868 Mr. Heap married Miss Mary Schlyff, daughter of John H. and Gertrude Schlyff, pioneers of San Bernardino County. From this marriage there are five children, viz.: May B., Gertrude, Harry W., Dora B. and Cyrel Irving.



**J**OHAN WASSON, of Chino, is most widely known as an editor, but this accomplishment has been rather an incident than a design in his career. He was born in Wayne County, Ohio, August 20, 1833, on a farm. He received such education as the very common country schools afforded. Attendance on school was secondary to farm work in summer, and to some extent in winter. He was dissatisfied with farm life, but was notably a good worker with all farming implements. At the age of nineteen he went to California; spent 1852-'53 in the mines of El Dorado County. Sickness induced him to return to Ohio in November, 1853, where he remained till late in 1854, when he went to Henry County, Illinois, and remained there till May, 1862. These eight years were mostly employed in all sorts of farming and unskilled labor in summer, and teaching school in winter, with several months of clerkships in the county clerk's and treasurer's offices.

He at an early age took active part in political discussions, and ardently supported Douglas for the presidency in 1860, and in all of his many addresses in that campaign warned the Buchanan and Southern Democracy that if Lincoln were elected and war ensued, the Douglas men would vigorously support Lincoln's administration. He always determined to get back to California, and, although possessed of too much of a roaming spirit, wherever he was and however well doing, his heart was always set on California for a home. In May, 1862, he crossed the plains, intending to go into the Solomon river mines, in Idaho, but because of

the loss of part of the team by Indians, he brought up in the Powder and Burnt River mines in Oregon, and put in a hard winter (1862-'63) prospecting in the deep snows. The latter part of 1863 was spent in a prospecting tour through the Idaho mines, until the heavy snows drove him out of the mountains, when he turned his steps to Nevada, which he reached overland through Utah. To show the incidents of such a life, he found himself about out of money when he reached Schell creek, an overland home stage station in western Utah. The proprietor was a young Mormon who wanted to go to Salt Lake City to get married. Wasson was offered one dollar a day to take charge of this station for one month, and this meant preparing meals at all hours, day and night, making beds, sweeping the house, washing table and some bed "linen." But the job was taken, done well, and double wages offered to remain another month; but by correspondence he had secured the office of chief clerk in the office of the assessor of internal revenue for Nevada, at six dollars per day. To this place was soon added an assessorship of Ormsby County. He served in both capacities and charged for each service on the days devoted to each.

For over ten years he has written for various papers east and west of the Rocky Mountains, and his brother Joseph being a writer and printer, they, with a Mr. Harding, established the Owyhee *Avalanche*, in Idaho, in August, 1865, and continued it till November, 1867. During this "episode" he cooked for the firm, procured the supplies, cut the wood, carried the water, washed the dishes, mostly edited the paper, "rolled" the forms, kept the books, carried the papers on Saturday, made the collections, paid the bills, etc. The enormous snows of winter were too severe for his invalid brother, and so the paper was disposed of, and six months were spent in visiting the old States and looking around.

In June, 1868, he and his brother established and published the *Argent*, at Winnemucca, Nevada. Although immediately designed as a

campaign paper, it was in the plan to make it permanent, but he was chosen secretary of the State Senate, which led to its abandonment. Governor Blaisdel appointed him one of the County Commissioners to organize Elko County, and after this work was fairly done, in 1869, he, with his brother, drifted to Oakland, California, where they bought a half-interest in the *Daily News*, and he became chief editor and financial manager of it; but it was soon seen to be a financial failure, and was given up early in 1870, when he went to Arizona and spent seven months in company with Governor A. P. K. Safford (who was afforded military escorts), in prospecting the various settled and many unsettled portions of that Apache-afflicted land.

His friends in Congress (Senator Stewart, Congressmen McCormick and Fitch) pushed a bill through establishing Arizona as a United States surveying district, and secured his appointment in July, 1870, as Surveyor General, which office he held three full terms, and would have rounded out sixteen years in that position but for the assassination of President Garfield. His record in this office was not surpassed for efficiency and uprightness by any similar official in the service, especially in examining and reporting upon land claims originating under the laws and customs of Spain and Mexico. Not one of his decisions has been set aside by superior tribunals.

In October, 1870, he established the *Arizona Citizen*, and published it for seven years and one month. A great many unfaithful civil and military officials will testify to the fairness of the paper under his editorship. In 1872 he was appointed alternate commissioner on the Centennial Commission, and participated in nearly every meeting of that body up to its closing one in 1879.

July 2, 1874, he and Miss Harriet N. Bolton, a native of Augusta, Maine, were married; she was a teacher, having taught four years in Stockton, this State. She became much attached to California, and so a return here in 1882 was agreeable to both, still retaining interests in Arizona real estate, cattle and mines.

Owing to a lameness that became unendurable on hard sidewalks, he reluctantly left Oakland after a residence there of four years; spent a year in closing up his Arizona business, and leaving there in August, 1887, he became a general agent of Richard Gird, which place he still occupies. As incidental to this agency he edits and manages the *Chino Valley Champion*, which is recognized as a good model of newspaper work. Against his will he was appointed first Postmaster here by the Cleveland administration, which removed him for his expressed opinions. A change in the incumbency being necessary he was reappointed in November, 1889, and still holds the office. Also against his will he was elected one of the two Justices of the Peace for Chino Township in 1888. It is due him to say that excepting the office of County Commissioner of Elko County, Nevada, and Centennial Commissioner, he did not seek any office until after his friends induced him to do so. He is altogether too independent to be a successful politician, but has a decided tendency to public affairs.



**B**RADFORD MORSE is the well-known City Marshal of Riverside. He is a native of Plymouth County, Massachusetts, dating his birth in Middleboro, May 4, 1848. He was reared and schooled in his native place, closing his studies in the Pratt Free High School. He then located in Brockton, Massachusetts, and was employed in the shoe manufactories for many years, becoming expert in his business, and was employed as a cutter in the manufactory of C. R. Ford. During his life in Brockton, Mr. Morse was prominent in the military circles of the State. He was for eleven years a member of the National Guard of Massachusetts. He first enlisted as a private, and rose through the successive non-commissioned grades to a lieutenantcy after four years' service, and three years later was commissioned as Captain of Company I, First Regiment of Massa-



chusetts Infantry, holding that position four years, until, in 1881, Mr. Morse decided to seek a residence on the Pacific coast. He came to California, and in March of that year located in Riverside. Upon his arrival he purchased a ten-acre tract in Brockton square, of William Randall, which he held until the next year, when he sold out and purchased a seven-acre tract on Jurupa avenue, and entered into horticultural pursuits. He sold that place in 1887 and purchased a ten-acre tract east of Riverside, which he has planted with Washington Navel orange trees. He is thorough in his horticultural enterprises and has set his tract with well selected stock from his own nursery, and is destined to have one of the representative groves of his section. His residence at this writing is on Mulberry street, between Second and Third streets.

Mr. Morse is a progressive citizen and has taken a deep interest in the progress of his chosen city. He was a member of the County Board of Horticulture in 1889, and in 1887 was a director of the Riverside Water Company. September 28, 1886, the Board of City Trustees appointed Mr. Morse City Marshal and Tax Collector of Riverside. He conducted the affairs of his office so creditably and satisfactorily that in the spring of 1888 he was re-elected to the position and has filled the office since that date, being again re-elected April, 1890. He is also a member of the Riverside Board of Health. In political matters he is a Republican and in whatever community he has resided he has always taken a working part in the ranks of his party. He has, since 1884, been a member of the Republican County Committee, and since 1888 on the executive board of the same. He has also served as a delegate in several of the county conventions. Mr. Morse is a member of the Riverside Lodge, No. 282, I.O.O.F., and also Sunnyside Lodge, No. 112, K. of P., and Division No. 30, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, holding a lieutenant's commission in the latter order. He is a supporter of the Congregational Church.

In 1871 the subject of this sketch married Miss Ella A. Keith, daughter of Gilman P. Keith, of Plymouth County, Massachusetts. Mr. Morse's parents were Captain Levi Morse and Sally (Tinkham) Morse, both natives of Massachusetts and representatives of old colonial families.



**W**ILLIAM FRANCIS HOLCOMB, a member of the Society of California Pioneers of San Bernardino County, and the discoverer of gold in the valley which bears his name, was born in Indiana in 1831, but his parents moved to Will County, Illinois, in his infancy, where they lived till he was eight years old. They then went, in 1839, to Iowa and located in Portland, Van Buren County Iowa. His father having died, his mother moved with her family in 1845 up into Wapello County and took up a piece of Government land. The same year his oldest brother, Stephen Holcomb, went to Oregon, where he still resides near the city of Portland. Stephen achieved considerable celebrity as an Indian scout in the employ of the Government out on that then wild frontier.

After eleven years' residence in the Hawkeye State, the subject of this memoir left Ottumwa, Iowa, on the 5th of May, 1850, for California. In crossing the plains his company narrowly escaped a conflict with the Indians several times, but experienced nothing more serious than slight skirmishes. They came via Fort Laramie, Green river and Sublette's cut off. In crossing Green river, the ferry-boat sank and Mr. Holcomb's wagon and the entire contents, including his boots, which he had taken off to assist in getting their cattle across, were lost. Securing a mule to pack their little remaining luggage, he and a companion proceeded on their perilous journey, Mr. Holcomb being barefooted, and he never put his feet in shoes or any other footwear from that time (July) until the next Decem-

ber. About seventy-five miles from Salt Lake they sold their mule for \$50 and continued on with only such things as they could carry. Their sufferings from hunger and fatigue were at times almost beyond human endurance or belief. On one occasion, when near the sink of the Humboldt river, for six days and nights they had no other food but rosebuds, and for three days of the time were without even those!

As they were starting to cross the fifty-five mile desert from the Humboldt to the Carson river in this famishing condition, they met with a piece of good fortune which seemed like a special providence. One morning lying square in the middle of the trail they found a large sack filled with provisions, including coffee and several substantial edibles prepared and put up in a tempting style by loving hands for some member of the last preceding emigrant train. Opening the sack, Mr. Holcomb and his comrade took out a quantity of such articles as they deemed best for their use, then tied it up and left it with the remainder of its contents for the next hungry traveler. On reaching Carson river they found plenty of food and water, but were so utterly exhausted and weak that their stomachs loathed food, and, sinking down half unconscious upon the side of the trail, they slept until sufficiently rested to begin to take nourishment in small quantities.

Remaining at Carson river until their strength was pretty fully recovered, they resumed their journey, reaching Hangtown—now Placerville—on August 28, 1850. Mr. Holcomb spent ten years in the mines in that part of the State, and although he did a great deal of hard work he only met with moderate success, making little more than current expenses. He first visited San Bernardino in February, 1860, a horse and a gun comprising his worldly possessions at that time. He and his partner went on up into the mountains east of the city, prospecting in Bear valley and beyond, and while there he explored a small valley on the headwaters of the Mojave

river, and discovered a gold mine, which for a time created considerable excitement and was quite extensively worked, there being 1,500 people or more in the valley in 1861. The richest portion of the placer diggings was soon worked out, and the excitement subsided; it is reported, however, that the mines are about to be re-opened.

In 1863-'64 Mr. Holcomb spent a year in Arizona, during which he obtained a small interest in the Vulture mines, which he subsequently sold for \$500. On returning from Arizona he settled in San Bernardino, which has been his home ever since. In 1880 he purchased the place of fourteen acres on the corner of I street and the Base Line road, where he and his family now reside, paying \$1,400 for it. He has erected a frame dwelling and planted about half the land to deciduous fruit trees, now in bearing. He has refused \$14,000 for the property.

In 1872 Mr. Holcomb was elected County Assessor on the Republican ticket, and was re-elected, serving in that office eight years. On retiring he spent seven months in Arizona as superintendent of a mining ditch for the Tombstone Mill and Mining Company. In 1882 he was nominated and elected County Clerk by a majority of about 240 votes over A. F. McKenney, then holding the office and a very popular man. Mr. Holcomb was the first Republican clerk ever elected in San Bernardino County. He was re-elected as his own successor by a much larger majority over J. H. Boyd as the Democratic candidate. During his first term as County Clerk Mr. Holcomb served also as ex-officio County Recorder, County Auditor, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors and Clerk of the Board of Equalization. At the close of this term the clerk's office was segregated from the others.

In 1860 Mr. Holcomb married Miss Stewart in San Bernardino, a native of Illinois. They have a family of five sons and two daughters, all but two married and living in San Bernardino, and all have homes presented to them by their father. Even the two minor children are

thus provided for. Mr. Holcomb is justly proud of his family; and few men are as well satisfied with the results of a laborious life, or review the retrospect with as much pleasure. He has for many years enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most successful hunters on the Pacific coast, and has probably captured more grizzlies than any other man in California. And, as he has retired from active business and still loves the sport, he spends a portion of every season with "old boys" in the mountains hunting and fishing. Mr. Holcomb is a member of the Society of California Pioneers of San Bernardino County and of the "Old Boys' Hunting Club." Having won the prize over about fifty competitors in a Christmas hunt in 1888, the Old Boys' club presented him with a beautifully designed and engraved silver cup, which he values highly as a keepsake.



**G**EORGE W. PRESCOTT, of San Bernardino, Master Mechanic of the Southern California Railroad, and one of the most expert mechanical engineers in this country, was born in New Hampshire fifty-one years ago. At the early age of seven years he was left without father or mother, and at thirteen he left his native State and started out to fight the battle of life alone and unaided. Going west as far as Ohio, he spent the next five years in the old city of Chillicothe, where, following the natural bent of his mind, he studied the business of machinist, and when just past his eighteenth birthday he took charge of a locomotive engine. In 1856 he went to Columbus, Kentucky, and commenced building the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. On January 15, 1857, he unloaded from the steamer J. C. Swan the first locomotive engine that ever passed over that road, and set it up and run it over the line. He put up all the engines and cars for that road till the spring of 1861.

On May 3, of that year, the war of the Rebellion having broken out, and Mr. Prescott's

New England blood and patriotism allying him to the cause of the Union, he resigned his position and went North, notwithstanding he was offered \$500 a month by the Superintendent of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad if he would remain and take charge of the machinery of the line. On June 15, of that year, he began to run an engine on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and was connected with that company in various capacities of responsibility in the operating department and shops until 1869. In that year he superintended the laying of the track between Winona, Shaska and La Crosse. At the solicitation of W. B. Strong, Mr. Prescott entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in 1871 as Superintendent of wrecks on the Iowa Division. In 1873 he accepted the position of fuel agent on the Michigan Central Railroad. During the three years of his connection with that road he also filled the positions of train-dispatcher and assistant superintendent without the title. In 1878 he accepted the position of mechanical superintendent of the locomotive and car department of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad, tendered him by Charles G. Peck, and continued in that capacity until 1881. He then resigned and was connected with the Chicago Fire & Spring Works two years. For six years thereafter he was mechanical superintendent of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad, with headquarters at St. Louis.

Mr. Prescott received the appointment, May 7, 1889, as master mechanic of the California Southern and California Central lines, consolidated in November of that year into the Southern California Railway, and forming the California division of the great Santa Fé system. Advanced ideas and improved methods have been introduced by Mr. Prescott in operating the mechanical department of the railway, which have resulted in materially increasing the scope and volume of work performed, while the cost of that department has been reduced, thus demonstrating his remarkable qualifications and adaptation for the position he so ably fills.

On August 23, 1856, Mr. Prescott married Miss McFarland, a native of Chillicothe, Ohio, her paternal grandfather having been the first settler in that (Ross) county. Mr. and Mrs. Prescott have but one child, a son.

**J**AMES T. O'PRY, one of the representative and enterprising merchants of Colton, has a well equipped general merchandise store, centrally located on Front street opposite the Southern Pacific Railroad depot. Captain O'Pry came to Colton in February, 1888, after years spent in active business pursuits in New Orleans, and in the next month established himself in mercantile pursuits. He also purchased a five-acre tract of orange land from the Colton Water Company and commenced horticultural industries by planting it with budded orange trees; and he is also interested in real estate in Colton, Glendora and other places. He is a popular man, straightforward in his dealings, and has gained a liberal support and patronage from the Colton community. Captain O'Pry is a native of Georgia, dating his birth in 1849. His parents, James and Nancy E. (Brown) O'Pry, are also natives of that State. During the days of his infancy his parents moved to New Orleans, and he was reared and schooled in that city. Early in life, in his boyhood days, he was schooled in mercantile life, but when twenty years of age chose steamboating as his calling, and entered upon a three years' apprenticeship as a pilot. He was ambitious and quick to learn, and rose rapidly in his profession until he was licensed as a master, and was then placed in command of various steamers on the Mississippi river. As he accumulated means he became an owner of steamers, and became one of the prominent figures in steamboat circles in New Orleans. Among the well-known and popular boats that he owned and commanded were the Oriole, Isabel, Alvin, Sunbeam, Daisy, and later the steamers Martha and Neptune. He incorporated and was the president of the New Orleans and Gulf

Transportation Company. He was also the president of and owned a controlling interest in the New Orleans and Perriaux Beouff Transportation Company. A man of sound practical knowledge, keen business instincts, prompt and straightforward in his dealings, Captain O'Pry successfully inaugurated and conducted some of the soundest transportation enterprises of New Orleans. Years of active business pursuits finally so undermined his health that it became imperative that he seek a change of climate and comparative rest, and in 1888 he came to Southern California, and locating in Colton established his present occupation.

He is at this writing (1889) still largely interested in transportation companies in New Orleans, and is also president of the Western and Southern Steamboatmen's Association of that city. In politics he is a supporter of the Democratic party. He is a member of Colton Lodge No. 37, Knights of Pythias, and Colton Lodge, No. 255, A. O. U. W. He also retains his memberships with the Pickwick and Commercial clubs of New Orleans. The Captain, in 1872, married Miss Isabel Kouns, a native of Ohio, the daughter of Captain John Kouns, a well-known resident of that State. The three children from that marriage are: Alvin, Hattie Belle and James T.

**D**P. CHAPMAN.—Among the well-known and representative orange groves in the Riverside colony tract is the five acres owned by the above-named gentleman. This grove is located on the west side of Cypress avenue, north of Bandini avenue, about one mile south of the business center of Riverside. About four acres of his land is in oranges, seedling and Washington Navel trees twelve years of age, and other budded trees of Washington Navel, Mediterranean Sweet and St. Michael varieties, varying in age from one to six years. He has one acre in vineyard, which produced in 1888 over \$200 worth of fruit. Mr. Chapman




is a thorough horticulturist, and is reaping a rich reward for his labor. It is doubtful whether any finer oranges are produced in the colony than those grown upon his place. He purchased the land in 1887, since which time he has erected a substantial residence of attractive appearance, and also suitable out-buildings. He has one of the most desirable homes in his section.

The subject of this sketch was born in Tolland County, Connecticut, in 1836. His parents, Simon C. and Jerusha (McKnight) Chapman, were also natives of that State. He was reared and schooled in his native place until eighteen years of age, and then went to Georgia, and was there engaged in mercantile life for the next four years, after which he resided in New York until 1861. In that year he located in Whiteside County, Illinois, where he established himself in mercantile business. The war of the Rebellion called him to the service of his country, and in 1862 he enlisted in the Ninety-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry as a private. His close attention to military duties insured his promotion to Corporal and then Sergeant. He served in the Western army under Generals Sherman and McPherson until wounded at the battle of Champion Hill. His wounds necessitated his discharge and closed his military career. He then returned to his home in Connecticut and engaged in business. In 1864 he was elected to the Legislature from Ellington Township, and took a leading part in the legislation of his State and in the support of war measures.

In 1865 Mr. Chapman moved to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where for more than twenty years he was the trusted general agent of the *Ætna* Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut. He successfully conducted the business of that company until 1887, when he moved to his present home in Riverside. He is a progressive citizen and promptly identified himself with the best elements of the community in which he resides. In political matters he is a Republican. He has for years been a member

of and a deacon in the Congregational Church. He is a member of Patterson Post, No. 88, G. A. R., of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Chapman was united in marriage with Miss Carrie Olmsted, of Hartford, Connecticut. The names of their children are: Louise C., Emily S., Mand M., Anna M. O. and Mildred.

EORGE A. WILBUR, an enterprising citizen of Chino, is the founder and sole proprietor of the Chino Store, opened to the public in February, 1888, since which time he has conducted one of the most prosperous enterprises in that section. His large and commodious store is well appointed in all respects, and is well stocked with a choice selection of goods. He deals in provisions, groceries, dry goods and everything in the general merchandise line, furnishing goods, boots and shoes, crockery, tinware, hardware, cigars, tobacco, etc. He is thoroughly competent in his business, and justly merits the liberal patronage bestowed upon him by the residents of Chino and vicinity. He is also Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express agent, and the Postmaster of Chino. Mr. Wilbur is a native of California, dating his birth in 1865, near Redwood City, San Mateo County. His parents, John and Hannah W. (Pratt) Wilbur, are natives of Massachusetts. They came to California in 1864 and located in San Mateo County, where they resided until 1874, and then moved to Riverside, where they have since resided. The subject of this sketch was reared and schooled in that enterprising colony, becoming a practical horticulturist in his youth. When eighteen years of age he entered into mercantile life as a clerk in his brother's store at Riverside, and in 1885 engaged in business under the firm name of Wilbur Brothers. He continued that business until 1887, and then located in Los Angeles, where he engaged in the real-estate business under the firm name of George A. Wilbur & Co. He was one of the founders and incorporators of the Los Angeles



Real Estate and Stock Exchange. Mr. Wilbur continued his business in Los Angeles until he established his present enterprise. In addition to his mercantile operations he is also engaged in horticultural pursuits upon a ten-acre tract in Chino, upon which he has a choice variety of walnuts, prunes, pears, and other deciduous fruits. He is confident that citrus fruits can be successfully and profitably cultivated in that section, and is devoting considerable attention toward establishing that fact. Politically Mr. Wilbur is a Democrat, but is liberal and conservative in his views. He is a member of Sunnyside Lodge, No. 112, K. of P., of Riverside. He is an energetic and progressive citizen, and a supporter of any enterprise that will develop the resources of his section.

A man of sound business principles and straightforward in his dealings, he has gained the respect of his associates and of the community.

September 15, 1887, Mr. Wilbur married Miss Minnie Saunders, a native of Utah. There is one child from this marriage, viz.: Hazel Elsie.



**BRAHAM A. SULCER, M. D.**, a successful physician of Riverside, during the few years of his residence there, has taken a pre-eminence in the medical circles of that city that strongly attests not only his skill as a physician and surgeon, but the respect and esteem awarded him by the community. He was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1839, his parents being Henry and Catherine (Van Horn) Sulcer, the former a native of Virginia, who spent his life in pioneer farming in Ohio and Indiana, dying in Arnold County; the latter, born in Kentucky, was a descendant of one of the most prominent families of that State. When A. A. Sulcer, the subject of this sketch, was a year old his parents removed to Indiana, settling in Carroll County, where he passed his

boyhood and young manhood on a farm. In 1850 he located in Vermilion County, Illinois, and there entered upon a course of medical studies under the tutorage of Dr. John McElroy, a prominent physician of that county, and later the Surgeon of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteers. Dr. Sulcer continued his studies until 1862, when he threw aside books, abandoned his life's project, and offered his services to his country. He enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was promoted to be Sergeant. His command was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, and he participated in the battles of Champion Hills, Chattanooga, and others. After serving a year in the ranks his abilities were demanded in the Medical Department, and he was promoted to be Hospital Steward and placed on duty in the Field Hospital Corps. His efficiency and skill were noted and promotion offered. In 1864 he went before the Illinois State Medical Board of Chicago, and passed their examination with honor, was commissioned as Assistant Surgeon, and assigned to duty in the Department of the Gulf. Dr. Sulcer continued his services until the close of the war, receiving his honorable discharge June 20, 1865. He then returned to his studies and entered the Rush Medical College of Chicago, graduating from that institution in 1866, when he established himself in the practice of his profession in Vermilion County. For the next twenty years the Doctor was engaged in a successful practice, and made his residence in Danville, that county, where he took a prominent stand, professionally, politically and socially. In political matters he is a sound Republican, an eminent worker in the ranks of his party, but not an aspirant for political honors. He was a member and president of the Board of Trustees of Danville, and was besought to accept other positions of honor and trust. In 1886 he decided to seek a residence upon the Pacific coast, located in Riverside, and established his office in the Oppenheim block. His

residence is on Almond street, between Tenth and Eleventh.

Dr. Sulcer has interested himself in real estate dealings and horticultural pursuits, purchasing a ten-acre tract of land on Iowa avenue in the Whitney tract. Upon this he planted Washington Navel orange trees in 1888. Dr. Sulcer is a member of Riverside Post, No. 118, G. A. R., and is prominent in other fraternal societies. He is a member of lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic order, and was for many years Master of his lodge in Danville. He is also a member of the Methodist Church. The Doctor was married in 1870 to Miss Mary J. Durham, a native of Illinois. They have two children—Cullen Bryant and Henry Durham.

**R**ED. T. PERRIS, chief engineer and superintendent of construction and bridges of the California system of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company's lines, and resident at San Bernardino, was born in England fifty-three years ago. He went to Australia in his youth, and was educated for his profession of civil engineer in the city of Melbourne. Coming to America in 1853, he did a large amount of professional work on the Pacific coast for the United States Government and the State of California, in the capacity of Deputy United States Surveyor, and Mineral Surveyor. His first railroad work in this country was done in the '60s on the Union Pacific, under Samuel B. Reed, during its construction. Mr. Perris settled permanently in San Bernardino in 1874, and has been actively and prominently identified with Southern California and San Bernardino County in both a professional and official capacity for fifteen years. He has served San Bernardino as City Engineer, and the county as County Surveyor, and is now (1889), a member of the City Board of Trustees. When the question of securing a railroad into this valley and city was

agitating the public mind, Mr. Perris was chosen at a mass meeting of the citizens a delegate to go to San Diego and meet G. B. Wilbur and L. G. Pratt, of Boston, and representing Eastern capitalists in railroad matters, to learn their intentions, and invite their attention to this part of the State. The result of his mission was a visit of those gentlemen to San Bernardino and an investigation of the city and valley, which was the inceptive step to securing the present fine railroad facilities.

Over nine years ago Mr. Perris entered the employ of the California Central Railroad Company and built its entire lines, embracing 264  $\frac{2}{3}$  miles of road; he also built the California Southern Railroad from Barstow to San Bernardino, 210  $\frac{1}{10}$  miles, besides building and equipping the large shops at San Bernardino, and the shops at other points on their roads. Since the completion of the line, he has had charge of the entire California sub-system of the Santa Fé, of which these lines are a part. The excellent condition of these roads and their equipments comprising this system, demonstrate beyond question Mr. Perris' superior qualifications for the position he occupies and the faithful discharge of its great responsibilities. He is an active and zealous worker and thorough master of the situation.

**J**OHAN CONGREVE, one of the well-known business men of Riverside and San Bernardino County, with which he has been identified for many years, is the general manager of the Riverside branch of the Pioneer Lumber and Mill Company, one of the largest and best known lumber enterprises in Southern California. The Riverside branch was established in January, 1886, under the firm name of William H. Perry Lumber and Mill Company, and continued until January 1, 1887. The present company was then organized with M. A. Murphy as president, and S. H. Moot, secretary, and at that time Mr. Congreve took

charge of the Riverside yards as manager. Mr. Congreve is a well trained business man, who came to Southern California more than thirty years ago, after a long business career in the Eastern States, and ever since his arrival has been connected with the lumber interests of Southern California. There are few, if any, men in that business that are better qualified to meet the growing demands of the trade than he. The few facts obtained of his earlier life are of interest. Mr. Congreve was born in Waterford County, Ireland, January 3, 1827. His parents were in indigent circumstances, and from early boyhood he was dependent upon himself for support and education. At fifteen years of age, when more favored youths were pursuing their school studies, he started in life as a boy before the mast, in a seafaring life, following that occupation for the next seven years. By his attention to his duties and quick intelligence, he mastered the details of his calling and rose to a position among the subordinate officers of his vessel. In 1849 he found himself in the Southern States, and he located first in Florida, engaged in steamboating on Tampa bay, and thence to Charleston, South Carolina, in 1852, and there engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was successful, and in the years that followed ranked among the solid merchants of the city. The war of the Rebellion, that was inaugurated in that city in 1861, found him conducting a prosperous and profitable business, but the blockading of the Southern ports that soon followed produced a general stagnation, and eventually broke up his business, and left him financially ruined.

Mr. Congreve, though a strong opponent of the secession movement, and a Union man, was compelled to take a part in the stirring events of that date. He was a member of the Montgomery Guards, and when they were called out at the commencement of hostilities, shouldered his musket and appeared for duty. His command was stationed at Cummings Point, on Morris Island, and he saw the first gun fired upon Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861, the report

of which inaugurated one of the greatest civil wars of modern times, and at the sound of which hundreds of thousands of America's most gallant sons rushed to a combat that did not end until more than four years later. Mr. Congreve's strong Union sentiments were known, and he was subjected to many annoyances, and almost persecutions, made with an object of compelling him to enter the Confederate service. He escaped entering the ranks, but was employed in a civil capacity with the sutler's department of the army. In 1864 he managed to secure a position, which his former seafaring life had fitted him for, upon a blockade runner, bound for Nassau. The voyage was successfully accomplished, and from that port he proceeded to New York, and there engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1868.

In that year he came to California and located in Los Angeles, and soon after entered the employ of J. G. Jackson & Co., in establishing the first lumber yard ever opened in that city. In 1875 he was the agent for Perry & Woodworth, and established a lumber yard at Spadra, and had charge until 1875, when he established the Colton yard for the same firm. Mr. Congreve was the first business man locating in that city, and established the first business conducted at that point. A year or so later he returned to Los Angeles, and with the exception of the time spent in an extended tour through the Eastern States and Europe, was engaged in the lumber business in that city until coming to Riverside in 1887. He did not come as a stranger, the old colonists of Riverside had known him for years. As the railroad had advanced in the direction of their colony, he had followed with the lumber to meet their increasing demands, and his arrival in their midst, with the well-stocked yards of the Pioneer Company, was hailed with pleasure, and considered by all as a most desirable acquisition to the city. Mr. Congreve promptly identified himself with Riverside and her interests. In political matters he is a Republican. He is a member of Evergreen Lodge, No. 259, F. & A.

M., of Riverside, and still retains his membership with Solomon Lodge, No. 1, of Charleston, South Carolina, the oldest chartered lodge in the United States, having received its charter in 1735.

**MIL ROSENTHAL**, a well-known citizen of Riverside, is a pioneer of that colony, and since 1872 has been one of the leading business men of the city. Mr. Rosenthal is a native of Germany, born in 1845. At the age of twenty years he started in life, casting his fortunes with the *New World*. In 1865 he came to the United States, and located in New York; was employed in business pursuits for the next four years. He then crossed the continent, and established himself in San Francisco, but later came to Los Angeles, and thence, in 1872, to Riverside, where the rich and populous city now stands; there being then but a straggling hamlet. Mr. Rosenthal early saw what would be the result when the rich and prolific soil of the valley should be brought under cultivation. He established a general merchandise store, the pioneer store of the valley, on the west side of Main street, near the corner of Eighth, under the firm name of Lyon & Rosenthal. Their business increased with the growth of the colony, and they erected the Lyon block, on the corner of Main and Eighth streets, which the firm occupied. This firm took the lead in mercantile enterprises, and retained it throughout. Mr. Lyon died in 1882, and Mr. Rosenthal conducted the business until 1886, when he sold out to Frankenhimer & Lightner. During his years of mercantile operations, he had also conducted an extensive insurance business, and upon his retirement from merchandising, he formed a partnership with J. T. Jarvis, under the firm name of Rosenthal & Jarvis, establishing a real estate and insurance business. This enterprise, under his successful management, ranked as the leading real-estate firm in Riverside. Mr. Rosenthal

was the prime mover in the business, and was one of the largest operators in Southern California; the placing upon the market and the sale of the lands of many additions to Riverside were entrusted to him. In public improvements and enterprises he has taken an active part; among the incorporations that have added so much to the building up of the city, and with which his name is associated as a stockholder, are the Citrus Fair Association, Riverside & Arlington Railway, Riverside Gas and Electric Light Company, Rubidoux Hotel Company, and others. He is a director of the Riverside Land and Irrigation Company. Besides his extensive business pursuits, he has for years been engaged in horticultural enterprises, and placing upon the market some of the finest groves in the colony. His home place, of ten acres, is one of the representative orange groves of the city. It is located on Pine street, corner of Eleventh, where he has a beautiful residence. The orange trees of his grove are of budded fruit, planted in 1881 and 1882, and his success as an orange grower is best attested by stating the fact that his orange crop of 1889 sold for \$3,000.

Mr. Rosenthal is well known throughout the city and county. His years of association with the leading business men have been characterized by honesty and integrity, and have gained him a large circle of friends. In political matters he is a Republican. In 1886 he was appointed a Notary Public, and has since retained the office. He is a member of Evergreen Lodge, No. 259, F. & A. M., and also of Riverside Chapter, No. 67, Royal Arch Masons.

**JOHN A. SIMMS**, one of the early settlers of the Riverside colony, ranks among the leading horticulturists and nursery men of Southern California. He came to Riverside in 1875, without capital other than young and vigorous manhood, energetic disposition and industrious habits. Having been reared in ag-




ricultural pursuits, he sought work among the orchardists and found employment with Mr. P. S. Russell, one of the pioneer nurserymen of the city. He was employed with him for the next three years, and during that time became skilled in the business, and in 1878 established a nursery in Brockton square, upon a ten acre tract which he had purchased. This place is now (1889) owned by P. S. Klinefelter. He was successful in his nursery enterprise, and also improved his land, planting orange groves, vineyard, etc. He sold that land in 1880, but continued his nursery business, known as the Simms Nursery, upon other lands, until 1887. In that year he formed a partnership with L. C. Waite, and under the firm name of Waite & Simms established the Sweet Stock Nurseries, of Riverside. This is one of the largest nursery enterprises in Southern California. The years of experience which both Messrs. Waite and Simms have had in Riverside, combined with their well-known sound business principles, has made their business one of the most successful in the State. Their nursery stock in Riverside alone occupies twenty acres, containing 120,000 trees that will be ready for the market in 1890. They produce nothing but the best, and of the most successful and approved varieties, seventy-five per cent. of their stock being Washington Navels. The character of their stock can not be excelled, if equaled, by any on the Pacific coast. Their reputation for integrity and straightforward dealing is unimpeachable. Mr. Simms is a native of Henry County, Kentucky. He was born in 1851. His father, Albert D. Simms, was a farmer by occupation, and Mr. Simms was reared to that calling. He received a good common-school education, and entered upon life's stage upon his own account, a trained agriculturist.

In 1875 he decided to seek his fortune in a new country, and came to California and located in Riverside, and entered upon his successful career as a horticulturist. Since the establishment of the Sweet Stock Nurseries, he has had the immediate supervision of the planting, bud-

ding, cultivation, etc., of the stock. The credit for producing the finest trees in the county is largely due to his untiring and intelligent efforts. Mr. Simms is a strong supporter of Riverside enterprises, and a liberal subscriber to the Citrus Fair Association, Loring Opera House Company, etc. Politically he is a straight Republican. He is member of the Sunnyside Lodge, No. 112, Knights of Pythias, and also of the Uniform Rank of the same order. He has been a successful man, and won not only a fair competency, but his consistent and manly course in life has gained him the respect of the community.

He married, in 1879, Miss Jennie Patton, the only daughter of James Patton, a well-known pioneer of Riverside. The only child from that marriage was born in 1881, and died in 1887.



 **GEORGE J. CHARLESWORTH, M. D.,** one of the prominent professional men of Riverside, who is a Canadian by birth, dating that event at Chatham, Kent County, Ontario, in 1858. His parents, George and Ann (Scott) Charlesworth, were natives of Yorkshire, England, who emigrated to Canada about 1833. His father was a prominent civil engineer, employed in the engineer department in the construction of the Great Western Railway and other works. Dr. Charlesworth was given the advantages of a good schooling, closing his classical studies in Toronto. At the age of twenty years, he entered upon his medical studies at the Trinity University, at Toronto, and graduated from the medical department of that institution in 1883. In that year he went to England, and entered the hospitals of London for study and surgery practice. He devoted a year to that, and entered the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, Scotland. He graduated and received his diploma from that college in 1885. In the summer of that year he returned to Canada,



and entered upon the practice of his profession. After some months spent in Canada, Dr. Charlesworth decided to try his fortunes in the United States, and located at Lexington, Nebraska. There he soon gained a successful and lucrative practice, but his failing health admonished him of the necessity of seeking a more congenial climate, and in May, 1888, he came to Southern California and established his residence in Riverside. Upon his arrival the Doctor opened his office in the Dyer block, on Main street. His constantly increasing practice well attests his skill as a physician and surgeon, and his popularity as a citizen. He is a thoroughly educated gentleman, and a graduate of the higher schools of medicine and surgery in Canada and Great Britain, and well merits the confidence given him by the community. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, of Riverside, and also a member of the Masonic order, affiliating with the Thistle Lodge, of Lexington, Nebraska. The Doctor was married in 1885, wedding Miss Alice Bradberry, a native of Canada. There are two bright children from this marriage: Edith and Frederick.

**J**OHAN SUVERKRUP, senior partner of the firm of Suverkrup & Hook, manufacturers of and dealers in lumber at San Bernardino, has been sixteen years on the Pacific coast and twelve years in San Bernardino County. Prior to locating here he was engaged in the grocery business in Sacramento; and after settling in San Bernardino he for a time devoted his attention to farming. In 1887 he and his partner, John Hook, built the mill known as the Suverkrup & Hook mill, on the mountains north of the city, which has a cutting capacity of 20,000 feet of lumber per day, and giving employment to eighteen or twenty men. The firm owns two sections of choice timber on the mountain, consisting of yellow, black and sugar pine, and cedar, which will require fourteen years to

manufacture into lumber at the present rate of cutting, 800,000 to 1,000,000 feet a year. They own and conduct a lumber-yard in San Bernardino for the purpose of handling the lumber cut by their mill exclusively, and in which they carry a stock of 500,000 to 600,000 feet of lumber. The product of the mill is transported down the mountain into the valley on heavy wagons drawn by six mule teams, which haul 2,000 to 3,000 feet at a load. This lumber, consisting of everything in the line of building material, finds a market in San Bernardino County. The firm is doing a prosperous business and has about \$17,000 invested in the mill and teams, besides the land, which is worth about \$10 an acre, or \$12,800.

Mr. Suverkrup is a native of Germany, where he was born thirty-eight years ago. He immigrated to the United States eighteen years ago and spent two years in the city of Brooklyn, New York.

**T**HOMAS D. NICHOLS, M. D.—Among the leading physicians of Riverside, mention should be made of the subject of this sketch. Dr. Nichols was born in Marshall County, Mississippi, in 1840. His parents were Asa and Priscilla O. (Duty) Nichols, both descendants of Southern California. His father was a planter by occupation, and gave his son the advantages of a good education. In 1859 Dr. Nichols entered upon a college course in the Florence Wesleyan University. The secession movement and the establishment of the Southern Confederacy, aroused his patriotism, and his love for the South and her institutions induced him to abandon his studies, and in the winter of 1860-'61, he entered the military service of his State, and upon the commencement of the civil war promptly enlisted in the Confederate army; from that time until the surrender of Johnston's army at Greensboro, North Carolina, in 1865, Dr. Nichols never flattered in his loyalty to his Southern home and country.





A VIEW IN REDLANDS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

(The Beautiful Home of F. P. Morrison, Esq.)

Upon his entry in the army, he was assigned to duty with the medical department as field hospital steward, and participated in the memorable campaigns and battles of the Southern armies under Generals A. S. Johnston, Bragg, Beauregard and Joseph E. Johnston. During his five years of service he applied himself to the study of medicine, and at the same time was in attendance in the field hospitals and had charge of patients suffering from diseases and wounds incident to camp and battle-field. The experience was of incalculable service, and the close of the war found Dr. Nichols an educated and skillful physician and surgeon. The downfall of the Confederacy, and suspension of hostilities was accepted by Dr. Nichols as the dawn of a new era for the South, and he returned to civil life, strong in his determination to aid in restoring peace and prosperity so essential to her existence. He located in White County, Arkansas, and entered upon a successful practice of his profession. He also engaged in establishing enterprises tending to advance the welfare of the people and establish good government: to that end he took a leading part in political matters, and was for five years the Mayor of Judsonia. In 1875 he moved to Logan County, Arkansas, and there built up a successful and lucrative practice. In 1878 Dr. Nichols entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, and graduated from that institution with high honors: as a special mark of his ability and distinction gained in his studies he was awarded a certificate of honor, as one of ten (in a class of seventy) who had graduated highest in the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then returned to his practice in Logan County, and continued the same until 1887, when he decided to establish himself in California. In that year he came to Riverside, where he has since resided. In August, 1888, he associated himself with Dr. A. A. Sulze and established his office in the Oppenheimer block on Main street; he is also devoting some attention to horticultural pursuits, and is the owner of a ten-acre lot on the Castleman tract, east of

the city, upon which he is growing raisin grapes and citrus fruits. Dr. Nichols' experience and skill as a physician and surgeon is recognized by the community, and he has a constantly increasing patronage. He takes a deep interest in Riverside's enterprises, and is a supporter of her institutions and industries. In political matters he is a consistent Democrat, and a strong supporter of the Christian religion, having for years been a member of the Methodist Church.

The Doctor married, in 1886, Miss Aurilla E. Cheek, a native of North Carolina. The following named children have been born from this marriage: Minnie B., Alfred O., John E., Arthur D., Sue A., Ethel C., Paul S. and Nellie C. Minnie B. married Samuel Laser, and is now a resident of Clarksville, Arkansas. The other children are members of the Doctor's household.



**HENRY H. SCOTT**, M. D., of Riverside, is one of those successful men to be found in the various walks of life who may be truthfully said to be self-made—men who from boyhood start in life with a fixed object in view; and with strong determination to reach the goal, they develop those valuable characteristics—energy, perseverance, and a determined mind, that enable them to overcome all obstacles and render them intelligent, quick to conceive, and prompt to act—characteristics especially valuable to the skilled physician and surgeon.


The subject of this sketch was born in Ontario, Oxford County, Canada West, in 1836. His father, Dr. Thomas Scott, was a native of England and a pioneer of that section of Canada. Dr. Scott passed his boyhood, until ten years of age, as other youths in attendance at the public school. He was then placed as a "boy of all work" in a drug store. Not much time was left him for idleness or play, even had he been disposed to avail himself of it. He was ambitious, of studious habits, and bound to

learn. His spare moments were devoted to study, and he became in time a skillful druggist and chemist, whose services were valuable to employers, and he secured a lucrative position in New York. He entered earnestly upon a course of medical study, and after years of reading returned to Canada and entered the Victoria College (now Trinity College) at Toronto. He graduated with high honors from that college in 1859, and then established himself as a practicing physician at Ingersoll, in his native county. For more than a quarter of a century Dr. Scott pursued a successful professional career in that county. He was one of the leading physicians of the section, and was for many years the assistant surgeon of the Great Western Railroad; but the labors and exposures attendant upon his practice finally undermined his health, and it became necessary that he should seek a home in a more genial climate. With that object in view he came to Southern California in 1887 and located in Riverside, establishing his office in the Hamilton Block. Dr. Scott has fixed his residence on Orange street near Fourteenth street, and has also purchased ten acres of land in the Wilbur tract, upon which he is engaging in horticultural pursuits.

He is a skillful physician and surgeon and a gentleman in the fullest sense of the word, and is conceded by all to be a desirable acquisition to the professional circles of Riverside. He has for years been prominent in fraternal societies, and is a member of the Masonic order, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Chosen Friends, and Ancient Order of Foresters.

The Doctor married Miss Lydia Ann Walker, a native of Canada. His children are named Annie Louise and Florence Mildred.



EORGE R. THAYER, the senior member of the firm of Thayer & Peters, proprietors of the Riverside Carriage Company, came to Riverside in 1879. He first located at No.

386 Magnolia avenue, about five miles south of Riverside, and devoted himself to horticultural pursuits and also purchased a twenty-acre tract about one mile south of his home place, which he planted with orange trees and raisin grapes. He sold that twenty-acre tract to George Crawford in 1883. In addition to his horticultural interests he sought other means of occupying his business talents, and in 1886 accepted the agency of Porter Brothers & Company, of Los Angeles and San Francisco, in their fruit packing enterprise in Riverside. In 1887 he sold his orange grove on Magnolia avenue, and in November of that year purchased the Riverside Carriage Works, and in partnership with William L. Peters established the firm of Thayer & Peters. His business house is located on the south side of Eighth street, between Main and Orange streets, where the firm have extensive warerooms and well-appointed repair shops. He is at the head of one of the largest establishments of its character in San Bernardino County, having branch houses in San Bernardino and Redlands. The firm have the agency of some of the most noted carriage works of the East, among which are the Columbus Buggy Company, Mitchell Wagon Company, Bain Wagon Company, Watertown Spring Wagon Company, and the Hiram W. Davis Company. Among other agricultural implements and machinery are to be found the well-known Standard mowers and rakes. Considerable manufacturing is done by this firm, but by far the largest portion of their stock is imported from the East. Mr. Thayer is keenly alive to the business demands of Riverside and the county, and has built up a large trade. He is a director and stockholder of the Colton Marble and Lime Company, and a liberal supporter of other enterprises that have built up Riverside and vicinity.

Mr. Thayer is a native of Weymouth, Massachusetts, dating his birth in 1840. His father, Nicholas Thayer, was a native of Maine. Mr. Thayer was reared and schooled in his native place, and early in life engaged in mechanical

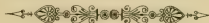


pursuits in the shoe factories of his city. Early in 1862 he entered the military service of his country as a private in Company H, Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the Maryland campaign with the Army of the Potomac, and was engaged in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. In the latter battle he was wounded, and was for some months in the military hospitals. His wounds and ill health unfitted him for further military service, and in 1863 he received an honorable discharge. Mr. Thayer then returned to his home, and for the next twelve years was engaged in the boot and shoe manufactories, most of the time as foreman in charge of one of the several departments. In 1875 he established himself in the manufacture of the Gaff & Feichman compressed yeast, and built up a large trade in that industry, which he conducted until 1879, when he established himself in Riverside.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also a member of Riverside Lodge, No. 282, I O. O. F., and Star Encampment, No. 75, of the same order. He retains his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, and is affiliated with Reynolds Post, No. 58, of Weymouth, Massachusetts. Politically he is a staunch Republican. In 1863 Mr. Thayer was united in marriage with Miss Sarah E. Spear, a native of Thomaston, Maine.

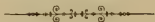
**P. MORRISON**, President of the First National Bank of Redlands, is a "native son of the Golden West," being born in the city of San Francisco. His father, A. L. Morrison, came from Ohio in 1854, and was a successful business man for many years. The subject of this sketch came to Redlands in 1882. He had considerable money, and being pleased with the location, and believing that there was a bright future for the place, he bought forty acres of land and put out 300 orange trees the first year. The improvements he has since


made on this place can be better appreciated by a visit than by any written description, however elaborate. No one should visit Redlands without a drive around Mr. Morrison's home, and no one will go away without remarking that it is the most beautiful place in the valley. His place is supplied with water from Redlands Company and also Bear Valley certificates. Mr. Morrison established the bank in 1886. The officers are: president, F. P. Morrison; cashier, J. W. Wilson; vice president, A. T. Park. The directors are Frank Hinckley, G. A. Cook, George A. Crafts, H. L. Drew and J. S. Edwards. Mr. Morrison is treasurer of the city council.



**EDGAR JAMES FERRELL**, one of San Bernardino County's most enterprising and successful business men, was born in Iowa in 1858, and passed the first sixteen years of his life in the Hawkeye State. In June, 1874, he came to California, and the first six years after his arrival worked at the printer's trade in San Bernardino. Deciding to change his vocation, he entered the employ of W. R. Wiggins as a salesman in his grocery. At the close of two years Mr. Ferrell purchased the business in 1884, and for four years did an exceptionally thriving and prosperous business. He made a specialty of handling none but first-class goods and built up a trade which probably ranked the largest in the county at that time. In the fall of 1888 he sold out and remained out of business for about six months, then opened his present fine store at 108 and 110 D street. Pursuing his former excellent business methods Mr. Ferrell is rapidly regaining his very large patronage so worthily won at the old store. His store is a model of neatness and order, and with none but the best grades of goods, both staple and fancy, in stock, and, gentlemanly treatment always assured to his patrons, his is one of the most attractive business houses in the city. His goods are sold for cash or thirty days' time, and he commands a large share

of the most desirable trade of the city and county. Mr. Ferrell has a fondness for rural life and is an admirer of fine stock, which taste he gratifies in the ownership of a beautiful ranch of thirty-five acres a short distance south of San Bernardino, and which is admirably adapted to grazing and deciduous fruits and berries, for which he has been offered \$17,500. Three fine artesian wells furnish an abundant water supply for the place. Mr. Ferrell and his amiable wife reside out on their rancho, enjoying the rare luxury of country life in the beautiful San Bernardino valley. Mrs. Ferrell is a native of California and the daughter of the late Richard Varley, from Lancashire, England, and a prominent contractor and builder in San Bernardino.



ARLOS C. SHERMAN, M. D., is one of Riverside's prominent and successful physicians. Although not a pioneer, he has been a resident of the city during the years of her greatest growth and prosperity, and the position he has occupied in her professional and social circles well entitles him to mention in the annals of the city.

Dr. Sherman is a native of New York, and was born in Washington County, in 1847. In 1852 his parents moved to Michigan and settled in Eaton County. His father was a farmer by occupation and in this world's goods was a poor man. Dr. Sherman was reared on the farm of his father, and from his early boyhood schooled to hard labor. His education was such as could be obtained in attendance at the district schools in the winter months; he was quick to learn and ambitious and advanced rapidly in his studies. Upon the breaking out of the civil war his patriotism was aroused and he endeavored to enter the military service. Upon his repeated trials at enlistment he was rejected on account of his age, but finally, in 1863, when but a boy of sixteen years, he succeeded in his ardent desires and was mustered in as a private of Company C, Sixth Regiment of Michigan

Heavy Artillery. His regiment was assigned to duty in the Department of the Gulf. The Doctor was faithful in his service, which was continued until he was prostrated by disease, and rendered unfit for further military duty. In 1864 he was honorably discharged and returned to his home. As soon as he had recovered his health, he abandoned the farm and commenced work as a carpenter; he made rapid progress in that trade and spent the next ten years as a carpenter and builder. During that time he was securing an education, devoting all his spare time to study. His natural inclination led him into medical studies, and in 1874 he commenced a course of study in the Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago. After some years of study he entered upon the practice of medicine in Ingham County, Michigan. He was successful in his practice, but not satisfied he again entered the Hahnemann College and graduated from that institution in 1884, after which he returned to his practice and continued it until 1886. In that year he decided to seek a home in California, and in August located in Riverside. Upon his arrival he associated himself with Dr. Way, and entered a successful professional life. At a later date he moved his office to the Oppenheimer block. In 1887 he purchased a ten-acre tract at Rialto and has devoted some attention to horticulture. Among his improvements in that land are five acres of oranges and five acres of raisin grapes. He is also the owner of business and residence lots in Riverside. The Doctor's success in life is creditable and commends him to the respect and esteem of his associates. He is self-made and self-educated; a man of untiring energy, devoting many years of his manhood to study, that he might attain a position in the professional world that the result has shown he is so well fitted to adorn. Besides his unquestioned professional skill he is a gentleman of kind and genial disposition and courteous manner, that gain him sincere friends in whatever community his lot is cast. It is safe to say that Dr. Sherman will always be found identified with the

best interests, professional, social and political, of Riverside. He is a member of the Methodist Church of Riverside. In politics he is a consistent Republican, of the fraternal societies and is a prominent member in the Odd Fellows lodge. He is a member of Riverside Lodge, No. 282, Star Encampment, No. 73, and Canton Sherman, No. 25, of Riverside. He is a charter member and was prominent in establishing the canton which bears his name. He is also a member of Riverside Post, No. 118, Grand Army of the Republic. Dr. Sherman married in 1884, wedding Miss Ida Moulton, a native of Michigan. No children have blessed this union.



**CAPTAIN LYMAN C. WAITE** is one of the pioneers of Riverside. His association with the foundation of the colony, the establishment of schools, churches, horticultural industries, banking, and other incorporations, commenced in the infancy of the colony, and his various enterprises, both public and private, have been conducted by that sound sense, trained business principles, and honest, straightforward dealings that are characteristic of the man. The facts obtained for a brief review of his life are of interest. Captain Waite was born in Walworth County, Wisconsin, in 1844. His parents, Sydney and Parmelia (Barker) Waite, were natives of western New York. They were pioneers of Wisconsin, having established themselves in that State as early as 1836 or 1837. His father was a farmer by occupation, and during Captain Waite's boyhood was a resident of Sheboygan Falls, Fond du Lac and Appleton. The subject of this sketch was reared to farm life, and being of a studious disposition was given the best advantages the public schools afforded in securing an education. In 1860 he entered upon a course of study in the Lawrence University at Appleton.

The war of the Rebellion and the call upon the nation's sons to rally to the support of the old flag, and preserve our country from seces-

sion rule, enlisted the patriotic sympathy of young Waite, and he abandoned his college studies and promptly entered the service of his stricken nation. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company D, Twenty-first Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Benjamin J. Sweet. Captain Waite's military life and actions were highly creditable and honorable, and form one of the many distinguished personal histories of that memorable war. Although but eighteen years of age, he entered heartily into the contest; his attention to duty, soldierly bearing and conspicuous bravery upon the field of battle gained him rapid promotion, and he rose through the successive non-commissioned grades to a Lieutenantancy, and then won his Captain's commission. His regiment was attached to the First Brigade, First Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps, in the Army of the Cumberland, and took a prominent part in the severest campaigns and hardest fought battles of the Southwest, under the command of such gallant Generals as Grant, Sherman, Thomas, Rosecrans and Buell. Captain Waite, during his military service, was engaged in no less than forty-two battles and skirmishes, among which were the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chattanooga, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Atlanta, and many others that are recorded in the history of the nation, terminating with Sherman's march to the sea and the final battle of his army at Bentonville, North Carolina. The history of his regiment forms a bloody chapter in the annals of the war. Their losses in action were noticeably severe. One year after their entry into the service the regiment mustered but forty-two men for duty, and was commanded by a captain! His own company could muster only five enlisted men and two officers! The last two were on detached service, or it is doubtful if they would have been mustered among the living. At the close of the war Captain Waite received an honorable discharge, and returned to his home in Wisconsin.

He then re-entered the Lawrence University

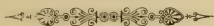
and completed his educational course of study, graduating three years later. He was then engaged as a teacher in the public schools. In 1869 he located in Belle Plain, Iowa, and was principal of the graded schools of that town. In 1870 he entered the law office of Clark & Tewksbery, and in October of the same year was admitted to the bar at Toledo, Tama County. After a few weeks of practice in his profession, he decided to seek a home in California, and on December 8, 1870, he came to the Riverside colony. His capital was nothing; he had only \$50 in money, but he was possessed of a ripe scholarship, sound practical knowledge, and an unbounded stock of energy and perseverance. In January he was admitted to the bar of San Bernardino County, and opened an office in Riverside. He was the first Justice of the Peace elected in the colony, and held the first notarial appointment made for Riverside. He held these offices for four years. In 1872 and 1873 he taught the public school in Riverside; he also during these years engaged in horticultural pursuits, and laid the foundation for the wealth he has since acquired. He first purchased a ten-acre tract (No. 25), and in 1872 established his first nursery, the pioneer nursery industry of the colony. In 1874 he purchased the fifteen acres on the north and east of his tract. He fully improved his lands, planting largely in orange trees. In 1876 he sold twelve and one-half acres of his land to Dr. Shugart, and in 1883 sold the balance of his original twenty-five acres. In May, 1884, Captain Waite purchased the two-and-one-half-acre block between Mulberry and Lime and First and Second streets, and erected his cottage home. This block of land is planted in oranges, and under his skillful care and attention is one of the most productive in Riverside, giving an average yield of \$1,200 per year, and increasing with the age of his trees. But it is as a nurseryman that Captain Waite has gained his greatest laurels in the horticultural field. He has devoted years of study and research in that calling, and has produced some of the finest trees in the world.

The Sweet Stock Nurseries, Waite & Simms, proprietors, were established in 1887, and at this writing (1889) contain 60,000 budded trees and 60,000 seedlings. The character of these trees is unexcelled, if equaled, by any in the State. The nursery occupies twenty acres of land east of Riverside, that is owned by Captain Waite. He also has a forty-acre tract at Highland, with a nursery stock of 50,000 trees. This is one of the finest and most valuable young orange groves in San Bernardino County. He is bound to make it the representative and model grove of the State. Although but two years old in 1889, it is valued by would-be purchasers at \$1,000 per acre, and this, too, not for speculative purposes, but as an investment in the orange-growing industry. Captain Waite has not confined his talents to horticultural pursuits alone, but is identified with many of the leading business enterprises that have had such an effect in developing the resources and building up Riverside and the country. He is an original incorporator and president of the North Fork Water Company, with a capital stock of \$400,000; vice-president and original incorporator of the First National Bank of Riverside; vice-president of the East Riverside Water Company; formerly a director of Riverside Water Company, and of the Orange Growers' Association, and associated with other incorporations of lesser note as a subscriber and stockholder. He has for years been one of the active business men of Riverside, ever ready with his support in any enterprise that redounds to the credit of his chosen city. Riverside is indebted to the efforts of such men as Captain Waite for the prominence she has assumed in Southern California, and he is well deserving of the competency he has honestly gained. Captain Waite is a member of Riverside Post, No. 118, G. A. R.

The first marriage ceremony ever enacted in Riverside was by the Rev. I. W. Atherton, as the officiating clergyman, April 5, 1872. The bride and groom were Miss Lillian M. Shugart, the only daughter of Dr. K. D. Shugart, and



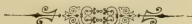
Captain Waite. From this marriage four children have been born, three of whom are living, viz.: Marion P., Charles E. and Lillian Martha. The first child, Lyman S., died in 1876, at the age of two years and eight months.



**W**ILLIAM STUDABECKER was born in Allen County, Indiana, in 1851; he is the son of David and Elizabeth (Wilt) Studabecker. His father was a native of Pennsylvania and his mother of Maine. When Mr. Studabecker was two years of age his father moved the family to Van Wert County, Ohio, and there engaged in farming until his death in 1858. The subject of this sketch was reared to the labor attending a life upon a farm, and after the age of ten years was deprived of any schooling facilities; at twenty years of age he learned the shoemaker's trade and followed that calling until 1873. In that year he came to California and located at Galt, Sacramento County. Here Mr. Studabecker worked at his trade and other occupations until 1876, and then came to San Luis Obispo, where he remained until 1881, and then located at Santa Barbara, where he was employed by Emerson & Co., in their boot and shoe store until 1883, when he came to San Bernardino County. Shortly after his arrival in the county he settled in Riverside, and in partnership with his brother, John A. Studabecker, commenced the publication of the *Valley Echo*. They sold out this journal in April, 1884, and Mr. Studabecker then went to Los Angeles and established the Commercial Printing House, which he conducted until sickness compelled him to suspend his business labors. In May, 1885 he sold out his business and returned to Riverside, and after a partial recovery of his health again entered the newspaper business, in connection with his old paper, the *Valley Echo*, with which he was associated until its sale in January, 1886. October 13, 1886, Mr. Studabecker took charge of the publication of the *Daily Enterprise*, and conducted the same until

January, 1887, when he purchased the paper and printing office and has since conducted its publication as the sole proprietor.

Mr. Studabecker is a self-educated and self-made man; one who has acquired a practical knowledge that has enabled him to engage in pursuits of life above that of his trade. He belongs to the Democratic party, but is conservative and liberal in his views. He is a member of Chorro Lodge, No. 168, I. O. O. F., of San Luis Obispo. February, 1888, he married Miss Claudina L. Wood, daughter of Thomas J. Wood (a sketch of whom appears in this volume). They have but one child, Hale A.



**J**AMES FLEMING, a prominent lumber manufacturer and dealer at San Bernardino, came from Canada to San Bernardino County, California, in June, 1880, with the intention of spending a year on the Pacific coast and then returning to the British Dominions; but, being highly pleased with the country and climate and favorably impressed with the prospective future of Southern California, he has passed ten pleasant and prosperous years in the county for which he has formed such an attachment, and has acquired such extensive business and property interests that his permanent residence is assured. For several years after his arrival he was engaged in various vocations, a portion of the time as salesman in a store. In 1886 he started in the milling and lumber business with his uncle, W. S. Lapraix, and upon the accidental death of the latter in May, 1887, by injury received at the mill in the mountains, Mr. Fleming assumed entire control of the business as executor and principal legatee of his uncle's estate, and has carried it on ever since. This estate owns 1,700 acres of timber on the mountains north of the city, where their saw-mill is located, which Mr. Fleming estimates will require ten to twelve years to exhaust at the present rate of consumption: 600,000 to 1,000,000 feet per annum. Mr. Fleming's lumber yard is situated on the corner

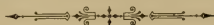


of E and Fourth streets in San Bernardino, where the product of the mill is kept in stock and sold, the chief market being San Bernardino County, though some of it is shipped to San Diego and Los Angeles counties. The timber, which consists of mountain and sugar pine and cedar, is cut into all classes of building lumber, of which about 500,000 feet is kept in stock in the yard. The cost of the lumber cut at the mill is \$5 to \$6 per 1,000 feet; and the cost of freighting down from the mountains to the city, a distance of some fourteen miles, is \$6.50 to \$8 per 1,000 feet. This hauling is done by large six-horse (or mule) teams, on immense lumber wagons, which carry from 3,000 to 4,000 feet at a load. Mr. Fleming's uncle, Mr. Lapraix, was one of the pioneers in developing the mountain-lumber business, and was one of the builders of the mountain toll-road, and a stockholder in it at the time of his death. Mr. Fleming was born in Canada in 1857, and resided there until he came to California. He is recognized as one of the representative and successful business men of the county. Besides his extensive milling and lumber interests, he owns a fine tract of very choice citrus fruit land in Highlands of great value.



**J**OSEPH E. SHIELDS, of Riverside, was born in Cook County, Illinois, in 1858. His parents were James and Honore (Ward) Shields. His father was a native of Indiana and his mother of New York. In 1855 his father came with his family to California and located in Sierra County. He was a civil engineer by occupation and engaged in mining enterprises. At a later day he moved to Yuba County, where he engaged in farming, and in 1861 settled at Marysville. Mr. Shields was reared and schooled in that city, graduating at the high school. After graduating he engaged in work on his father's ranch, which was located in Yuba County. In 1875 he established a meat market and livery stable near Marysville

and conducted them until 1876. For the next four years Mr. Shields was engaged in various pursuits until he entered the service of the Central Pacific Railroad Company. He entered that employ as a laborer, but his abilities and strict attention to his work soon gained him promotion and he was given positions of trust and responsibility. He was for many years a clerk in the shipping department. In 1885 his health compelled him to seek some other occupation and he came to San Bernardino County and located at Riverside. He first opened a meat market and was in that business until 1887. He then became associated with the *Riverside Daily Enterprise* as a reporter, and later, in the same connection with the *Riverside Chronicle*. In June, 1888, he accepted the position as editor of the *Riverside Enterprise*, and has held that position to the present time. Mr. Shields is an enterprising, self made man, and has risen to his various positions by his own exertions. In political matters he is a Republican, and has always taken a deep interest in the political questions of the day. He is a member of Oriental Lodge, No. 45, I. O. O. F., of Marysville, and of Red Cloud Tribe, No. 4, I. O. R. M., of Sacramento. In 1879 he married Miss Josie Labadie, a native of California. Her father, Anthony P. N. Labadie, was a native of Canada. They have three children: Edward E., Elsie T. and Mabel.



**W**ILLIAM J. GUTHRIE, one of San Bernardino's brightest and most successful business men, was born in Detroit, Michigan, and was there brought up and educated, and started out in life as an employé in a mercantile agency, where he obtained a thorough knowledge of business customs and methods. His connection with that branch of business continued for years, during which time he rose from a reporter to joint partner in the McKillop Mercantile Agency. In 1878 he came to California and spent a year in the Ohio

valley, Ventura County, when he was made superintendent of the Dunn Mercantile Agency at Denver, Colorado. At the end of two years he resigned that position to return to Ventura County and engage in private business. A year later, in 1882, he came to San Bernardino, and, in partnership with a Mr. Gilbert, opened a grocery and crockery store combined. In 1884 they closed out the grocery feature and Mr. Gilbert retired from the firm, leaving Mr. Guthrie sole proprietor of the crockery business, which he conducted prosperously until November, 1889, and then sold out, retiring temporarily from active business. His was the only exclusively crockery-house in the city, and he carried a large stock of high grade and common wares, in which he had a fine trade. Mr. Guthrie owns 160 acres of valuable land, on the Colton terrace, on which is an eight-acre orange grove just coming into bearing. He has scarcely reached the high noon of life, and, with his active mental temperament and his superior business training, a future of bright promise awaits him.



**J**AMES PORTER GREVES, M. D., deceased, was familiarly known as the "Father of Riverside," and well he deserved the title. He was the real founder of the Colony Association, the first to visit and select the land, and the first to occupy them, camping upon the desert plain now occupied by the city of Riverside, September 19, 1870. For nearly twenty years his life and life's efforts were intimately interwoven with the history of Riverside and the colony. No man in the community was better known or more universally respected and esteemed than he. His death was sincerely mourned and left many an aching heart among his old friends and associates. Dr. Greves was born in Skaneateles, Onondaga County, New York, September 6, 1810. When a youth he was apprenticed to a printer in Utica, New York, and served four years. In 1828 he began the

study of medicine under the tutorship of Dr. Batchelor, a well-known physician of that city, and at the age of twenty-one graduated from the Fairfield Medical College, and commenced the practice of his profession. In 1833 he married Miss Helen Sandford, a native of Ovid, New York, and moved to Marshall, Michigan; there he followed his profession until the summer of 1845, when he removed to Milwaukee, and followed his profession there until 1859; then he went to St. Louis. Late in the fall he went to New Orleans, and spent the winter of 1859-'60; thence to Baton Rouge, with his brother, Samuel P. Greves, a lawyer, where he remained until June, 1860; thence to New York city. He remained there until March, 1862, when he went to Beaufort, South Carolina, in the employ of the Government, having charge of the sick of the colored race, until August of the same year, when his health failed, and he returned to New York. His health not improving, he sailed, in October, via Nicaragua route, to San Francisco, and went thence to Virginia City; in January, 1863, to Reese river, and stayed there until April, 1864. During his residence in Nevada the Doctor was engaged in mining enterprises and compiled one of the most valuable abstracts of titles of mines of the Reese river district ever published. His health being much improved he returned to New York, and lived there until he located in Washington, in 1867. From there he went to Knoxville, Tennessee, in 1869, where he was engaged as the general agent of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, of New York. During all this time he was in pursuit of health.

On leaving New York, he and Judge J. W. North conceived the idea of a colony in Southern California. He spent the winter of 1869-'70 in Marshall, Michigan, where he got up an excursion trip to California in April, 1870, composed of nearly 100 persons. Judge North, Dr. Sandford Eastman and wife, E. G. Brown, A. J. Twogood and Dr. Greves proceeded direct to Los Angeles and explored that region for a suitable location of a colony. Not being satisfied,

E. G. Brown and Dr. Greves visited the present site of Riverside, and being pleased, induced Judge North also to examine it. This was the 24th of June, 1870. Negotiations were commenced for the purchase of about 8,000 acres of land from T. W. Cover and others, and was concluded September 13, 1870, and on the 19th of the same month Judge North and Dr. Greves arrived on the ground, and camped in the open air west of the present location of Burt Bros.' store.

Having found the long-sought for health resort, the Doctor turned his attention to fruit-growing, and was one of the first to enter into horticultural pursuits. He purchased and occupied a two and one-half acre tract on Orange street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, and also fifteen acres of land two miles south of town. He was successful in his enterprise and the sale of his lands eventually secured him a modest competency. He was the secretary of the Southern California Colony Association for the first five years of its existence, and was identified personally with the establishment of the colony, survey and sale of the lands, and perfecting its admirable system of irrigation. He was the first Postmaster ever appointed in Riverside, receiving his appointment in September, 1871. He filled that office until December, 1881. For eleven years, from 1875 to 1886, he was Notary Public. He was also a member of the first Board of City Trustees elected in the city. In political matters he was a strong Republican.

The Doctor conducted his business enterprises until 1887, and was then compelled on account of ill health to retire from active pursuits. His life was always characterized by public spirit and liberality, ever foremost in anything for the public welfare—ready to spend and be spent for the public good. In private he ever lent a helping hand to the poor and needy, "never letting his right hand know what his left hand did;" and if such actions can be accounted as laying up "treasures above," then to-day he is rich indeed. In his private life he was singularly free from animosity. No matter

how he had been treated he had no ill-feeling in the matter. It was his nature to speak kindly to every one. Dr. Greves died in Riverside, September 25, 1889. He left a wife and two sons,—James S. and Lewis S. Greves, who are established in business New York city, and two sisters,—Mrs. A. McCallum and Mrs. Clark, who reside in Marshall, Michigan, and one brother, Samuel P. Greves, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to mourn his death.



PETER SUMAN, one of the most successful horticulturists of Riverside, came to this place in December, 1880, and established his residence on Vine street, between Second and Third streets, purchasing the two and one-half acre block. In the spring of 1881 he bought a ten-acre tract on the west side of Brockton avenue, about a mile south of the business center of Riverside, and since that date has devoted himself to horticultural pursuits. In 1885 he erected a substantial and well-ordered cottage residence upon this place, and has since occupied it with his family. His orange grove is a noticeably fine one and well worthy of mention as a representative place. He has four acres of seedling orange trees, nineteen years old, and from twenty-two to twenty-five feet in height, with strong body and spreading branches, trees forming a head nearly twenty feet in diameter. As an illustration of the yield from these four acres, the amounts received from the sale of oranges during the past four years is given: In 1885, \$1,300; in 1886, \$900; in 1887, \$1,350, and in 1888, \$1,400. This is an average of over \$300 per acre for a series of years. In addition to his seedlings there are 230 Mediterranean Sweets, 150 Washington Navels and 60 Australian Navels and St. Michaels in his grove,—all remarkably fine trees, but varying in age from two years old to those in good bearing. He also has lemon and deciduous fruit trees, such as are required for family use.





THE PICTURESQUE AND BEAUTIFUL HOME OF O. T. DYER, ESQ.—Riverside.





*C. A. Nye*




Mr. Suman makes orange-growing a study, constantly experimenting in budding, pruning, fertilizing, etc, and rarely makes a mistake; but his success is a matter of comment in horticultural circles. He brought to his new calling as an orange-grower sound business principles and habits of inquiry and research acquired by a long and varied business in the East. These, with a natural love of horticulture, have insured his success.

Mr. Suman was born in Madison County, Indiana, October 29, 1832. His father, John Suman, was a native of Maryland, and was among the early settlers of Indiana. His mother was Elizabeth Van Matre, a native of Ohio. Mr. Suman was reared and schooled in his native place until nineteen years of age; then located in Delaware County, and for the next twenty years was actively engaged as a farmer, mill owner and merchant. In 1870 he retired from his active business pursuits and established his residence in the town of Daleville, in the same county. He was prominently connected with the interests of that section, holding a directorship in many incorporated enterprises, and was also trustee in town and district councils. In 1880, desirous of a more genial climate, he visited Southern California and selected Riverside for his future residence.

Mr. Suman has for many years been a member of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. In political matters he is a Democrat, but is conservative and liberal in his views. He is a strong supporter of the Prohibition movement. Mr. Suman wedded Miss May J. Pugsley, a native of Delaware County, Indiana, born in 1854. The only child living from this marriage is their daughter Ida Belle.

and incorporations that have been the leading factor in placing her in the ranks of the leading cities and colonies of Southern California, could be considered as anything but glaringly incomplete without a more than passing mention of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. His association and connection with Riverside's leading enterprises form an interesting chapter in the annals of the city and county. Mr. Dyer's life, since Riverside received its first impetus, has been closely interwoven with every important enterprise or movement that tended to benefit the city and add to the welfare and prosperity of the community. The few facts obtained relating to his life and successful career are of interest. He was born in Portage, Genesee County, New York, in 1844. His parents were Leman W. and Philena (Green) Dyer. His father was a native of the Green Mountain State, and was a mechanic, a marble and granite worker by calling. When the subject of this sketch was four years of age his father moved to New London, Connecticut, and it was there where young Dyer received his early education, in the public schools. In the winter of 1857-'58, his father becoming dissatisfied with his success in the East, moved to Illinois, where he located in Stark County. The family were commencing to get settled and accustomed to their new home, and everything progressing in an even tenor, when the father, in obedience to the Divine will, departed this earthly sphere, leaving a wife and six children,—three boys and three girls. Mr. Dyer then abandoned all prospect of further schooling and engaged as an apprentice at the blacksmith's trade. He toiled arduously and advanced rapidly in mastering the details of his calling. Then came the clouds of war and the call of his stricken country for the aid of her patriotic sons in saving a nation's honor. The call was not in vain. Thousands abandoned their quiet and peaceful pursuits and offered their lives,—should the Goddess of Battle so decree,—as a sacrifice that the glorious Union might be preserved, and but one flag wave over the nation. Mr. Dyer was one of

TIS T. DYER.—No historical work claiming to be a true record of the growth and prosperity of Riverside for the decade of years preceding 1890, and claiming to record the establishment of many enterprises, industries

those volunteers. In 1863 he enlisted for military service in the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served his term of 100 days, after which he re-enlisted in Company B, Thirty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under command of Captain C. J. Gill (now a prominent physician of Riverside), and later under Captain N. G. Gill. He fought faithfully for his country and was engaged in several of the severely contested battles which chronicled signal victory for the cause of the Union, besides a number of minor engagements. His regiment was assigned to duty in the Department of the Gulf, under command of Generals Canby and A. J. Smith, and participated in the siege of Mobile and the capture of Fort Blakeley,—the last battle of the great war. At the close of the war in 1865 he was honorably discharged and returned to Illinois. He first established himself in business at his trade in Toulon. His health had been greatly impaired during his army service, and he was unable to undergo severe manual labor. He therefore sought other occupations and established a hardware store at Wyoming, Stark County, Illinois. In 1869 he entered the banking-house of A. B. Miner & Co., as a clerk. Of a quick and active mind, bold to conceive and prompt to execute, he seemed born for a banker. He rose rapidly from clerk to cashier, and from cashier to general manager. In 1876 he organized the Farmers' Bank of Wyoming, which he conducted until his severe labors had so broken his health that it became an absolute necessity that he suspend his efforts and seek a change of climate. His banking experience in Illinois was one of unqualified success, and the institutions under his admirable management ranked as second to none in the county. In 1880 he came to the Pacific slope, and after considerable search for a desirable place to open up a banking business, he settled upon Riverside as the most eligible location, and opened up the Dyer Bros.' Bank, with a capital of \$30,000. In this enterprise he was associated with his brother, W. H. Dyer. In 1885, desiring to enlarge his operations, he

sought the support of the Riverside capitalists. It was promptly accorded, and the Riverside Banking Company was organized. (A history of this company is included in this volume.) Mr. Dyer was elected a director of the bank and promptly placed at the head of its affairs as general manager. The bank, under his management ranks as the soundest moneyed institution in San Bernardino County. He is also an original incorporator and director of the First National Bank of San Bernardino. Mr. Dyer was one of the first movers in the incorporation of the city, during the time when the discussion as to the advisability of incorporating was rife, and he was foremost in the organization of the Citizens' Water Company, which never ceased its endeavors for two years to arbitrate the differences between the old Irrigation Company and the people, and he was afterward elected a member of the board of directors of the Riverside Water Company which succeeded the old Irrigation Company in interests. He was elected treasurer of the water company, and was instrumental in placing its bonds and conducting its financial affairs. He was also chosen to represent the water company on the board of directors of the Riverside Land Company. He was one of the original incorporators of the Riverside & Arlington Railway and the California Marble and Building Stone Company, and was one of the first to place the products of the Slover Mountain marble quarries before the people of the Pacific coast, and add another source of wealth to San Bernardino County. Politically he is a strong Republican, and may always be found allied with the best elements of that party. In religious worship, Mr. Dyer is a Baptist. He is a hearty supporter and advocate of churches of the different Christian denominations, and has for a number of years been superintendent of the Baptist Sunday-school and a trustee of the church. He is a strong supporter of the fraternal societies, and is a member of the Masonic lodge, chapter and commandery of Riverside, also the Odd Fellows lodge and encampment, lodge and Uniform Rank Knights

of Pythias, and Riverside Post, No. 118, G. A. R. Mr. Dyer has large real-estate interests in Riverside and other sections of the county. His different tracts at this writing, under successful cultivation in the valley, will aggregate 160 acres, about equally divided between oranges, grapes and deciduous fruits. His residence, which is on Main street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, in the second block below the bank building, is a model of neatness and beauty. A passerby cannot but be struck by the care and taste displayed in the trimming and arrangement of the thick cypress hedges which surround the house. His home, embowered in orange trees and adorned with all the beauty which the combined powers of nature and art can devise, looks the embodiment of comfort and domestic felicity. Mr. Dyer's family consisting of his estimable wife, *nee* Miss Mary Weed, whom he married in Neponset, Illinois, in 1870, and four children, viz.: Fannie E., Leman W., Gracie G. and Mary J.



**THOMAS JEFFERSON WOOD** is one of the earliest pioneers of Riverside and has been identified with Riverside city and colony since, and even before, the first soil was turned, or the first nail was driven in the building improvements. In 1870 Mr. Wood was living near San Bernardino, engaged in farming, and also at his trade as a carpenter and builder. In September of that year at the solicitation of Judge North and Dr. Greves he came to the lands now occupied by Riverside and erected the first building ever built upon the Riverside colony lands. This building was the office of the Southern California Colony Association and was occupied by Judge North, the president, and Dr. Greves, the secretary, of the association. Mr. Wood was made acquainted with the projects of the colony association, and early saw the possibilities of the future and became a warm supporter of the scheme. He purchased a block of land

between Sixth and Vine and Mulberry streets. Upon this block, at the corner of Seventh and Vine streets, he built his residence. This was the first home established in Riverside. October 28, 1870, Mr. Wood installed his family in his new home. Mrs. Wood was the first white woman to reside in Riverside and her advent was not allowed to pass without a fitting reception. Welcoming speeches were made and a cordial reception extended by the gentlemen present, among whom was the Rev. Mr. Higbie, who indulged in depicting the glorious future that awaited the colony, saying, "within fifteen years the iron-horse will be plowing through the valley, and Riverside will be furnishing the Eastern States with oranges." How little of those present realized what wonderful changes were to be wrought, even in less time than predicted by Mr. Higbie. Mr. Wood from the very first took a deep interest in the growth and prosperity of his chosen colony. He was engaged in building and there were few of the first cottages erected that were not the work of his hands. He identified himself with all enterprises that tended to establish the colony on a sound basis and advance the welfare of the settlers. He was the first school trustee of the district, receiving his appointment from the board of supervisors of the county, and at the first election held was unanimously elected to succeed himself in that responsible position. He was the principal mover in establishing the first school and erecting the first school-house in Riverside, and contributed liberally toward the establishing of churches, etc. Mr. Wood was energetic and progressive and fully improved his land, planting some of the first ornamental trees in Riverside and also citrus and deciduous fruit trees and vines. A thoroughly practical man, of sound business principles, he was employed by the colony association as a foreman, and superintendent in the construction of the canals by which the colony lands were irrigated. A large portion of what is known as the upper canal was constructed under his supervision. Mr. Wood kept pace with the



advance of Riverside, and has done much toward building up the city. Among the most noticeable of his buildings is the Wood block, a fine three-story brick building 46 x 72 feet, on the east side of Orange street, near the corner of Eighth street, which is one of the most substantial buildings in the city, erected in 1887; two commodious and well ordered stores, 20 x 40 feet, occupying the lower story, between which is a broad entrance and stairway to the upper stories, which are arranged with well lighted rooms for offices and lodgers. Upon the south side of the building are broad porticos extending the whole length of the block, that give to the inmates the advantages of the outdoor air without descending to the ground floor. Just north of this block, Mr. Wood has his residence, which is a substantial one-and-a-half story brick cottage, surrounded by well ordered grounds.

Mr. Wood was born in Spartansburg, South Carolina, February 20, 1830. His parents were Captain Coleman C. and Clarissa (Bomar) Wood, both natives of that State, and descendants of old colonial families. His father was a veteran of the war of 1812. His mother was a daughter of Rev. Thomas Bomar, a prominent divine, well known throughout South Carolina. Mr. Wood's father was a planter by occupation and largely engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1844 he moved his family to Georgia and settled in Cass County, about eighty miles north of Atlanta, where he resided until 1848, and then located in Poinsett County, Arkansas, and later to Greene County in the same State, where he resided until his death, in 1857. He was largely engaged in farming, stock-raising and land speculations. Mr. Wood was raised to agricultural pursuits, and also learned the trade of a carpenter. In 1850, when twenty years of age, he started in life on his own account. He left the parental roof and spent the next five years in various places in Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi. In 1855 he decided to seek his fortunes in the El Dorado of the West (California), and in May of that year left Westport,


now Kansas City, Missouri, with a party of forty-one others, for a trip across the plains. With the exception of several skirmishes with roving bands of Indians, the monotony of the long journey was only relieved by the labors and hardships incident to the overland trip of that day. In September, 1850, Mr. Wood arrived in Colusa County, where he spent a year in mining and other occupations and then, in connection with Thomas Etzler, took up, or located upon 160 acres of land, of the Thomas O. Larkin grant. The grant was confirmed, but Mr. Wood could not conform to the demands of Mr. Larkin. He therefore abandoned his improvements and located at Red Bluff, Tehama County, and there entered the hotel business, and was at one time the proprietor of the well-known and famous old Eagle Hotel. He also established himself in the dairy business and other enterprises. He was successful in some of his industries and unfortunate in others, and in 1860 he gathered his little capital together and went to Mendocino County, and there established himself in the stock business. In 1864 the mining excitement in Eastern Oregon was at its height, and Mr. Wood sought his fortune in that section. He followed the life of a miner for about a year and was successful in his operations. He then established a hotel at Marysville, near Cañon City, investing nearly all his capital in that enterprise. In June, 1865, a flood occurred throughout that country; his hotel and property were swept away, and he was financially ruined, having lost everything but a few hundred dollars that he had on his person. Mr. Wood then made quite an extensive prospecting trip through Washington Territory, but not suited with his discoveries he came to San Francisco, and in the fall of 1865, located in Santa Clara County, working at his trade and other pursuits until December, 1866. He then came to San Bernardino County and located upon a farm about one and one-half miles north of the court-house. He resided there until he established himself in Riverside.

In October, 1868, Mr. Wood married Miss

Susan Rhyne, a native of Virginia. She is the daughter of Isaac and Phoebe (Nesbitt) Rhyne, also natives of that State. From this marriage there are three children, viz.: Claudina L., now Mrs. William Studabecker, of Riverside; Minnie B. and J. Shirley.

Mr. Wood is well known in the community with which he has been so prominently identified. His straightforward and consistent course of life has gained him a large circle of warm friends. In political affairs he is a consistent Democrat, and takes a deep interest in the success of his party and principles. As a worker in its ranks he has often served as a delegate to conventions, and as a member of the county central committee. In the years of 1882-'83 and 1884 he served as deputy sheriff of the county. In 1886 he was appointed as deputy assessor, a position that he now holds. He is a member, and Past Grand of Riverside Lodge, No. 282, I. O. O. F., and Star Encampment, No. 73, of the same order and was the Noble Grand and delegate to the Grand Lodge of the State in 1884. He is a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and has been a trustee of the same since its first establishment in Riverside.



 **EDWIN CALDWELL**, of Riverside, was born in Putnam County, New York, September 13, 1824. His father, Absalom Caldwell, was a native of that State, and a farmer by occupation. Mr. Caldwell was reared upon his father's farm, and educated in the public schools. In 1846, deciding to seek his home in the great west, he went to Wisconsin, and located in Washington County, establishing his residence in the town of West Bend. There, in partnership with his brother, he built saw and flour mills, and was prominent in building up the pioneer industries of that section.


The California gold fever claimed him as a victim, and in 1849 he joined the army of gold seekers, and crossed the plains. Upon his ar-

rival in California he located in the mining districts, and for a year or more endured the hardships and discomforts of a miner's life. In 1851, having met with moderate success, he returned via the Isthmus route to his Wisconsin home, and engaged in his old pursuits. In 1856 he sold out his business interests in Wisconsin, and transferred the scene of his operations to St. Paul, Minnesota. There he engaged in a brokerage and commission business. The year 1861 again found Mr. Caldwell seeking the Pacific coast, and in that year he located at Gold Hill, Nevada, and again engaged in mining. While there he was superintendent of the famous Yellow Jacket mine, which during his superintendency advanced from \$25 per foot to \$2,700 per foot. In 1864 he resigned his position, and came to California, first residing at Petaluma, and later in Oakland and San Francisco. During the next four or five years he was interested in developing mines and dealing in mining properties in White Pine, Eureka and other points in Nevada. He was, also, in the years 1868 and '69 engaged in the commission and produce business in San Francisco. In the early years of the Riverside colony Mr. Caldwell became interested. He was a firm believer in the future of Southern California, and in 1871 he visited Riverside and purchased a twenty-acre tract on the north side of First street, just east of Orange street. In 1873 he erected a cottage upon the land and a residence for his family. He was at that time engaged with his mining enterprises in Nevada, but he directed the planting and improvement of his lands, planting orange trees and a large variety of deciduous fruits. In 1878 he established his permanent residence in Riverside, and gave his personal attention to his horticultural interests. He corrected his previous mistakes by uprooting his deciduous trees, and planting orange trees. In 1882 he sold the south ten acres of his tract to J. J. Hewitt, and purchased ten acres on the west side of Orange street, which he made his home. He planted that tract in oranges and

grapes, and has erected one of the pleasantest and most comfortable homes to be found in Riverside. He has not confined his enterprise entirely to Riverside, but is interested in real estate in other sections of the county. He is a part owner of the well-known Waters ranch, at Old San Bernardino, upon which he is planting an orange grove of over fifty acres in extent. Mr. Caldwell is an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, and has, during his residence contributed in no small degree to those public enterprises that have made Riverside so prominent, and enabled her to gain an enviable position in the ranks of the leading cities and colonies of Southern California. He has proved a desirable acquisition to the community. He is a consistent member of the Congregational Church, and is president of the board of trustees of the society in Riverside. In political matters he is a Republican.

In 1852 Mr. Caldwell married Miss Martha A. Hayt, a native of New York. There are two children from this marriage: William A., who is a resident of Washington Territory, and Albert A., who at this writing (1889) is a student in the California State University at Berkeley.



RS. CAIRA R. WILKES.—In noting the remarkable growth and prosperity of the Riverside colony, and collecting the data upon which to base the proper representation of the magnificent industries established and successes achieved by the representative people in the various enterprises that are to be embodied in the history of the county, a manifest injustice would be done to the lady whose name heads this sketch were not a proper mention made of her interests, her long years of individual efforts, and her successes in horticultural enterprises, that have added so much to the growth and prosperity of the colony. Mrs. Wilkes came to Riverside in the fall of 1876. She was possessed of capital,

practical knowledge of horticultural pursuits in the East, and a wonderful fund of energy and ambition. Upon her arrival she purchased forty-five acres of land on Magnolia avenue, just below Adams street, about five miles south of the city. The lands thus secured were wild and uncultivated, but Mrs. Wilkes, with her characteristic energy, set about having them cleared and prepared for tree-planting. She personally supervised and directed all improvements. Many of the trees first planted, particularly of deciduous fruits, proved non-producing or not profitable, and they were uprooted and citrus fruits took their place. As the years passed she continued her efforts and soon had some of the finest orange groves in the colony. The twenty acres on the west side of the avenue, after being fully improved, were sold to Mr. McNabb, in 1886. Mrs. Wilkes then transferred her residence to the twenty-five-acre tract on the east side of the avenue. Then she caused to be erected a comfortable and commodious two-story residence, complete in all its appointments and furnishings. This home she has surrounded with magnificent ornamental trees, waving palms and rich floral productions. She is one of the most successful florists in the colony, and devotes much attention to cultivating rare and choice flowers. In the cultivation of palms she has achieved a wonderful success. Her beautiful home is situated an eighth of a mile from the avenue, and the winding driveway leading to her residence grounds is bordered on each side with rows of palm trees that are magnificent in size and perfect in their proportions. The success she has reached in growing and proportioning her palms is wholly due to her practical-sense way of cultivating and trimming them. She is no less successful in orange-growing, and nearly the whole of her twenty-five-acre tract is devoted to that fruit, the trees being almost exclusively budded fruit of the most approved variety. Mrs. Wilkes is a native of New York, but previous to coming to California had spent most of her life in Canada, and was for many years a resident of Brantford,

where she conducted the agricultural interests of her ninety-acre farm. She is a lady of culture and refinement, well versed in the practical affairs of life, and possessed of undoubted sound business qualifications. She has gained a success in her many enterprises of which she may be justly proud.



**JOHN ALBERT COLE**, a prominent citizen of San Bernardino County, is the fourth of a family of nine children of James A. Cole. He was born while his parents were en route to California, in April, 1858, and hence has always considered himself a native son of the "Golden State." His father was a native of Illinois, where he was born March 8, 1828. He married Miss Kelly in Little Rock, Arkansas, her native city, and settled in Columbus, Ohio, which was their home for a number of years. He was a farmer and horticulturist by occupation, and on arriving in California in 1858 located on the farm in Old San Bernardino, where he passed the rest of his life, and died in July, 1887. His widow still resides on the old homestead, which consists of fifty-eight acres, valued at \$37,000. Fourteen acres of the place is devoted to the production of English walnuts, the trees being twenty years old. Three hundred sacks of walnuts, weighing eighty-five pounds each, were sold as the product of the orchard in 1888.

The subject of this memoir has been a lifelong resident of San Bernardino County, and has divided his attention between horticulture, hotel-keeping and the livery business, in which he has been very successful. On November 19, 1885, he joined in marriage with Miss Nettie Waters, second daughter of the late James W. Waters, Sr. In the fall of 1886 Mr. Cole was elected Sheriff of San Bernardino County, on the Democratic ticket, and assumed the duty of the office January 1, 1887, which he filled with ability for two years. He was renominated by the party as his own successor, but, 1888 being

a year of Republican victories, he was defeated by Mr. Seymour, the present sheriff, by 136 votes, though he ran over 500 votes ahead of his ticket. Mr. Cole owns a twenty-acre grove of six-year-old orange trees in Old San Bernardino, of the choicest budded varieties, which yielded this past season 1,000 boxes of fruit, it being the second crop from the orchard. He also has some valuable city property in San Bernardino.

Mr. Cole is a gentleman of fine business qualifications, and highly esteemed for his integrity of character and affability of manners. He is a member of Token Lodge, No. 290, I. O. O. F., and of Colton Lodge, No. 37, Knights of Pythias.



**BENJAMIN FRANK ALLEN**.—The subject of this sketch is among the early settlers of Riverside, and ranks as one of the successful horticulturists of the colony. Mr. Allen is a native of New England, dating his birth in Arrostook County, Maine, in 1844. His parents were John and Joanna (Ramsdell) Allen, both natives of that State. His father was one of the pioneers of that section and one of the wealthiest agriculturists in the county. He died in Riverside in 1886, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

Mr. Allen was reared to farm life and given the benefits of a common-school education. Soon after reaching his majority he established himself on a farm of his own and engaged in that occupation until 1869. In that year he came to California and located in San Mateo County, where he was engaged for a year or more as a stage driver between Redwood city and Searsville. He then returned to Maine and entered into mercantile pursuits at Presque Isle, in his native county. Ill-health and financial difficulties compelled a suspension of his business, and in 1876 he again sought the Pacific coast. This time he came broken in health and with limited means. Upon his arrival he located in



Riverside and entered upon horticultural pursuits upon a rented place, but sickness caused him to abandon that enterprise and seek other means of support, and in 1878 he established a laundry, the first ever opened in Riverside. He also built him a cottage residence on Ninth street, between Vine and Mulberry streets, and engaged in horticultural pursuits upon that block. In 1880 he sold his city block and established his present residence on Colton avenue, just north of the city limits. At that point he has fifteen acres, nearly all of which are in oranges, but three acres being in budded fruit and the balance in seedlings. The grove, except two and one-half acres of young trees, was planted in 1873 and 1874 by P. S. Russell. Ten acres of orange grove is in good bearing, and during the three years preceding 1889 gave an average yield of nearly \$400 per acre. Among his trees are 105 lemon trees of the Eureka variety, the product of these is cured and packed by Mr. Allen, and his success in lemon curing is best shown by noting the fact that the yield from his 105 trees in 1888-'89 brought him \$550. He is also the owner of the block between Maine and Market, Third and Fourth streets, which is planted in oranges. His wife is the owner of a ten-acre tract on the south side of Russell street, adjoining his home place on the northwest. Upon that tract Mr. Allen has been engaged in raisin-growing. He is a thorough horticulturist, and a successful one, and a firm believer in the profitable future that awaits the orange-growers of Riverside, and in the value of lands adapted to orange cultivation. He has a beautiful home, consisting of a well-ordered two-story residence, surrounded by his groves, ornamental trees and floral productions. During the days of the real-estate "boom" Mr. Allen was induced to sell his orange grove at what was considered a big price, and entered into real-estate operations; but when the smoke of battle had drifted past, and values had settled down to paying investments, he bought back his old home, and such was his knowledge of its real worth, and his faith in the future

that he readily paid a large advance over his selling price a year before.

Mr. Allen is well known to the people of Riverside as an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, one who during his years of residence has been a supporter of Riverside's interests and the people; such men are always a desirable acquisition to the community. Mr. Allen is a charter member of Evergreen Lodge, No. 259, F. & A. M., also a member of Riverside Chapter No. 67, Knight Templar. In politics he is a consistent Republican. March 29, 1875, Mr. Allen was united in marriage with Miss Louise E. Averill, a native of Maine. They have two children: Florence G. and Beulah F.



**S**AMUEL ALDER is one of the pioneer mechanics of Riverside, having established the first carriage-making, and general blacksmithing ever founded in the city. No history of the manufacturing and business enterprises of Riverside could be considered complete without a mention of Mr. Alder, and his association with the building up of the city and colony. The subject of this sketch was born in Wiltshire, England, in 1845, son of Samuel and Ann (Chivers) Alder, both being natives of that county. His father was a weaver by occupation and the family were dependent upon his wages alone for support. The children were put at labor early in life, and at the age of twelve years, when a mere child, Mr. Alder was apprenticed at the trade of wagon-maker. He served a six years' apprenticeship, and then worked as a journeyman for a year. Realizing the disadvantages the workmen of the old country were laboring under, he decided to try his fortune in the new world, and in 1864 embarked for New York. Soon after his arrival in that city he struck out for the great West. His first stop was in Wisconsin; not satisfied, he continued his westward march; securing a position as teamster, he joined an emigrant train and drove a team across the plains to Salt Lake City.





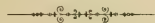


CRAFTON RETREAT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.  
(Property of Mrs. E. W. C. Meacham.)

There he obtained employment at his trade and remained in that city until 1867. In that year he came to California and located in Sacramento. The next two years were spent by Mr. Alder at his trade in that city, in Petaluma and Vacaville. In the fall of 1869 he came to Southern California and located in San Bernardino, and the next year, in partnership with Joseph Bright, established a carriage and blacksmith shop on Third street. He conducted that enterprise until 1874. At that time the Riverside colony was attracting attention, and Mr. Alder, believing in the future prosperity of the colony, decided to cast his fortunes with the Riversiders. He sold out his interests to his partner and came to Riverside, and in partnership with Frank Petchner, the pioneer blacksmith of the colony, established carriage-making and general blacksmithing works on Main street, at the corner of Seventh street. His partnership with Mr. Petchner continued for ten years, until 1884; since that time he has conducted the business alone. Mr. Alder, during his business here, has been one of the most enterprising and public-spirited men of Riverside. Both himself and partner were liberal contributors to the pioneer enterprises that proved important factors in placing Riverside in the position she occupies, in the ranks of the progressive cities of Southern California. Himself and partner donated to the Citrus Fair Association a hundred-foot lot on the corner of Main and Seventh streets, one of the most valuable lots in the city. Mr. Alder was also a large contributor in the erection of the Young Men's Christian Association building. It is well understood that an appeal to him is never in vain, where aid is required in advancing the interests and welfare of his chosen city. He has been a successful man in his business, and by his industry and straightforward dealing has gained a modest competency. Among his real-estate interests is his business lot on Main street, between Sixth and Eighth, and residence block of two and a half acres, between Main and Orange, Second and Third streets. This block he has under a fine state of cultivation, and dis-

plays his love of horticulture by producing some of the choicest fruits in the city. Mr. Alder takes an interest in the political affairs of his city and county, and is allied with the Republican party.

Mr. Alder married in 1870, wedding Mrs. Margaret Scott (*nee* Schyff). She is the daughter of John H. and Gertrude Schyff, natives of Holland. They are residents of San Bernardino, where they have lived for more than a quarter of a century. From this marriage there are six children: John H., Samuel R., Rebecca P., Flora M., Grace and Lucile. There are also two children living from Mrs. Alder's first marriage, viz.: William Edward and Nora.



**MRS. ELLEN WOODS CRAFTS MEACHAM.**—This lady, who, with her husband and family, occupies as a residence one of the old landmarks of the county (the well-known Crafton Retreat), is a native of Jackson, Michigan, and daughter of Myron Harwood and Miranda (Capen) Crafts. Her father, who was born in Whately, the family-seat, was a man of great force of character. He came to San Bernardino County when the country was new, locating at the place which took his name, and left the impress of his character indelibly upon the community. His unusual business ability, while securing for him ample means and property, could have enabled him to accumulate a much vaster fortune had his inclinations run more to hoarding. He established his home at the place which took the name of "Crafton Retreat," a spot of great natural beauty, which has been rather enhanced than detracted from by the hand of man. He had a clear foresight of the great future which was in store for the community of his adopted home, and his judgment was verified even before his death, which occurred in this county. He was one of the early members of the Republican party, and during the war stood manfully by his convictions, though he and a Mr. Robbins at that

time cast the only Republican votes in the county.

His daughter, Mrs. Meacham, with whose name this sketch commences, was nine years old when her parents removed from Jackson to Windsor, Michigan, nine miles from Lansing, and there her mother died. After this sad event she went to live with her maternal grandmother, Mrs. Leonard Woods. After she had been there two years, she went to Olivet, Michigan, to attend college, and there received the advantage of a three-years course of study. She then went to Troy, New York, to live with Mrs. Eliza Stewart, a sister of her grandfather and wife of Philo P. Stewart, one of the founders of Oberlin College. For a time she attended the high school in Troy, then went to a young ladies' boarding school at Danbury, New York, meantime making her home in Brooklyn with Mrs. Douglas Putnam, her mother's sister. In 1865 she left boarding school, and came to California to join her father. After a time here she went to Los Angeles, where she taught public school one year. During the two years following she kept house for her father, and during that time was married, on the 10th of January, 1869, to David Meacham, a sketch of whom will follow this article.

When they left Crafton they removed to San Bernardino, and from there, in 1870, to Riverside, where they were among the first settlers, and where Mr. Meacham built the first house. Their oldest child, Myron Putnam Meacham, was born at Crafton, October 22, 1869, and their second child, born November 12, 1871, was the first boy born in Riverside. They speculated in land there, and at one time owned 300 acres right in the heart of Riverside. From there they went again to San Bernardino, and built a residence near the present site of the Stewart House. There their third child, Kate Capen Meacham, was born, June 8, 1876. After one year at San Bernardino they returned to Riverside, and while there the fourth and youngest child, Sarah Rachel Crafts Meacham,

was born, December 4, 1883. From there they removed to Los Angeles, and during the great boom there Mrs. Meacham sold real estate with success. They resided in Los Angeles about five years, and since that time have been living at the "Crafton Retreat," which became the property of Mrs. Meacham upon the partition of the Crafts estate.

The "Crafton Retreat," a view of which appears in this volume, occupies a position of great vantage, from the point of view of the lover of the beautiful in scenery. Lying at the base of the foot-hills, with the snow-capped mountain peaks standing seemingly but a little above and beyond, while the splendid zanja (the origin of which is ascribed by tradition to the Mission fathers) flows and leaps through the shady grove on the place, its cool, clear waters completely nullifying the effects of the hottest midsummer sun for those who have the pleasure of idling by its banks. This favored spot, with no other attractions, would well deserve its title of "Retreat," that name suggestive of needed rest. But when to these advantages, are added those of being surrounded by orange grove and orchard, bearing the various tempting fruits and nuts of favored California, while broad driveways wind in and out about the place and lead as well to the main highways of travel, it is readily to be understood why so many come to this haven of rest to secure the benefits of nature's recuperation. The hills above give a splendid view of the noble valley beneath, while among them cañons make their tortuous ways, affording at once a desirable place to visit for a change or in pursuit of game, there quite abundant. At this writing, much time and attention is being given to increasing the beauties and comforts of the place by Mr. and Mrs. Meacham. The latter, who has an active and brilliant mind, is one of the staunchest friends of her sex, and an able advocate of its ennoblement. She is fully alive to the questions of the day, as well as its needs. She was graduated in the first Chautauqua class of 3,000 in 1881, securing the splendid aver-

age of ninety-seven per cent. on a four-years' course.

DAVID MEACHAM was born in Genesee County, New York, May 3, 1835, and was reared at Geneseo, learning the carpenter's trade. In 1858 he came to California, crossing the plains with General Harney, shortly after the Mountain Meadow Massacre. He helped to gather up the bones of the murdered emigrants, and assisted in building the monument erected by the Government on the scene. Arriving in California, he located at Bloomfield, Sonoma County, where he followed his trade five years. In 1863 he came to San Bernardino, and here followed the building trade. He rode to Riverside on the first load of lumber ever hauled there, and, as before stated, built the first house there. He has resided in this State all of the time since 1858, except one year he spent in Virginia City, Nevada, where he went in 1869, and there followed mining principally, but also did some work at his trade.

Mr. Meacham is a man of excellent qualities of character, unassuming in manner, fair and honorable in business matters.



**M**ILO EUGENE DAVIS, of San Bernardino, was born in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1841. His father, Asa M. Davis, was a Vermont Yankee, and married a French lady by the name of Salinas. When Eugene was a lad of twelve years, they moved from Ohio to Nebraska, then a wild frontier territory, and settled in Beatrice, which place Mr. Davis laid out and named. Their nearest neighbor lived thirty miles distant, and the city of Omaha was then but a mere hamlet. Mr. Davis died years ago upon the homestead he then founded, and, being a distinguished Mason, was buried there with high Masonic honors. After graduating from Eastman's Business College in Chicago, and a year's experience in a mercantile house in that city, the subject of this memoir commenced railroading as an employé

of the Lake Shore Company. At eighteen years of age he was running a passenger train as conductor on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Drifting into the construction department, he was employed on construction for the Sioux City & Pacific, now a branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, for several years. In 1861 Mr. Davis enlisted in the Union army under the call for three months' volunteers, and served as a member of the Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry until broken health compelled him to resign in 1863. He served in the capacity of a sharpshooter a portion of the time. At the battle of Pea Ridge he was General Sigel's orderly, where he was slightly wounded; and was also wounded in the May charge upon Vicksburg.

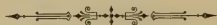
Mr. Davis came to California, landing at San Francisco, in 1880, for the restoration of his health, being such a sufferer from catarrh that he was obliged to sleep in a reclining position. After traveling over the coast from Alaska southward, he became connected with the California Southern Railroad in the capacity of conductor nominally, but actually as superintendent of construction on that line, continuing from the time the first rail was laid until the road was completed, after which he ran a train over the road for years as conductor. Marrying in 1885, he resigned his position, and bought five acres of land on South E street, just outside the city limits of San Bernardino, upon which he built their present residence and otherwise improved, planting most of the tract to choice varieties of deciduous fruits, from which he now receives a fine income. Three-fourths of an acre of strawberries pays the expenses of cultivating and taking care of the entire place. Two fine artesian wells furnish sufficient water, with strong pressure, for all purposes on the place. In 1886 Mr. Davis opened a furniture store in San Bernardino with a stock of \$5,000 to \$6,000. At first his sales ranged from \$300 to \$400 a month, but his trade grew rapidly, and during the boom two years later the monthly transactions ran up as high as \$19,000, and averaged



\$12,000 a month for some time. He sold out the business in December, 1889.

Mr. Davis is a prominent member of the Masonic order, having taken all the degrees up to the thirty-third. He was Captain General of the San Bernardino Commandery Knights Templar during the triennial conclave held at Chicago in 1880.

Mrs. Davis was formerly Miss Darlington, of San Diego County, and a native of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have one child.



**J**ACOB POLHEMUS, deceased, was one of the pioneers of Colton, who located in that thriving city when the only buildings in the place were a saloon and eating-house, and the Pioneer Lumber Yard office. This was in 1875. He was a carpenter and builder by occupation, and was employed in the erection of the pioneer buildings of Colton. He built the first store opened in the town for Hathaway & Davenport, and many other well-known old-time buildings. In 1877 Mr. Polhemus purchased lots on the corner of Eighth and I streets and built his residence and shop upon them. This location, as the city enlarged, became valuable as a business center, and in 1886 he erected the well-known Polhemus block, a fine two-story edifice devoted to business and office purposes. This block was the first brick business block erected in the city. He was one of the leaders in building up the city, and a liberal and strong supporter of Colton enterprises. He was one of the stockholders and original incorporators of the Colton Building and Loan Association that has done so much to encourage improvement in the city. In his enterprise in Colton he was successful, and secured a modest but well deserved competency. His business was always characterized by a manly and straightforward dealing that secured him hosts of friends and gained him the respect of the community. He was a man of sound business

principles and keen foresight, and early saw the fortune that awaited Colton, and was prompt to invest his capital and energy in the city.

The subject of this sketch was born in New Jersey in 1822. His parents, Theodorus and Leah (Cooper) Polhemus, were natives of that State, and were descendants of old colonial families from Holland. Mr. Polhemus was reared and educated in his native State, and early in life learned the trade of carpenter and builder, and for more than twenty years was engaged in that occupation in Jersey City, New Jersey. In 1871 he decided to establish himself in California. His first location, after arriving in the State, was at San Francisco. A few months later he came to Southern California and located at San Diego, and a year later to Los Angeles, and thence to San Bernardino, where he remained until 1875, when he established himself in Colton. He died December 12, 1889, of la grippe. Politically, Mr. Polhemus was a Republican, having been a supporter of that party since its organization in 1856. He was strong and liberal in his support of churches and schools, being a prominent member of the Baptist Church and treasurer of the society in Colton. Mr. Polhemus was twice married. His first marriage was his union with Miss Jane Tier, in 1843. She died in 1870, leaving three children: Lizzie, now the wife of Frank D. Sweetser, of San Francisco; George, a resident of Plainfield, New Jersey, and William, a resident of Colton. His second marriage was in 1879, when he wedded Mrs. Lucretia Bent, formerly Mrs. Spring, *nee* Ford. There are no children by this marriage. Mrs. Polhemus, whose maiden name was Ford, first married Heman Spring; he lost his life in the service of his country, meeting death upon the battle-field during the war of the Rebellion, when a member of the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteers.

She had three children (sons) by her first marriage: De Los A., who at the age of seventeen enlisted in the same regiment with his father, served through the war, married and settled in Savannah, Georgia; Adolphus, a resi-

dent of Colton, and Byron, residing in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.



**G**EORGE W. SPARKES, living two and a half miles southeast of San Bernardino, came to California in June, 1857. He was born April 19, 1819, in Monroe County, Mississippi, a son of Aaron and Mary (Stipson) Sparkes. His father, a native of South Carolina, moved to Mississippi in an early day, and died there when George was sixteen years of age. His mother was a native of Virginia. He was married in that State, August 26, 1842, to Miss Lorena Roberds, a native of Alabama, who was principally reared in Mississippi. Her parents were Thomas and Annie (Nix) Roberds, of Alabama. Four years after his marriage Mr. Sparkes started to California with teams across the plains, wintered at Fort Pueblo, and in the spring of 1847 started for Salt Lake City. Remaining there until 1850, he came on with others, comprising his wife and three children, John Roberds, wife and seven children, and Mr. Jackson, wife and three children, and completed their journey at Diamond Spring, building the first house at that point and naming the place. There they spent the winter of 1851, while Mr. Sparkes kept a boarding-house. He next went to Suisun valley, where he remained about a year and a half; then he went to Russian river, and from that point came to San Bernardino, arriving here June 26, 1857, and has ever since been a resident of this county. The first land he purchased was 168 acres, in partnership with James M. West, and he has since added forty acres. Besides, he owns eight sections (5,120 acres) in San Diego County, used as a stock ranch and superintended by his sons, who raise horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, barley, wheat, etc.

Mr. Sparkes has borne the burdens and endured the hardships of pioneer life, and his wife has been faithful as a sharer in his failures and sorrows, and has also enjoyed with him his

successes. They have reared seven children, viz.: William, who is on the San Diego ranch; George Frank is the next; Harriet, now Mrs. Thomas Carter; Eli; Bethesda, now the wife of Hiram Kellar; Cyrus and Robert. Mr. and Mrs. Sparkes are both members of the Church of Latter-Day Saints in San Bernardino, active and zealous.



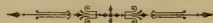
#### THE GLENWOOD OF RIVERSIDE.—

**T**his hotel is one of the best known in Riverside, San Bernardino County, and deserves having the reputation of being one of the best conducted hotels in Southern California. The Glenwood was erected in 1875 as the cottage residence of C. C. Miller, and about 1877 was first opened to the public by Captain Miller, then known as the Glenwood Cottage. It was a success from the first, and the constant and increasing patronage necessitated frequent and extensive additions, until at this writing it has first-class accommodations for 100 to 150 guests, having eighty large and well ventilated sleeping rooms, parlors, reception rooms, dining hall, billiard room, etc. The hotel is beautifully located in the heart of the city. The building and grounds occupy nearly a block (two and one-half acres) of land, upon which are citrus and deciduous fruits, magnificent shade and ornamental trees, and extensive lawn abounding in beautiful floral productions. It is a charming home, and well calculated to gladden the heart of the traveler. Frank A. Miller purchased the hotel from his father, Captain Miller, in 1880, and it has since been conducted under his auspices, with Mr. Frank W. Richardson as its manager.

Frank W. Richardson, the genial manager of the Hotel Glenwood of Riverside, is a man who knows how to keep a hotel, and any mention of Riverside purporting to note her deserving and representative institutions and citizens, would be very incomplete without mention of the Glenwood and its manager. Mr. Richardson

is a native of the old Bay State, and a descendant of New England parents. He dates his birth in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, in 1852. His father, Henry W. Richardson, is a native of that State; his mother, Susan (Mason) Richardson, was born in Vermont. The subject of this sketch was given the opportunities of obtaining a thorough education. Energetic and quick to learn, he graduated from the high school and then entered upon a course of classical study at Greylock Hall in South Williams-town. Closing his studies, he entered life at mechanical labor in the manufacture of shoe bindings, and later rose to the position of book-keeper for the Freeman Manufacturing Company of North Adams, where he remained until 1876. In that year he came to California and located in Riverside, was employed by C. C. Miller, and later by G. O. Newman in civil engineering and surveying. In 1879 he was employed in the Nevada State geological survey, under Professor Clarence King, after which he returned to Riverside and engaged as a clerk and book-keeper in the grocery store of Frank A. Miller, and the next year entered his present occupation as manager of the Glenwood. In 1885 Mr. Richardson married Miss Alice R. Miller, the daughter of C. C. Miller, a sketch of whom will be found in this book. This lady was before her marriage associated with her brother, F. A. Miller, in conducting the Glenwood, and Mr. Richardson attributes his success in the management of the hotel in no small degree to the intelligent aid and encouragement he has received from his devoted wife. The subject of this sketch has for the three years preceding 1889 been closely identified with Riverside and her people. His intelligence, genial manners, honesty of purpose and action, made him a general favorite, and his friends are legion. He is a sound Republican in politics, and is a member of the Republican County Central Committee, and takes an active part as a delegate to conventions, etc. He is prominent in the fraternal societies; is a member of lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic

order, and a member of the lodge, encampment and canton of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Sunnyside Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He is also a consistent member of the Congregational Church. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson have one boy, Stanley M.



**EUGENE B. WAITE**, one of the enterprising young men of Redlands, has been a resident of the Golden State since 1882, and owns a fruit ranch on Cajon avenue and Palm street. He was born in Walworth County, Wisconsin, in December, 1860. His parents, Russell and Adaline (Herrick) Waite, were from Genesee County, New York. His father was successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising in Wisconsin for over thirty years. He is now retired from business and resides on the corner of Seventh and E streets. Our subject first went into the nursery business in Redlands with his brother, but has since sold his interest and given his attention to mining and prospecting in Alaska and Aleutian Islands.



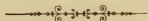
**BELDEN D. BURT**.—The subject of this sketch is one of the pioneer merchants of Riverside, and is the senior member of the firm of B. D. Burt & Brother. This is now the oldest mercantile firm in the city, having been established in 1875, and been continuously in business since that time. The first brick block erected in Riverside was that occupied by Mr. Burt, on the corner of Main and Eighth streets. For many years he conducted a general mercantile business, but in the later years, has confined his business to dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, etc. Mr. Burt's partner in his business is his brother, Benjamin Franklin Burt, and it is safe to say that there is no business firm whose standing is higher in the community than B. D. Burt & Brother, nor is there one that has inspired more confidence or gained

a heartier support than this firm. The brothers are well known, and their years of dealing has been characterized by honest, straightforward business principles. Their word has ever been as good as the strongest bond; their name is synonymous with integrity and stability for years before the advent of banking institutions in Riverside. They were made the custodians of the funds of their customers, and even now their books show a large list of depositors.

The subject of this sketch was born in Orange County, New York, in 1823. In his youth his parents moved to Chemung, and later to Steuben County. Mr. Burt was reared to farm life, and educated in the common schools until seventeen years of age; he then entered into mercantile life as a clerk. He remained in his native State until 1849. The gold fever then claimed him as a victim, and he started in the spring of that year, via the Isthmus route, for the El Dorado of the West. He left New York March 3, but it was not until the 8th of June that he arrived in San Francisco, having been compelled to seek the port of Callao, after crossing the Isthmus, in order to secure a vessel to San Francisco. Soon after his arrival in that city he struck out for the mines, and located in Placer County. He spent one season in the mines, and then engaged in business in Sacramento. With the exception of a visit to the East in 1852, Mr. Burt has spent twenty-five years in the northern counties of the State, principally in Placer, Nevada and Napa counties, during which time he was engaged in mercantile enterprises and other industries. He is well and favorably known throughout the mining districts. In 1875 he decided to seek a home in Southern California, and selected Riverside as combining the most desirable lands of any locality he could find. He was a firm believer in the future of Riverside, and has always been hearty and liberal in the support of the many enterprises that have tended to build up his chosen city. He is the vice-president of the Riverside Land and Irrigation Company. One of the incorporators of the Riverside Fruit

Company, and the president and manager of the company from 1883 to 1885. He was one of the projectors of the Riverside Public Hall Association. In the establishing of the municipal government of Riverside Mr. Burt took a prominent part, and was the first city treasurer elected in the city. In political matters he is a straight Republican, and has taken an active interest in the affairs of his party in whatever community he has been, serving in county and State conventions. He was for several years the Postmaster of North Bloomfield, Nevada County, and in 1873 was chosen as the Republican candidate for the Legislature of the county. He is a member of Riverside Lodge, No. 282, and Star Encampment, No. 73, I. O. O. F., of Riverside.

Mr. Burt married, in 1853, Miss Irene M. Badger, a native of Boone County, New York. There are no children from this marriage.



WILLIAM P. RUSSELL.—This well known pioneer of Riverside is one of the leading horticulturists of the colony, and has for the past eighteen years been identified with the growth and progress of the city, and has held a prominent position in her municipal government since the incorporation in 1884. He is a native of White County, Indiana, dating his birth in 1849. His father, William Russell, was also a native of that State. Mr. Russell was reared as a farmer, and educated in the public schools of his native county. In 1869, when twenty years of age, he struck out in life upon his own account, and his first move was for the Pacific coast. Upon his arrival in California he came to San Bernardino County and located in Tia Juana valley, and there, in partnership with his uncle, P. S. Russell, entered into the nursery business. Upon the founding of the Riverside colony, in 1870, he was induced to visit the lands, and upon an inspection he became satisfied that a prosperous future awaited the



orange-grower in the Riverside valley, and the next year, in February, 1871, he purchased a twenty-acre tract on the east side of Spanish-town avenue, now Orange street, and on the north of Russell street. This street was given his name in honor of his being the pioneer in improving that section. He commenced his preparations at once for horticultural industries, clearing his lands and perfecting his irrigation system. He established himself in the nursery business, the pioneer of that enterprise. In 1872 his uncle joined him and they conducted a large nursery business for the next six or seven years. At the same time he fully improved his land, planting citrus and deciduous fruits, grapes, etc. Many of his first ventures in horticulture, however, proved unprofitable, and such mistakes were corrected by uprooting and replacing with citrus fruits. At this writing (1889), Mr. Russell is the owner of and occupies nine and a half acres of his original tract, which is devoted to orange-growing. He has one of the finest groves to be found in the county. A large portion of his trees are seedlings, sixteen years old; the remainder are budded fruit, mostly Mediterranean Sweets. There is no branch of horticulture as required in the Riverside valley in which he is not practically experienced, and the results he has obtained in orange growing are worthy of mention, showing as they do the profits to be obtained from that industry in the Riverside colony. From six acres of orange grove, 960 trees, planted in 1872, 250 trees of which were budded on four year-old stock, and the remainder seedlings, he sold his crops as follows: in 1886, for \$3,000 gross; in 1887, \$1,960 gross (more than one-fourth of his crop in that year were blown off and plowed under); in 1888 the crop sold at the packing-house for \$3,650. This is a creditable showing, averaging, as it does, nearly \$500 per acre for a series of years, and sufficiently attests Mr. Russell's skill as a horticulturist.

Mr. Russell has been a strong supporter of Riverside enterprises. He has been a director

in the Riverside Water Company for several years. In political matters he is a Democrat, but liberal in his views. In 1884 he was elected one of the city trustees, which office of honor and trust he has so creditably filled that his supporters seem bound to continue his term indefinitely. He still holds the office, having been twice re-elected. He is a member of Sunnyside Lodge, No. 112, Knights of Pythias, of Riverside. He married, in 1878, Miss Ida Moody, the daughter of John H. Moody, of Oakland, formerly of San Francisco.



**S**IMEON COOK, of Redlands, is a native of Richmond, Cheshire County, New Hampshire, born April 14, 1821; his parents being Simeon, Sr., and Rachel (Holman) Cook. Both parents came of old New England families, and the father of our subject went with his parents from Billingham, Massachusetts, to New Hampshire, when he was but three years of age. He was born December 8, 1770, and died March 18, 1859. Our subject's mother was the daughter of Elijah Holman, who lived on the line between Winchester and Richmond, New Hampshire, and before her marriage to Simeon Cook, Sr., was the widow of Ebenezer Barnes. She died March 18, 1839. Simeon Cook, whose name heads this sketch, spent his early boyhood days on the farm at his native place. He attended public schools at Richmond, and private schools at Winchester and Swansea, after which he attended the Academy at Amherst. When twenty years old he went to Boston, where he was engaged for seven months as a clerk in the grocery store of Robert Cummings. He next went to Waltham, where for a year he was in a general store with Robert Cummings, in Old Runford Hall. From there he returned to Boston, and engaged in the grocery business on Chambers street at the head of Poplar, in partnership with a nephew. After three years there he sold out to his partner and went back to Richmond, where he conducted an old-fash-



ioned country store for some eight or ten years. He then disposed of that business and engaged in manufacturing hogsheds for the Cuban market. He originated this business at Richmond, New Hampshire, then removed to Ashburnham, Massachusetts, and next to Keene, New Hampshire. At the two latter places he was in partnership with his brother George; and in 1856 they established another factory at Troy, New York. In 1859 he commenced making trips to Canada, buying staves for the cooerage establishments of the firm, but after a year he commenced manufacturing lumber in Canada, as well as carrying on his other business there, and settled down at Ingersoll, Ontario. He resided there until 1881, when he wound up his business interests in Canada, and removed to California. He was at Riverside from May until Christmas, 1881, and then removed to Redlands. Here he helped finish up the Prospect House, the first hotel, and when it was finished he carried it on for about a year. He then commenced improving the place where he now resides, one of the most desirable tracts about Redlands. There are twenty acres on the place, and of this amount six acres are in Muscat raisin grapes. Some five acres are devoted to oranges, about equally divided between Washington Navels and seedlings, and nearly all the trees are in bearing. The remainder of the trees in his orchard are divided about as follows: lemons, 75; apriquets, 250, and peaches, 30; a few nectarines and Bartlett pears. About an acre and a half is devoted to alfalfa. Mr. Cook has set about improving his place in a systematic manner, and it shows the results of much care and labor.

Mr. Cook was married to Miss Ellen Murdoch. He has six children, viz.: Silas P., a clergyman of the Congregational Church, at Northfield, Massachusetts, and connected with Moody's schools there; Leroy, who resides at Worcester, Massachusetts, and is a draughtsman in the Washburn-Moen wire-works; he is a graduate of the school of Technology at Worcester; Clara Josephine, wife of Herbert Aldrich, who is connected with his

father in an insurance establishment at Keene, New Hampshire (firm of Herman C. Aldrich & Son); Charles Sumner, who is professor in the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, and was formerly a tutor at Hanover, where he finished his education; William and Frank, who reside with their parents.

Mr. Cook is a Republican politically. He is an active, enterprising man, and takes a commendable interest in the welfare of the community.



**D**AVID H. WIXOM, the tenth of a family of twelve children of Nathan J. and Betsy (Hadlock) Wixom, was born in 1848 in Council Bluffs, Iowa. In 1850 his parents started with their family, consisting then of ten children, to cross the plains to California. They loaded three ox teams and one horse team with their effects, and brought fifty cows, ten head of horses and a small flock of sheep over as far as Salt Lake, where they spent the winter, and there their eleventh child, Charles W. Wixom, was born. In the spring of 1852 they resumed their journey to the Golden State, and settled in Monterey County, near San Juan Mission, and lived there two years, Mrs. Wixom and her daughters carrying on the dairy business with their cows, making butter and cheese, which they sold at very high prices, to go to the mines. They also kept a public-house for the entertainment of travelers. Mr. Wixom devoted his attention to mining. In the spring of 1854 they removed to Los Angeles and two years later came to San Bernardino, and settled on a half block of land they purchased on the corner of Ninth and F streets. In 1857 Mr. Wixom sold out and took his family to Salt Lake, but returned to San Bernardino in August, 1858, having been gone ten months. He bought two acres between Sixth and Seventh on D street, and they lived there several years, then sold and bought two acres on the northwest corner of Third and D streets, where the First National

Bank is now situated. There the family resided at the time of Mr. Wixom's death, which occurred July 29, 1867. He was a farmer by occupation, and after coming to Southern California devoted his attention mainly to that pursuit. He and Mrs. Wixom were both born in New York State, he in 1806, and she in 1811. They both came to Ohio in childhood, his parents settling at Columbus, and hers near Portsmouth, at which place they were married in November, 1827. The widow resides in San Bernardino, and is quite active for a lady of her advanced age. Their lineal descendants now number 168 souls, more than 100 of whom are living. Their children, in the order of their ages were named as follows: Reuben, Clarissa J., now Mrs. Ferguson; Mary A., now Mrs. Crandall, widow of L. D. Crandall; Willard A., Elizabeth, Mrs. R. Mathews, deceased; Julia, deceased; Jasper, Eliza, widow of Charles Purcell; Cynthia, now Mrs. Payne, of San Diego; David H., Charles W. and Chauncy, deceased.

David H., the subject of this sketch, in former years engaged in teaming and farming. In December, 1866, he married Mary A. Stuchbury, a native of Australia; he came to California in 1858. In 1882 he was elected City Marshal of San Bernardino, was re-elected in 1883, and declined to be a candidate for the office the next year.

During his second official term Marshal Wixom arrested William R. McDowell, the murderer of Maggie O'Brien, on information of McDowell's wife, who was cognizant of the crime when committed, and revealed it to Mr. Wixom on the plea that her own life was threatened by her husband. He was a gambler by occupation. McDowell was convicted and hanged, and his wife committed suicide some time after his execution.

In 1884 Mr. Wixom was a candidate for Sheriff on the Democratic ticket, and though the county ticket was carried by the Republicans by several hundred majority he was only beaten forty-nine votes.

In 1886 Mr. Wixom erected their fine house

on the southeast corner of D and Fifth streets. The lot, which is 105 x 128 feet, cost him \$3,000, and the house cost \$3,500. He also owns the brick block known as the Wixom block, on Third and D streets, save the portion sold to the First National Bank. There are three stores on the first floor, and the second story is devoted to offices. Mr. and Mrs. Wixom are the parents of five children, four living. Their two daughters are married. For two years past Mr. Wixom has served as Deputy Assessor of San Bernardino County.



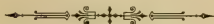
**B**ENTON O. JOHNSON, one of Redlands' best known and highly respected citizens, is a native of Connecticut, born at Bethlehem, April 20, 1855. His parents were David and Sophia (Stone) Johnson, both of whom came of old Connecticut families, and the father a merchant. B. O. Johnson was but two years of age when his parents removed to the South. They resided at various places throughout the Southern country, among them New Orleans, Matamoras, Brownsville, etc., and the outbreak of the civil war found the elder Johnson carrying on the dry-goods business. In 1863 the family left the South and returned to Connecticut, trade being much interfered with on account of the war. They located at Middlebury, whence they afterward removed to West Haven. At the last named place and at New Haven, the subject of this sketch was educated. He commenced his business career as a drug clerk with Dr. Shepherd, at West Haven, with whom he continued for five years; then went in business for himself at Deep River, Connecticut. There he remained until 1883, when he came to California, locating at Redlands. He followed ranching two years, but then gave it up to resume mercantile life. He purchased the store formerly conducted by George A. Cook, in Lugonia, and was in business there until February, 1889, when he sold

out to V. L. Mitchell, with whose establishment he is now connected.

He was married at West Haven, Connecticut, September 14, 1880, to Miss Minnie R. Brown, sister of F. E. Brown, of Redlands. They have two children, viz.: Hazel and Walter.

Mr. Johnson has built two residences, which are a credit to Redlands. The first one is now the property of R. J. Waters. Mr. Johnson's present residence was built in 1888, and he moved into it in June of that year. It is a very handsome and well constructed building, and occupying, as it does, the most commanding site in Redlands, presents a striking and beautiful appearance from almost any point of view in the city.

Mr. Johnson is a member of Annawan Lodge, No. 115, F. & A. M., West Haven, Connecticut, and of Burning Bush Chapter, R. A. M., of Essex, Connecticut. He also belongs to Webb Lodge, I. O. O. F., Deep River, Connecticut. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Congregational Church.



**HARRY G. CRAFTS**, one of Redlands' most enterprising horticulturists, was born in Jackson, Michigan, in 1853. His father, Myron H. Crafts, was the first settler in Crafton, California, which place was named after him. The subject of this sketch is extensively engaged in farming and fruit-raising, and lives four miles west of Redlands.



**HENRY A. KELLER** is a "native son of the Golden West," born in Santa Clara, Santa Clara County, in 1859. At fourteen years of age he entered a telegraph office as messenger boy, with the purpose of learning telegraphy. At sixteen he was in the Agent's office as operator, and when eighteen years old was train dispatcher on the Central Pacific Railroad. Later he was in the employ of the Oregon

Railway and Navigation Company; and for sixteen months was train-dispatcher for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company at San Bernardino. He has filled that difficult and responsible position nine years altogether. In May, 1888, Mr. Keller was appointed chief deputy tax-collector of San Bernardino County by Mr. Stetson, and is now serving his second term in that capacity. He has charge of the official correspondence chiefly, and does a large share of the book-keeping.

Mr. Keller married Miss Willard, a Sacramento lady, the present year—1889. His parents were natives of Germany, and immigrated to America to escape the revolutionary troubles of 1848. His father, who was born in 1828, now resides in Idaho; his mother died about eighteen years ago.



**JOHN E. CUTTER**, of the firm of Twogood & Cutter, nurserymen, Riverside, was born in Webster, Androscoggin County, Maine, in 1844. His parents were Dr. Benoni Cutter, born in New Hampshire, and Olive S. (Drinkwater) Cutter, a native of Maine. The death of his mother occurred in 1847, and of his father in 1851; and he was then reared under the care of his grandfather and step-mother. His boyhood and youth were spent upon the farm and in the schools. In 1862 he entered the military service of his country as a private of the Twenty-third Regiment of Maine Volunteers, and served for nine months in the defense of Washington. He was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of enlistment, re-enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, and shared in all its campaigns and battles. After hard service he was promoted to be Corporal, and then Sergeant. His regiment was assigned to duty in the Nineteenth Army Corps in the Department of the Gulf, and took part in the Red river campaign, and, with the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, built the dam at Alexandria that saved Admiral Porter's fleet. The regi-

ment (with most of the corps) was then ordered north and joined General Phil. Sheridan's army in the Shenandoah valley and participated in the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar creek. Mr. Cutter remained in the service until the close of the war, and after his discharge returned to Maine. He then entered the Wesleyan Seminary and Female College at Kent's Hill, and spent two years in study in that institution. After graduating he engaged as a teacher in the public schools until 1870. In that year he emigrated west and located in Murray County, Minnesota. There he homesteaded land and occupied himself as a teacher for over two years, and then returned to Maine, and was engaged as a teacher and principal of academies until 1878. He then decided to establish himself on the Pacific coast, and in March of that year came to California and located in Riverside. He continued his calling as a teacher and was principal of the Riverside Grammar School for a year, and later elsewhere. He also engaged in horticultural pursuits, having in 1879 purchased an eight-acre tract on Cypress avenue formerly owned by Dr. Emory. The improvement of this place had been commenced with orange trees, to which he added vineyard and other planting. Mr. Cutter soon became an expert in horticultural industries, and writer on the same, contributing papers to the societies of his own State and also to the American Horticultural Society. In 1885 he associated himself with Messrs. John Edwards and Twogood Brothers, under the firm name of Twogood, Edwards & Cutter, and entered largely into the nursery business. They established nurseries east of Riverside, and also imported trees from Florida. In 1888 Mr. Cutter sold his orange grove on Cypress avenue and purchased unimproved lands, some of which he has planted. Among these is a ten-acre tract in orange trees, about one mile east of Riverside railroad station, under the Gage canal system; he has also properties in Palm valley and at Long Beach, and an interest in a ten-acre lot one-half mile south of the city. His resi-

dence is on Prospect avenue, where he has a half-acre tract.

Mr. Cutter is well known in Riverside as an energetic and progressive man, taking a deep interest in the growth and prosperity of the colony. His interest in schools and churches is well attested by his support of the same. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and of the board of education in the city of Riverside. He is a member of Riverside Post, No. 118, G. A. R. In political matters he is an independent, of Republican antecedents. In 1877 Mr. Cutter was united in wedlock with Miss Annie L. Dinsmore, a native of Maine. She is well known as a teacher in Riverside and elsewhere in the county. They have one child: Charlotte M.

No apology need be offered for giving here an excellent specimen of Mr. Cutter's poetic ability and good humor:

#### POEM OF WELCOME.

BY J. E. CUTTER.

Delivered before the American Horticultural Society at its session in Riverside in February, 1888.

What strange invasion pours down the glen,  
And whence such troops of frozen-bearded men?  
Say, watchman, ho!—way up in the Cajon!  
Who may they be, and whither are they bo'ne?

"Seven days and nights they've fled the blizzard's wrath,  
And west-sou'-west have kept the hopeful path:  
So far they came it seemed too like a sin  
To bar the pass; and so I let them in."

Right, worthy watchman. These our luck shall share;  
But keep old Zero t'other side with care.  
So, friends, you're welcome each to what may suit.  
Now doff your furs and have a local fruit.

Old Bacchus, wiser than our modern day,  
Hand-squeezed his grapes and sucked their juice away;  
Nor still nor saccharometer had he,  
And never got his wine by chemistry.

But Bacchus' bowl and chemists' fizzing tun  
Have here no place. Beneath the kindly sun  
In sweet profusion down the laced lines  
We dry the fruitage of our sheeny vines.

The orange? Yes, it rules the vale no doubt.  
Just cut transverse and turn it inside out.  
The cost you'd know? You've nothing, gents, to pay.  
Put in your bills and taste. There, that's the way!





## LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

### THE ABORIGINES.

**T**HE valleys of California, on the arrival of the Spaniards, were found to be densely populated with Indians, the tribal characteristics varying in relation to the different sections, yet with strong general similarities. Some of the dialects were commonly understood by various tribes, while others were completely isolated by lack of a common medium of communication. They had many liquid sounds, and even the gutturals were so softened as to be agreeable to the ear.

The government was in the hands of the chiefs, each captain commanding his own lodge; this command was hereditary. Laws in general were made as required, with the exception of some few standing ones. Robbery and thieving were unknown among them, and murder, which was of rare occurrence, was punished by shooting to death with arrows. This form of execution was practiced as a penalty for certain offenses against morality, which they held in as deep abhorrence as does our civilization. Intermarriage between kindred was forbidden; a husband had the right to put to death his wife, if adulterous; party quarrels were decided by the chieftains, on the testimony produced; and there was no appeal from their decision. Whipping was never resorted to for a punishment; restitution for damages sustained was made in money, food, and skins. Their money was shell-beads, flat, and about one-third of an inch in diameter. Chiefs had

one to three wives, at inclination; their subjects, only one. The men wore no clothing; the women of the interior wore a short waist-skirt of deerskin, while those of the coast wore otter-skin. Rabbit-skin coverlets were used for bedding. The women wore earrings, the men passing a piece of reed or cane through the earlobe. The earrings of the women were made of four long pieces of whale's tooth, ground smooth and round, about eight inches in length, hung with hawk's feathers, swung from a ring of abalone shell. Their necklaces were very large and heavy, and consisted of their money beads, or other beads made of a dark greenish-black serpentine, and of pieces of whale's tooth, ground round and pierced. They used bracelets of very small shell beads, worn on both wrists. The shell beads were usually made of *Haliotis* and *Trivialola*. Most of the shells required for use were obtained at Santa Catalina, which, as well as the islands opposite Santa Barbara, abound in these shells at the present time. The serpentine used in making beads, ollas, and large rings was also obtained at Santa Catalina.

After the birth of a child, it and the mother were subjected to processes of purification, comprising steaming, fasting, etc. Funeral observances were marked by howlings and wailings of dirge-like character. The body was kept until signs of decay appeared. Its disposal was by inhumation. If the deceased was the head of a family, or a favorite son, his hut, and all



his goods and chattels were burned, save only, perhaps, some article with which to make a feast at the end of twelve months. In some instances, gravestones were erected. They had "shamans" or medicine men, rain-makers, etc. Nearly all the tribes between the Pacific ocean and the Rocky mountains had more or less knowledge of plants, insects, or other material substances, which enabled them to produce septicæmia in persons or animals wounded by them. That the shamans prepared arrow poison, there is no doubt. The medicine men were esteemed as wizards or seers; for they not only cured disease, but also caused or created illness, poisoned people, brought rain at need, consulted the Great Spirit, and received his answers, changed themselves into the forms of divers animals, and foretold coming events. They pretended to know not only poisons which destroyed life if taken, but also others whose contact alone was fatal; again some that were instantaneous and others which took effect only after weeks or months subsequent to their administration. Rheumatism was the principal ailment; syphilis was unknown until introduced by the Spaniards. Toothache seldom troubled them. Rhenmatism was treated by the application of rows of small blisters to the affected parts; the blisters were made from the fur off the dry stalks of nettles, rolled up, compressed, applied with saliva, and fired, it burning like punk upon the skin. They employed sweatings, and bedding in hot ashes, for lumbago; fever was treated by the administration of wild tobacco, mixed with lime of shells, as bolus, to produce vomiting, besides the administration of other herbs, and manipulation somewhat like massage. Local inflammation was scarified with pieces of sharp flint, to draw as much blood as possible from the part. Paralysis, stagnation of the blood, etc., was treated by whipping for a long time the affected part with bunches of nettles, and by producing drunkenness with the juice of thorn-apple. Shell lime was well known, but none made from limestone. For an emetic, lime was given as a bolus, mixed with wild to-

bacco. Snake-bites were cured by the application to the wound of ashes and herbs, with the internal remedy of the fine dust found at the bottom of ants' nests. To prevent the hair from splitting, red clay was applied, covering it all over for twenty-four hours. For baldness, chicototes (a small wild bean, of a bright scarlet color) were burnt to charcoal, and applied morning and evening. They had few games, and these were of a gambling order; football was played by children, or by the swift of foot, and the spectators bet on the result. They had many legends and traditions on various subjects, some of which were very ingenious, and even poetical. Many of these Indians developed, under the instructions of the padres and other contact with the Spaniards, faculties of a surprising order.

## THE EARLY SPANISH EXPLORATIONS

### AND MISSION SETTLEMENTS. SAN GABRIEL.

The first white man who ever saw, if he did not tread, the soil of Los Angeles County, was Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, a Portuguese navigator in the service of Spain, who in 1542 sailed up the coast of California. Leaving San Diego bay on October 3, three days later he discovered the islands of San Clemente and Santa Catalina, and a few days after, he was at San Pedro bay, which he named "The Bay of Smokes or Fires," from what he saw thereabouts. He described this as a good port, with good surrounding plains, groves, and valleys. On October 9 he anchored in Santa Monica bay, and the next day sailed on, northward; but before the conclusion of the voyage he died, and was buried on the island of San Miguel. The expedition was continued as far north as latitude 42.

In 1603 came sailing hither Sebastian Vizcayno, who staid at San Diego bay from November 10 to 20, and then went to San Pedro, which he named for the Bishop of Alexandria. At that time, Catalina Island had a large Indian population, who lived with some degree of comfort.

As it is not known positively whether Cabrillo or Vizcayno actually set foot on the soil here, the credit of that achievement must be given to Gaspar de Portolá and his party, who arrived within the present limits of this county on July 30, 1769.

Partly to guard against the encroachments of the Russians, on the north, and the possible attempted occupation of it by the English, the Spanish Government had at last decided to occupy Alta California, and so instructed the viceroy, who put the management of the matter into the hands of Don José de Galvez, the Visitador-General. This official, from the peninsula of Baja California, arranged for two expeditions to go to Monterey, one by sea, the other by land. Accordingly, the two detachments duly set out, and in July they were united at San Diego, whence, leaving Padre Serra to found a mission, Portolá pushed on by land, northward, to re-discover, if possible, the bay of Monterey, described by Vizcayno, 166 years earlier. Following the shore, they turned inland at about the present town of San-Juan-by-the-Sea, and came along the way where now is the Santa Fé Railway. On July 28 they passed the Santa Ana river, which they named Rio Jesus de los Temblores, from several sharp shocks of earthquake felt there. They came on the first day of August, to the place where now stands the city of Los Angeles. The next day was the feast of the church dedicated to "Nuestra Señora Reina de Los Angeles" (Our Lady of the Angels), and accordingly mass was celebrated, and the place named in her honor. Such was the origin of the name of the present city. On August 3 Portolá continued his journey in search of Monterey bay (which he then failed to find, it may be remarked, *en passant*). In 1771 two of the projected missions, San Diego and Monterey, had been established, and on the reception of the news in Mexico, it was immediately determined that five more than the three originally contemplated should be established at once. A re-enforcement of missionaries was sent to Monterey, and on June 7, Friars Angel

Somera and Pedro Benito Cambon, chosen by President Serra for the San Gabriel mission, sailed for San Diego, whence, after some delays the party, comprising twenty persons, set out for San Gabriel. Instead of stopping at the Santa Ana (Rio Jesus de los Temblores), as at first intended, they went on twenty-five miles farther, to a spot near an Indian village called Sibag-na, whose inhabitants received them with most hostile demonstrations, which were presently checked in what seemed to them a miraculous manner. For no sooner did the Indians behold a banner on which was painted the Virgin Mary—a Dolorosa—than they threw down their weapons and ran to lay their ornaments at the feet of her whom they called a "beautiful queen," while the women brought nuts and seeds in offering to her. On September 8, 1771, the cross was raised, and the formal ceremonies performed which solemnly founded the mission of San Gabriel Arcangel. The Indians had willingly assisted in building the houses and stockades for the mission, being perfectly friendly and pacific in their behavior. But the outrageous conduct of the soldiers, here as elsewhere, provoked the savages to retaliation, and brought on a conflict which kept the Indians aloof from the mission for a long time thereafter. The first Indian child baptized here received the rite on November 27, being, strangely enough, a son of the chief killed in the first combat. The first attempts at farming here were not successful, the first year's crop being drowned; but the second yielded heavily, and at the end of the second year this mission had also a very considerable increase of cattle. About 1775 the mission was removed to another site not far away, which was much more desirable. In 1797 the present stone church was begun, although it was not finished until after 1800. In 1774, and again in 1776, San Gabriel was visited by "the Spanish Pathfinder," Captain Juan Bautista Anza. The second time he brought with him over 200 immigrants for the northern district, who, with their stock, made sad inroads upon the resources of the mission.

In 1777 the abuses of the soldiery caused an uprising of the Indians, which, the fathers said, was subdued by a sight of the image of the Virgin. Here as elsewhere in the province, there was not a little friction caused by disagreements between the clergy and the military. In 1785 there was an Indian revolt, promoted by a woman, which was promptly subdued, however. In 1806 there came to this mission from San Fernando Father Jose Maria Zalvidea, whose wise administration brought it to its highest degree of prosperity. He it was who planted large vineyards, orchards, and gardens; built a mill and a dam, a fence, and other material improvements. He remodeled, too, the system of administration, and revised, so to speak, the code of morals. System, order, method,—such were the forces he brought to bear upon his flock; and he taught them various industries that added vastly to their comfort and the wealth of the mission. At this period San Gabriel had dependent ranchos at San Pasqual, Santa Anita, Azusa, San Francisquito, Cucamonga, San Antonio, San Bernardino, San Geronio, Yucaipa, Jurupa, Guapa, Rincon, Chino, San Jose, Ybarra, Puente, Mission Vieja, Serranos, Rosa Castillo, Coyotes, Jaboneria, Las Bolsas, Alamitos, and Cerritos. In 1830 occurred at San Gabriel the trial of Henry D. Fitch, of San Diego, for “scandalizing the church” by eloping with the Señorita Josefa Carrillo; this was a *cause célèbre*, and the penance imposed for the offense was that Fitch should give a bell of at least fifty pounds weight to the church at Los Angeles.

In 1830 or 1831 the minister at San Gabriel bought a brig to trade with South America and Mexico; and in 1831 he encouraged five Americans to build at San Pedro a schooner for the hunting of sea-otter. The general statistics of San Gabriel mission for its period of existence, of sixty-three years, are as follows: Total number of baptisms, 7,854, of which 4,355 were Indian adults, 2,459 Indian children, and 1 adult and 1,039 children of *gente de razon*, that is, Spaniards and their descendants. Total of marriages, 1,955 of which 241 were *gente de razon*.

Total deaths, 5,656, Indian adults being 2,896, Indian children 2,363, adults 211, and children 186, of *gente de razon*. The annual average was eighty-eight; the annual average death rate, 7.61 per cent of the population. The largest population was 1,701 in 1817. The males were in excess, notably after 1803. The proportion of children varied from one-eighth per cent. at first to one-tenth per cent at the last. The largest number of cattle was 26,300 in 1828; of horses, 2,400 in 1827; mules, 205 in 1814; asses, 6 in 1794; sheep, 15,000 in 1829; goats, 1,380 in 1785; swine, 300 in 1802; also in 1822; all kinds, 40,360 animals in 1830. The total product of wheat was 225,942 bushels; yield, 16-fold; barley, for eleven years only, 1,250 bushels, yield, 10-fold; maize, 154,820, yield, 145-fold; beans, 14,467 bushels, yield, 28-fold. In the year 1834, at the time of secularization, there were 163,579 vines, in four vineyards, and 2,333 fruit trees. After the initiatory movement toward the secularization of this mission in 1834, there was no further keeping of statistics.

#### SAN FERNANDO MISSION.

The mission of San Fernando was the second established within the present limits of Los Angeles County. It was founded September 8, 1797, at a place called by the natives Acohis Comihavit, on land claimed as a private ranch. It was dedicated to San Fernando, King of Spain. The church, of adobes with a tile roof, was consecrated in December, 1806. The earthquake of December, 1812, somewhat damaged the building. From 1816 to 1818 a large number of neophytes deserted. The greatest population was 1,080 in 1819, after which it began to decline. This mission was never nearly so important as that of San Gabriel, and its history is therefore much shorter. San Fernando was secularized in 1834, with other missions, when Lieutenant Antonio del Valle was commissioned to its charge. In 1840 there were still about 400 Indians in the ex-mission community. At one period of its history there were nearly one

and a half miles of buildings connected with this mission, in its various branches of industry. The church building, whose ruins are still standing, measured 45 x 150 feet within its walls. The total number of baptisms at this mission was 2,839, 1,415 being Indian adults, 1,367 Indian children, 57 children *de razon*. The marriages were 849, 15 being *de razon*. Of 2,028 deaths, 1,036 were Indian adults, 965 Indian children, 12 white adults and 15 white children. The sexes were nearly equal; children from one-fourth to one-third. The largest number of cattle was 12,800 in 1819; horses, 1,320 in 1820; mules, 340 in 1812; sheep, 7,800 in 1819; goats, 600 in 1816; swine, 250 in 1814; all kinds, 21,745 in 1819. The total product of wheat was 119,000 bushels; yield, nineteen-fold; barley, for only six years, 3,070 bushels, fourteen-fold; maize, 27,070 bushels, eighty-three-fold; beans, 3,624 bushels, fourteen-fold. The mission had 32,000 vines and 1,600 fruit trees in the year 1835.

In 1846 the California Legislature authorized Governor Pio Pico to sell at auction the secularized mission estates, devoting the proceeds to the maintenance of the priests, the expenses of public worship, and the surplus, if any, to distribution among the Indians. Before this decree was carried into effect, an order from Mexico arrived, suspending the sale of all mission property. Of the several missions that had already been sold, the title of San Fernando, sold to Celis for \$14,000, was ultimately confirmed by the United States Land Commission; but the Supreme Court decided, in the case of San Gabriel, after American occupation, that Pico had no right to make the sale.

## THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES,

FROM THE FOUNDING UNTIL THE MEXICAN WAR.

On August 26, 1781, Felipe de Neve, Governor of the Californias, acting on the regulations of 1779 for the government of that province, issued a proclamation containing instructions for the foundation of the pueblo of Nuestra Señora de Los Angeles, with additional partic-

ulars for the survey and the distribution of lots. The site selected was on the bench of land where now stands that portion of the city called "Sonoratown," overlooking the river Porciuncula, then changed to Los Angeles. Here, on September 4, 1781, with very little ceremony, was founded the pueblo of Los Angeles. The founders of the pueblo, who had been enlisted in Sinaloa, were as follows: 1. José de Lara, a Spaniard, fifty years old; had an Indian wife and three children. 2. José Antonio Navarro, a meztizo, forty-two years old, with a mulatto wife and three children. 3. Basilio Rosas, an Indian, sixty-eight years old, with a mulatto wife and six children. 4. Antonio Mesa, a negro, thirty-eight years old, with a wife and two children. 5. Antonio Felix Villavicencio, a Spaniard, thirty years old, with a wife and one child. 6. José Vanegas, an Indian, twenty-eight years old, with an Indian wife and one child. 7. Alejandro Rosas, an Indian, nineteen years old, with an Indian wife. 8. Pablo Rodriguez, an Indian, twenty-five years old, with an Indian wife and one child. 9. Manuel Camero, a mulatto, thirty years old, with a mulatto wife. 10. Luis Quintero, a negro, fifty-five years old, with a mulatto wife and five children. 11. José Moreno, a mulatto, twenty-two years old, with a mulatto wife. Thus the original founders of Los Angeles consisted of eleven families, comprising forty-four persons. Exclusive of their children, there were two Spaniards, nine Indians, on meztizo, eight mulattoes, and two negroes,—certainly a "rather mixed" community. Not one of them could write, and only one had a trade; Navarro was a tailor. Poor in purse, poor in learning and poor in blood, they were from the very scum of Mexico. They had been engaged as colonists at \$10 per month for ten years, with daily rations of one real (12½ cents) per day for the same period. Two of the original recruits had deserted before reaching the country, and three of the "founders," Lara, Mesa and Quintero, were sent away in 1782 as "useless to the town and to themselves." But the rest went to work pluckily



enough, and the Government soon had satisfactory reports of their progress. An irrigating ditch was constructed, and mud-roofed huts of palisades, which were shortly replaced by adobe houses; a few public buildings had been erected also, and an adobe church was in progress. The moving cause for the founding of Los Angeles was its intended use as an agricultural colony, to help supply the northern establishments. From "An Historical Sketch of Los Angeles County," by Colonel J. J. Warner, is taken the following description of the place in 1831, the date of the author's arrival: "For the center of the town, a parallelogram, 100 varas (a vara is  $33\frac{1}{2}$  inches) long and 75 varas wide, was laid out as a public square. Twelve house lots fronting on the square occupied three sides of it, and one-half of the remaining side of 75 varas was destined for public buildings, and the other half as a vacant space. The location of the public square would nearly correspond to the following lines: The southeast corner of Upper Main and Marchessault streets for the southern or southeastern corner; the east line of Upper Main street for the above-named corner 100 varas in a northerly direction for the east line of the square; and the northern line of Marchessault street for the southern line of the square. The present plaza was first used for a cemetery. At a short distance from the public square, on the alluvial bottom of the river, easily irrigable, were laid out thirty fields of 40,000 square varas each, separated by narrow lanes."

The municipal government devised for these settlers was a compound of political and military power, the latter predominating largely. The municipal power was vested in an alcalde, appointed by the governor, or by the military commander of the district. The absence of municipal records for the first half century after the founding of Los Angeles warrants the presumption that the local officers exercised but little authority during that time. The system adopted by the government for the formation of pueblos and the granting of build-

ing lots and farming lands within the limits of a pueblo did not require a record of the grant. After the allotment of house lots and fields to the original twelve settlers, only nine of whom received land grants, no record appears to have been kept of either house lots or farming lands until 1836. The settler who erected a house upon a lot, or cultivated and fenced a field, assigned to him, did not become vested with the title of ownership to either; but, if he left either species of property in a condition of abandonment, it became subject to denouncement and acquisition by another. In September, 1786, Ensign José Argüello, of the Spanish army, was commissioned by Governor Fages to survey the pueblo and put the settlers in possession of their lands. This formality was duly exercised with regard to nine of the settlers, none of whom could sign the documents with other signature than a cross. Being recruited from the soldiers who had served out their time, the pueblo grew quite rapidly in the next four years, increasing from nine to twenty-eight families, or a total of 141 souls. In 1790 the large stock numbered 2,980 head; the small stock 438; and that year's crop amounted to 4,500 bushels. Events were rare for the next ten years. In 1800 the white population was 315, chiefly increased by the maturity of children and the advent of retired soldiers. The horses and cattle now numbered 12,500; sheep, 1,700; the year's crop was 4,600 bushels, mostly maize. There is no record of any town official for the first nine years of the nineteenth century. In 1810 the population was 365, and moreover, some fifty people had been recruited from the town for soldiers for the presidios. Deliberate slaughter had diminished the large stock about one-half; the sheep were still less than 2,000; the crops of wheat and maize varied from 4,500 to 6,000 bushels. The increase of vices was becoming alarming. In 1810 there was a quarrel between the pueblo and the mission of San Gabriel, chiefly caused by the water question. During the decade closing in 1820 the population varied as follows: 1811, 354; 1815,



478; 1818, 586; 1820, 650, including the outlying ranchos. In 1817 there were 53,186 vines planted in the city. In August, 1814, was laid the corner-s one of the present church on the plaza, on which nothing further was done for seven years. The citizens contributed cattle toward the building fund, and the priests of the various missions gave seven barrels of brandy. By 1821 the church was built as high as the window arches, and it was completed and dedicated December 8, 1822.

There was a very destructive flood in April, 1815, in which month occurred the ratification by the *Angoleños* of the Federal Constitution of the Mexican Republic.

The first school here was kept by Maximo Piña, a retired soldier, who received \$140 a year for his services.

In the year 1818, the "Year of the Insurgents," there were captured from the force of the invading Bouchard, at a battle between his troop and the Spaniards, at Monterey, two prisoners, one of whom, Joseph Chapinan, was afterward the builder of the mill at the San Gabriel mission, and an assistant on the church at Los Angeles. During the great alarm of Bouchard's appearance on the coast, Los Angeles raised a company of men who went to Santa Barbara, and took part in the action at Ortega's Ranch. From 1820 to 1830, the municipal authorities were making strenuous efforts to eradicate the vices which had strengthened in the community, and they rigorously enforced the penalties for offences against law and order, and morality. There exists no complete list of the town officers for this decade.

In the autumn of 1827 Duhaut-Cillely, the first foreign visitor, came to Los Angeles. He found eighty-two houses, built of adobe, and roofed with asphaltum, in the midst of cultivated gardens, on alluvial land. In his account he noted the inability of the authorities to keep the peace and preserve order. It was during this year that Don Juan Bandini introduced in the provisional legislature a proposition to change the name of the town to Villa Victoria

de la Reina de Los Angeles, and make it a city and the capital of California. The matter was submitted to the national Government, but no action was thereby taken upon it. In 1829 the debt of the city council was \$49. The tax on wine and brandy was \$339, and on vines \$158; the expenditures for the year amounted to \$642. In 1830 the population was 1,000 white people, and 200 or 300 Indians.

In 1830 Manuel Victoria was appointed Governor to succeed Echeandia, and his arbitrary and illegal dispositions soon fomented a revolution in Southern California, whose citizens now comprised many people of intelligence and culture, as well as of a free and independent spirit. The outbreak was headed by such men as Carrillo, Bandini, Stearns, and Pio Pico, whose brother, Andres Pico, was one of the citizens unlawfully imprisoned by Victoria. Issuing a proclamation against the governor, they organized as a military body and set out from San Diego northward to depose him. The *Angoleños* joined them with great enthusiasm, and some 150 revolutionists marched out of Los Angeles on December 5. Meanwhile, Victoria had reached San Fernando with about thirty men, on his way to subdue his refractory subjects, the full extent of whose insubordination was not known to him until late on December 4, so that it was with a very insufficient force he set out to meet them the next morning. The two bodies met at the Cahuenga Pass, some twelve miles west of the city, and an encounter ensued, in which Romualdo Pacheco, of the governor's party, and José Maria Ávila, of the revolutionists, were killed. Victoria was wounded and captured, and one or two soldiers wounded, in a struggle of not over three minutes' duration. Four days later Victoria surrendered his office to Echeandia at San Gabriel, and soon after went to Mexico.

The legislature, which met at Los Angeles, January 1, 1832, chose Pio Pico as Governor, but the town council and Echeandia refused to recognize him, and Pico decided not to attempt to retain the office. On March 7, 1835, about

fifty Sonorans, who had lately come to California, marched from Los Nietos to Los Angeles, took possession of the town hall, and caused the alcalde to assemble the town council, to whom they proposed to remove Governor Figueroa, who, they claimed, had exceeded his powers. Pablo de la Portilla, who had commanded at the action of Cahuenga Pass, was proposed to succeed Figueroa, but it was understood that the ultimate purpose was to make Governor José Maria Híjar, who had brought these people to Los Angeles as colonists, under a commission from the vice-president to assume the governorship of California. This power President Santa Ana had revoked between Híjar's departure from Mexico and his arrival in California. The town council replied that it had no authority to act in such a matter, and expressed disapproval of the revolution; whereupon, after deliberation, the leaders informed the council, that, in consequence of this disapprobation, they had decided to abandon the project, give over the instigators, and trust to the mercy of the authorities.

By a decree of the Mexican Congress dated May 23, 1835, Los Angeles was made a city, and the capital of California, as proclaimed by Governor Gutierrez, January, 1836. But the citizens did not provide even temporary buildings for the occupancy of the government officials, and so the capital always remained at Monterey. As far back as this period and this year, the subject of State division was entertained, and also, in this year, the legislature at Monterey issued a decree tantamount to a declaration of independence from Mexico. The same legislature temporarily divided the State into two cantons, one including Monterey, San José, and San Francisco; and the other Los Angeles, San Diego, and Santa Bárbara. This arrangement was thwarted by opposition from the southern district. Extra sessions were held of the town councils at Los Angeles and San Diego, which rejected the project advanced at Monterey; and Santa Bárbara also forwarded expressions of disapproval, but later withdrew, de-

claring an intention to remain neutral, although her citizens gave Alvarado, the "Monterey Governor," welcome and support when he reached there late in the year with a small army. There was much resolving and counter-resolving, and interchange of messages, but at last Alvarado marched into Los Angeles on January 23, 1837, and fairly imposed terms upon the malcontents. Nevertheless, both here and at San Diego, opposition brooded, with frequent outbreaks, until finally news came from Mexico that California had been made a department, with Alvarado as Governor *ad interim*, by virtue of his position as first member of the legislature.

In February, 1831, arrived at Los Angeles the Wolfskill party, whose leader, William Wolfskill, and others of its members, had no small share in the occurrences of early days.

On December 5, 1831, arrived some members of the Jedediah S. Smith party, among them that favorite pioneer and picturesque figure, J. J. Warner.

In April, 1832, came Ewing Young, with some seventy men, eight or ten of whom remained in Los Angeles.

At this period, 1835, there was much lawlessness in and about Los Angeles, and the conditions in this respect led to the organization, on April 7, 1836, in direct consequence of an adulterous murder, of the first vigilance committee in California.

In 1838 Ygnacio Coronel, the father of Don Antonio F. Coronel, aided by his wife and daughter, opened a primary school in Los Angeles.

In 1840 Los Angeles had a population of 1,100. There was an epidemic of sensational crimes this year, in which also occurred the arrest and exile, by order of Alvarado, of about fifty Americans. Isaac Graham, who had been a loyal and most useful friend to the Governor, who owed to this man his present prominence, was among the Americans who were conducted in chains to Mexico and treated with cruel and shameful severity. After finally obtaining their release, owing to the intervention of the British

Government, some of whose subjects were among them, a number of these men found their way again to Los Angeles about a year later.

In the '40's, American immigration began to be quite extensive.

On October 19, 1842, Commodore Jones, of the United States Navy, who had heard that there was war between his own country and Mexico, captured the fort at Monterey; but, learning his mistake, he hauled down the American flag two days later, and saluted the Mexican colors.

In the meanwhile, Micheltorena, the newly-arrived Governor of California, had hastened to fortify Los Angeles, on hearing of Jones' exploit. Three months later Jones visited Micheltorena at Los Angeles, and quite occupied the position of the guest "whom the king delighted to honor."

Remaining in Los Angeles the first half of 1843, Micheltorena became daily more unpopular, mainly on account of the misbehavior of his "convict battalion." The disaffection grew until open revolt began at Monterey, in November, 1844, followed by a general uprising throughout California. Micheltorena, having secured the not disinterested support of about twenty Americans, marched toward Los Angeles where the American residents had organized a company for their own protection, under the captaincy of William Workman. The Californians had a force of about 400 men. On February 20, 1845, the two armies came moderately close together, and bombarded each other all the afternoon with bloodless results. The next day Micheltorena was abandoned by his foreign allies, and he then surrendered, ceding the governorship to Pio Pico, and promising to return to Mexico. His captors looked to it that he promptly fulfilled his agreement.

With Pio Pico as Governor, and a majority of the legislature southern men, Los Angeles remained the capital of California during the year and a half that California was still under Mexican rule; and on March 2 the legislature

met in that city. There were still local disturbances, but of a nature to be adjusted without great difficulty.

In 1842 gold was discovered on the San Francisco Rancho, thirty-five miles west of Los Angeles. Investigation showed that it was placer gold, and a number of people, mostly Sonorans used to mining, remained at these mines, which they worked with fair success until the party returned to Sonora in 1846. While work was continued they took out \$6,000 or \$8,000 per year.

In 1845 the town council appointed a committee to name the streets and number the houses. The population was now 1,250.

The annals of Los Angeles prior to the Mexican war close in 1846 with the meeting in that city of the provincial legislature, to which Pio Pico communicated that the Mexican President had appointed him constitutional Governor of the Californias. Before that body and a large concourse of citizens and officials, on April 18, he took the oath and delivered his inaugural address.

#### THE WAR WITH MEXICO, 1846-'47.

The beginning of the Mexican war in California found John C. Frémont in charge of an exploring expedition in the Upper Sacramento valley, en route to Oregon, whence he was hastily recalled by Lieutenant A. H. Gillespie, a special messenger from Washington. In June, 1846, the American settlers captured the town of Sonoma, and raised the famous "Bear Flag." On July 7, Commodore Sloat, of the United States Navy, raised the flag of the United States at Monterey, proclaiming that California thenceforth would be a portion of the United States. On July 15, Commodore Stockton arrived from Honolulu, on the ship Congress, and on the 23d assumed command of all the United States forces on land. On the same day he perfected an arrangement with Frémont by which 160 members of the Bear-Flag revolution were received as a battalion of volunteers, and Frémont made Major. On the 26th the

ship Cyane, commanded by Captain Dupont, was sent to San Diego, with the Frémont battalion on board.

On July 16, Governor Pico convened the Legislature in special session at Los Angeles, where little was done save initiating the formation of an army, encampment being made near. On August 6, Stockton reached San Pedro, landed a force, raised the flag, and prepared to march inland. After some attempt at negotiations, Governor Pico and General Castro, commanding the Los Angeles force, decided that as a successful defense was impossible with the elements available, it was better to abandon the field. The legislature, approving Pico's propositions, adjourned *sine die* on August 10, and that night both Pico and Castro left the country, though not together. Pico, after some time spent in concealment, escaped into Mexico, rejecting Frémont's proposition to convoke the legislature and go through the form of turning the country over to the United States, on assurance of security. Pico did not return to California until about the middle of July, 1848.

Stockton commenced his march to Los Angeles August 11. His cannon were drawn by the sailors and by oxen. Just outside the town he was joined by Frémont, from San Diego, and at four o'clock on the 13th the army entered California's capital, with band playing, and raised the flag of its country with all due ceremonies. The people appeared to feel more curiosity than hostility. Stockton mounted a few guns on the hill, and issued to the people a proclamation announcing that the country now belonged to the United States, and that it would be governed for a time by military law. He assured them of the safety of their lives and their property, and invited them to choose their own civil officers, ordering an election of local officers to be held in the several towns and districts on September 15. Then organizing a garrison under command of Lieutenant Gillespie, and forwarding to Washington by the famous scout, Kit Carson, a full report of his doings, he embarked at San Pedro for Monterey,

while Frémont marched overland to the Sacramento valley.

Gillespie may have been a good soldier, but he was not fitted for a ruler. As soon as he was left in charge, he began to issue decrees which interfered needlessly with the old customs of this conservative people; he also made arbitrary and unwarranted arrests, and otherwise offended by arrogant and high-handed behavior. The citizens, originally well-disposed, developed under such treatment a natural resentment and irritation. Shortly after the Mexican Independence day, September 16, a party of celebrators, in a drunken frolic, made an attack, which was easily dispersed, on the barracks of the Americans. Gillespie, bent on finding objects for punishment, caused the arrest of a number of Californians who were on parole, and who, moreover, were at home and asleep when the disorder mentioned took place, although he was warned that he would stir up to rebellion the whole population. Among the men thus unwarrantably put under restraint were General Andres Pico, one of the most popular men in the country; Don José Carrillo, ex-deputy to the Mexican Congress, and ex-Captain José Maria Flores. As had been predicted, the whole Mexican population at once arose in arms and seized such Americans as had not been able to enter the barracks. Gillespie, becoming alarmed, released his prisoners, when the Californians freed theirs also. But those Californians whose liberty had been outraged were naturally furious at their seizure and the attempt to hold them responsible for the acts of a few drunken vagabonds; and as Gillespie had violated the promise of personal liberty made them when they gave their parole, they refused to be bound by it longer.

Within a day some 400 men had collected; they went into camp near the river, choosing Flores for commander. They were badly off for fire-arms and ammunition, but every man had his lance and his sword. On the day after the outbreak, a proclamation was issued, reciting the wrongs which had been inflicted, appealing



to Mexican patriotism and threatening vengeance.

Benito D. Wilson, who had been put in command of twenty Americans to protect the San Bernardino frontier, heard at the Jurupa Rancho of the revolt at Los Angeles, and, going to the Chino Rancho of Isaac Williams, where they were disappointed by finding no powder, they were there besieged by some fifty Californians under Barelás, who had excited the original uprising at Los Angeles; he was joined here by about twenty other Mexicans from around San Bernardino. The Americans took refuge in a large adobe ranch house, having few openings, and fairly well protected by an asphaltum roof, a ditch, and an adobe fence. At daylight on September 27, the Californians made a rush for the house, this being accompanied by a discharge of fire-arms from either party. Many of the riders were thrown at the ditch, and one was killed by a rifle-ball. Several Americans were seriously wounded. The assailants reached the wall and fired the roof, demanding the surrender of the Americans, under promise of protection as prisoners of war. The terms were accepted, the fire was extinguished, and the victors, with their captives, moved toward Los Angeles. The commander kept faith with his prisoners, in spite of incendiary urging from violent partisans, and they were turned over to General Flores, who subsequently exchanged them.

Meanwhile, Gillespie and his men were posted on Fort Hill, having there some guns, the history of whose mounting is not a little stirring. J. W. Marshall, of gold-discovery fame, had been transferred to Los Angeles from the company left at San Diego. He early discovered the trouble impending from the arbitrary conduct of Gillespie, and he also found that the Californians had in reserve a brass six-pound cannon which had not been unearthed when Stockton made requisition for all the arms and weapons in the vicinity. Gillespie ridiculed these suggestions, yet Marshall's foresight in strength-

ening the gates of the American quarters undoubtedly saved the Americans from a general massacre, when the Californians tried to storm them. Repulsed here, the Mexicans, having gathered a force of 500 men, prepared for a siege.

A hill in front of the American quarters commanded a view of the court-yard and buildings, so that by mounting a gun on the hill, the enemy would have the Americans at their mercy. And with a gun the Mexicans were presently seen to be moving up the hill, and the gun was the brass six-pounder, at whose existence Gillespie had scouted. Marshall, whose office as chief carpenter, seems to have by no means exhausted his resources, at once hastened to make available two or three old cannon lying spiked and useless in the court-yard. Others quickly fashioned cartridges for these guns, and then the Americans sallied from their citadel and made a run for the top of the hill, hoping to distance the Californians, who, ignorant of the movement against them, were climbing more leisurely from another direction. If the Californians should reach the top first, the Americans would be just in position to be mowed down by the six-pounder. Neither party could see the other, and the Americans could only strain every nerve to be first at the summit; which they did to such good purpose that when they at last staggered to the very top, they saw the Mexicans still at some distance. Planting the gun, they trained it upon the enemy, who were forced to a speedy retreat by its discharge. To guard against further attack, the position on the hill was held, a guard placed over the guns, and sentries were posted about the eminence. After the return of Barelás with the captured Americans, Flores sent B. D. Wilson to Gillespie to say that the Americans might retire to San Pedro unmolested, if they would abandon the city. Gillespie accepted the offer, and on September 29 marched out with all the honors of war, drums beating and colors flying, and taking with him the four cannon.



## THE BATTLE OF DOMINGUEZ RANCHO.

On October 6, Captain Mervin reached San Pedro, immediately landing 350 men, who, joined by Gillespie's men, began the march to Los Angeles, taking neither cannon from the ship, nor horses. In the afternoon they exchanged a few shots with a body of some fifty mounted Californians under José Antonio Carrillo. At night the Americans occupied the buildings of the Dominguez Rancho. Before midnight Carrillo was joined by Flores, who brought the brass six-pounder and sixty more men; he returned the next morning to Los Angeles, leaving the gun and forty of his men with Carrillo, whom he instructed to harass the Americans as much as possible, without risking a general engagement. Carrillo divided his men into three bodies, about forty on either flank, and ten with the gun in the center. The American force also, which was composed of marines and seamen, was in three divisions, a solid square in the center, with Gillespie's men in skirmishing parties on the right and the left. As the Americans advanced, the cannon was discharged upon them, and then dragged rapidly away after the Mexicans, by ropes attached to the riders' saddles; when at a safe distance, a halt was made to reload. At first the gun did no harm, but as the Mexicans became more expert at loading, they killed six Americans, and wounded as many. No one was hurt of the Californians. The Americans behaved bravely, but Mervin, realizing that foot-soldiers could never overtake cavalry and flying artillery, retreated, and re-embarked at San Pedro. Detachments of Mexicans were stationed at ranchos in the vicinity, to keep watch upon the Americans.

Summoned by Flores, the Legislature met and re-organized at Los Angeles, October 26, appointing Flores to the united offices of Governor and Commander-in-Chief, made vacant by the flight of Pico and Castro.

Stockton, being informed of the state of affairs in the South, sailed in the Congress for San Pedro, where he arrived October 23, to

learn of Mervin's defeat the day before. The horses had all been driven away from this section, rendering it impossible for Stockton to convey his provisions to Los Angeles by march. Moreover, Carrillo so maneuvered his 400 men as to make them appear to be more than 2,000. Hence, Stockton decided to attack Los Angeles by way of San Diego, for which port he sailed the first of November. While engaged in preparing for the impending struggle he was advised of the overland approach of General Kearny, of the United States army, with an armed force, to meet whom he sent Lieutenant Gillespie with a detachment.

On December 6 was fought the battle of San Pasqual, between Kearny's force and that of General Andres Pico. Kearny had eighteen men killed, three mortally wounded, sixteen badly wounded, and one missing. On hearing of the battle Stockton sent a force to the assistance of Kearny, who reached San Diego December 12. On December 29 Stockton left San Diego for Los Angeles, he being Commander-in-Chief, with Kearny in command of the division.

Progressing by slow stages, the army was met on the way by emissaries from Flores, proposing a truce, pending confirmation of a report that peace had been declared between the United States and Mexico. At first refusing to hear of aught but an unconditional surrender, Stockton at last consented to issue a proclamation offering amnesty to all but Flores, on condition that he should be given up as a prisoner. Moving from Los Coyotes Rancho on January 8, 1847, Stockton turned aside from the most direct route to Los Angeles, owing to information given him, and went to the upper ford, Paso de Bartolo. The Mexicans, finding that the Americans knew of their presence at the lower ford, hastily marched to the upper, where Flores posted his men, nearly 500 strong, shortly before the appearance of the Americans. His men were so placed as to command most advantageously the situation, and the ford was dominated by two nine-pound cannon. The

Americans approached the ford in broken files. They drove before them the detachments of the enemy sent across to harass them, and the Mexicans took up a position several hundred yards back from the river, opening fire from their two guns without effect, probably owing to the poor quality of the powder of the Mexicans, which was home-made. In a few moments the passage of the whole force was effected, with only one man killed and one wounded.

Taking tactical position upon the bank, the American artillery opened upon the Mexicans, and with such precision that in an hour and twenty minutes from the start across the river, the Mexican guns were silenced. The Mexicans now retreated, now charged, and now attempted flank movements; but the Americans checked them at every turn; and at last, owing mainly to the superior artillery skill of the Americans, the Mexicans retreated and retired from the field, thus ending the second battle of the Mexican war in Los Angeles County. The engagement had lasted something less than two hours. The Americans had two men killed and eight wounded, of whom one died the next day. The Mexicans had the same number killed.

The Americans now went into camp, while the Mexicans returned to Canada de los Alios, near the main road to Los Angeles, where they posted themselves favorably to await the approach of the American army.

At nine o'clock the next morning, January 9, 1847, the Americans resumed the march for Los Angeles, turning from the main road to the open plains as soon as they learned the position of the Mexicans, who, at noon approached, firing their cannon, to which the Americans replied. By four o'clock this long range artillery duel, together with two charges by the Mexicans, had resulted in the killing of one, and the wounding of several Mexicans, and the wounding of five Americans. Then the Mexicans, realizing that they were unable to cope with the Americans, retired, and the battle of the Mesa was ended. The next morning, the 10th, Stockton's army entered Los Angeles,

the city having sent a flag of truce to ask for kind treatment, promising submission.

A strong detachment, with artillery, was posted on the hill, and the American flag was raised over the old quarters. The next day Stockton issued a proclamation congratulating his officers and men on their triumphs, and on once more taking possession of the city of Los Angeles.

#### THE CAPITULATION OF CAHUENGA.

Commander Commodore Stockton, by virtue of his rank and his position as conqueror of the country, was now Governor of California and Commander-in-Chief. Between him and Frémont there had been made an agreement that the latter should become Governor of California, on the subjugation of the Mexicans. Meanwhile, Kearny had been sent from Santa Fé to conquer California, and establish a civil government; but, after his disaster at San Pasqual, from which he was virtually rescued by Stockton, he could hardly make, at least at once, pretensions to the commandership. These causes had led to a feeling of rivalry, if not a stronger sentiment, from both men toward Stockton.

Frémont, on his way south, arrived in San Fernando on the night of January 11, there receiving a letter from Kearny, informing him of the occupation of Los Angeles, and the defeat of the Mexicans. He at once sent Jesus Pico, his firm adherent and a man of influence among the Mexicans, to a camp of the Mexican army at the Verdugo Rancho; Pico urged his countrymen to treat with his friend Frémont, instead of with Stockton, the conqueror of the country. The Mexicans were convened to a final council, wherein it was decided to follow Pico's advice. Flores was present at this council, and the same night, resolving to go to Mexico, he turned over the command to Andres Pico. Two representatives were sent to Frémont, who received them, and then marched his main battalion to the Cahuenga Rancho, whither the Mexican camp was removed also; and where,

on January 13, 1847, General John C. Frémont signed a treaty with a pretended army, of whose utter defeat he had knowledge for almost forty-eight hours. The document signed on this occasion was by Frémont forwarded to Kearny at Los Angeles. On January 14, Frémont marched with his battalion to the city. Not knowing the true circumstances, Stockton wrote in his report to the government, on January 15: "Not being able to negotiate with me, and having lost the battles of the 8th and 9th, the Californians met Frémont on the 12th instant, on his way here, who, not knowing what had occurred, entered into the capitulation with them which I now send you; and although I refused to do it myself, I thought best to approve it."

#### OTHER PROCEEDINGS.

On January 14, Stockton tendered to Frémont and Major Russell their respective commissions as Governor and Secretary of State. By this time Kearny was disputing Stockton's right to organize a civil government, and on the 16th he ordered Stockton to show his authority from the Government, or else take no further action in the matter of a civil organization. Stockton declined to obey this order, on the ground that the conquest had been completed, and the civil government put in operation before his arrival. He also suspended Kearny from the command of troops conferred on him at San Diego, as he had a right to do, so far as concerned sailors and marines. Kearny then ordered Frémont to make no changes in his battalion, but Frémont declined to obey this order, stating that he had received his appointment from Stockton, and that on his arrival at Los Angeles, Kearny had recognized Stockton as the commander. Kearny privately offered to make Frémont Governor if he would espouse Kearny's cause, but Frémont declined; and Kearny, finding his authority ignored on all sides, and having no troops with which to enforce his orders, started on the 18th with his dragoons for San Diego.

On January 22, Commodore W. B. Shubrick arrived to succeed Stockton as commander of the

Pacific squadron; and in consequence of orders received on February 12 from Washington, he issued on March 1, a circular in which Kearny was announced to be Governor, and Lieutenant-Colonel Cook Military Commandant of the Southern District; the headquarters was fixed at Los Angeles, and Monterey was named as the capital. Frémont was ordered to deliver in person at Monterey all documents appertaining to the government of California; and it was on this occasion that he made his famous ride. Accompanied by his faithful friend Jesus Pico, and a servant, he rode from Los Angeles to Monterey, a distance of about 400 miles, March 22-25, and back again by the 29th, traveling over 800 miles in eight and a half days, and keeping the saddle continuously for about 100 hours.

Colonel R. B. Mason arrived at Los Angeles from Monterey on April 7, as inspector of troops, and to settle any accounts against the Government. The great friction between him and Frémont led to preparations for a duel, which was prevented only by Kearny's positive orders.

On May 9, 1847, Kearny returned to Los Angeles, accompanied by two companies of the New York Volunteers, with their organizer and commander, Colonel Jonathan D. Stevenson, who succeeded to the commandership of the Southern District, on Cook's resignation. Kearny returned to Monterey, whence he went East, taking Frémont with him under military orders, when followed the court martial which is a detail of national history.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cook arrived from San Luis Rey March 23, 1847, with the dragoons and four companies of the Mormon battalion, the latter of whom were at once set to building a fort on the hill which had already seen so many notable occurrences.

On July 4, 1847, the Mexicans heard for the first time the Declaration of Independence, which Stephen C. Foster translated into Spanish.

In July, 1848, Pio Pico returned to San Gabriel; as he had no passport, he was, after certain deliberations, imprisoned for a short time at Los Angeles, but was released August

8, on receipt of the news of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which put an end to the war with Mexico, and gave California to the United States.

It was the policy of the American Government, after obtaining possession of California, to make as few changes as possible in the methods of ruling the people, to which they had been accustomed for generations. Thus, after the treaty of peace had become operative, the laws of Mexico were retained in full force, and under them were appointed civil officers, having exactly the same titles and the same functions as formerly. The natural good temper of the people favored a speedy and complete reconciliation, the American officers were pleased with their material surroundings, and they soon found themselves welcome and happy among the Spanish element. Social and sporting diversions of mutual interest were organized, and the affiliation was complete.

The first year the city was ruled by the restored Ayuntamiento (town council), which had closed its sessions at the notes of war; and in December, 1847, the people elected a new ayuntamiento, to take office the following January. But the gentlemen elected to the offices of first and second alcalde ceded their rights, on the expression of the wish of Colonel Mason, then military governor of California, that the civil offices throughout the territory should thenceforth be filled, at least in part, by Americans. Accordingly, Stephen C. Foster and José Vicente Guerrero were appointed respectively first and second alcalde of Los Angeles, the other offices being filled by the parties elected by the people.

The newly-elected alcaldes were instructed to make no grants of land, but to attend only to criminal and civil business and current municipal affairs. The new corps displayed superior skill in the business of the office, which was of a various and often difficult nature. The irrigation system had long been a source of perplexity to the officers, and inconvenience and losses to the people. Foster's administration put it in a condition that was not disturbed until

the great freshet of 1861-'62. This civic-military rule lasted from January, 1848, to May 21, 1849; on the 17th of that month, under an order of Major Graham, Los Angeles ceased to be a military station of the United States. In December, 1848, by order of Governor Mason, Mr. Foster had called an election under Mexican law, for an ayuntamiento to replace that then in office; but as no attention was paid to the notice the officers were instructed to hold over until such time as the people should be willing to hold an election; and in May, 1849, a new ayuntamiento was elected and inaugurated accordingly.

The discovery of the gold mines in 1848 carried away many of the native population; created a new demand for the horses and cattle which the rancheros could so abundantly supply; brought a multitude of immigrants from Sonora, as well as from the United States; and kept, those who did not leave Los Angeles in a state of continual exaltation and excitement. During the summer of 1849 and the winter and spring of 1850, Los Angeles was a thoroughfare of travel. No one could be induced to stop long, as every one was bent on reaching, as soon as possible, the northern El Dorado. Many of the immigrants reached this point almost destitute, but such were generously aided by the Lugo family at San Bernardino, by Isaac Williams at Chino, by Rowland and by Workman at La Puente,—in fact, by Californian liberality everywhere.

#### ANNALS 1849—1889.

On April 4, 1850, an act of the Legislature incorporated Los Angeles as a city. The municipal government was organized July 3. The personnel was as follows: Mayor, A. P. Hodges; Common Council, David W. Alexander, Alexander Bell, Manuel Requena, John Temple, Morris L. Goodman, Cristobal Aguilar, Julian Chavez; Recorder, John G. Nichols; Treasurer, Francisco Figueroa; Assessor, Antonio F. Coronel; Marshal, Samuel Whiting; Attorney, Benjamin Hayes.



The first county election held in this county was on April 1, 1850; 377 votes were cast in the county. The officers chosen were: Judge, Agustin Olvera; Clerk, Benjamin Davis Wilson; Attorney, Benjamin Hayes; Surveyor, J. R. Conway; Treasurer, Martin Garfias; Assessor, Antonio F. Coronel; Recorder, Ygnacio del Valle; Sheriff, George T. Burrill; Coroner, Charles D. Cullen, who failed to qualify, so that A. P. Hodges was appointed in his stead. Jonathan R. Scott, who had been a prominent lawyer in Missouri, and who was in the front legal rank in Los Angeles, was the first justice of the peace, taking the position in order to further the county organization; he soon left the office, and was succeeded by J. S. Mallard.

The first drug store was put up in 1850, by Dr. Osborne, who came to California in 1847 with Stevenson's regiment; the second was that of Downey & McFarland, in 1851.

The first daguerreotypes were made by Dr. Osborne and Moses Searles, August 9, 1851. In this year the first political procession (Pierce) was organized by Nordholt, Leck and Goller, three German citizens. They had transparencies and the padre's little brass cannon, of historic record; in attempting to fire the gun, "George the baker" was badly burned.

The first barber was in 1852, an ex-slave, named Peter Biggs. He had been sold to an officer at Fort Leavenworth, and, left on California territory at the close of the war, his freedom was necessarily recognized.

Los Angeles County was the first in the State to enjoy two competing transcontinental railroads, a pleasure in which it still has a profitable monopoly to the exclusion of the rest of the State. Railroad surveys were early made, dating from 1853, when Lieutenant Williamson, under the military escort of Lieutenant (now ex-Governor) Stoneman, made one; but the first railroad did not come until 1869. The Southern Pacific came in 1887, and the Santa Fé system in 1885.

In 1861 a bill was introduced into the Senate of the California Legislature authorizing the

board of supervisors of Los Angeles County to subscribe \$150,000 toward the construction of a railroad between Los Angeles and San Pedro, and two years later an act for the construction of the road passed both houses; still no practical measures were taken save the holding of a railroad meeting in 1864, and as nothing came of this it could not be deemed very practical. The *Los Angeles News* of February 27, 1866, notes that two remonstrances were then in circulation in the county against railroad bills introduced into the Legislature by the Hon. Phineas Banning. In the session of 1867-'68 the bill passed both houses, and the movement then became practical. On March 4, 1868, John G. Downey, Dr. J. S. Griffin and John King, as directors of the Los Angeles & San Pedro Railroad, filed a petition with the board of supervisors, asking the board to call an election upon the question of authorizing the county to subscribe \$150,000 to the capital stock of the company. This and a subsequent petition were both granted, and when the election was held it resulted as follows: In the city, for the railroad, 297; against it, 245. The vote of both city and county was, for the road, 700; against it, 672,—a bare majority of twenty-eight for the road. Ground was broken at Wilmington, September 19, 1868, and the last rail was laid in Los Angeles, October 26, 1869. The board of directors of the road were Phineas Banning, O. W. Childs, John G. Downey, B. D. Wilson, John S. Griffin, Matthew Kellar. E. E. Hewitt, then editor of the *Wilmington Journal*, was elected superintendent. The iron rails were shipped from England. The good effects of the road were felt at once, as appears from the following paragraph from the *News* of September 22, 1868: "Under the influence of a certain prospect of a railroad from this city to the seacoast, thereby making it a seaport city, the price of real estate has advanced very materially." This was three months after the ground had been broken. Immediately after the election on March 27, the *News* had said, prophetically: "Railroad connection with the



seacoast will, in a few years, extend itself to a connection with the Southern Pacific & Atlantic Railroad, placing us upon the great transcontinental thoroughfare, and bringing among us the surplus population and capital of the Eastern States, and developing by their science and energy our varied resources."

The railroad campaign of 1868 was but tame in comparison with that which followed in 1872; and, strange to say, some of the very parties who were not only convinced of the benefits of the short line of twenty-three miles, but materially helped by it, were among the most active opponents of the building of the transcontinental road. On April 4, 1870, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the different counties of the State, through their respective boards of supervisors, to aid in the construction of railroads in those counties which might elect to do so, authorizing the donation for railroad building of five per cent. of the total assessment. During this year and 1871 and 1872 this question entered strongly into the movements of the political parties and their issues.

The Southern Pacific, just incorporated, was building its line up the San Joaquin valley, and it was a question whether it would come direct to Los Angeles on its march overland. Its line through the Tehachepi Pass was known, but from there two diverging lines had been surveyed: one southward through the Soledad Pass, with heavy grades and through costly tunnels to Los Angeles, the other over an almost level plain to the Needles, along the thirty-fifth parallel. It did seem inconsistent that Los Angeles, then but an "adobe town," should want the company to pay all the great expense of building and equipping the road to this point, that should afterward share in the profits. The Los Angeles delegation in the Legislature realized the danger to their section, whose development might be delayed for years by mismanagement at this juncture. The two important matters for their adjustment were: to have Los Angeles County exempt from the repeal of the subsidy

law, and afterwards as private citizens, with the best interests of their community at heart, to secure the benefits of such exemption. Subsequent events proved that, had the delegation been less friendly to the railroad, Los Angeles might possibly have been without one until the present time. However, the necessary measures were taken, and satisfactory terms were made with the Southern Pacific. Committees were appointed and ordinances were drawn up for the city and county, being passed by the council and the board of supervisors, which empowered the county to donate its bonds in aid of the construction of a railroad within its borders, to an amount not to exceed five per cent. upon the total of the last assessment, which was \$10,700,000 for 1872, on which five per cent. was \$355,000. From this sum was to be deducted the \$150,000 before issued in county bonds to the Los Angeles & San Pedro Railroad, leaving \$335,000 in bonds given by the county. For this sum the Southern Pacific agreed to build fifty miles of its main trunk line through the county, and a branch line to Anaheim; and the county also agreed to sell to the Southern Pacific its stock in the other line. On September 7 the supervisors passed an ordinance asking for a subsidy as large as that asked for the Southern Pacific, for the Los Angeles & San Diego Company, which claimed that their route was the most practical one to Anaheim, and which promised to build an intersection with the Texas Pacific Railroad, then managed by the famous "Tom" Scott. Although this was during the memorable Presidential campaign of Grant and Greeley, so absorbing was the railroad question in Los Angeles that the local issue assumed greater importance than the national one, and the railroads were the subject most discussed by the people. The campaign was one of the hottest ever known here. The election, which was held November 5, 1872, resulted as follows: For the Southern Pacific subsidy, 1,896 votes; against the same, 724. For the San Diego road, ninety-nine; against the same, twenty-nine; that there be no road at

all, twenty-six. The Southern Pacific had a clear majority over all of 1,018.

The city donated sixty acres of land for depot purposes. Work was begun at the initial point in the city, and continued east to Spadra, and north to San Fernando, to which points the first trains were run April 4, 1874. Work on the Anaheim branch was begun in the winter of 1873-'74, and the first train ran into Anaheim, January 7, 1875. In July, 1875, a gang of 1,500 men began work on both ends of the San Fernando tunnel, which was completed in September, 1876. It is 6,940 feet long, and cost originally \$2,500,000. It is twenty-seven miles from Los Angeles. The golden spike—the last in the road connecting Los Angeles with San Francisco—was driven September 8, 1877, in the Soledad cañon. The mayors of San Francisco and Los Angeles were present, with the officials of the company, and a great number of spectators from both places. The festivities were closed by a ball and banquet at Los Angeles that evening.

In 1875 Hon. John P. Jones built the Los Angeles & Independence Railroad, from Los Angeles to Santa Monica, whose length is about eighteen miles. Its cost was about \$375,000. It was subsequently transferred to the Southern Pacific.

By virtue of a contract with the Southern Pacific, the Santa Fé ran its trains into Los Angeles city from Colton, over the track of the other line, beginning November 29, 1885, and continuing until the completion of its own track from San Bernardino. This road was built in March and April, 1887, from San Bernardino along the foothills to a junction with the Los Angeles & San Gabriel Valley Railroad at the San Gabriel river. Regular trains began running on this road on June 1 of that year. It is owned by the California Central, a local company. Branch roads of this system were built in 1888 to Ballona Harbor and Redondo Beach, and also to Orange, connecting with another branch running from San Bernardino to San Diego.

In 1884, was commenced the construction of the Los Angeles & San Gabriel Valley Railroad, by a corporation headed by Hon. J. F. Crank, of Pasadena. Its completion to Pasadena was celebrated by an excursion, September 17, 1885. In 1887 it was extended to the San Gabriel river, and the same year it was transferred to the Santa Fé system.

In 1889 the Los Angeles & Pacific Railway was completed to Santa Monica. Its chief promoters were M. L. Wicks and R. C. Shaw. It runs from the northwest part of the city towards the Cahuenga pass, and thence along the Santa Monica mountains to the city of that name. It is standard gauge.

The first locomotive built in Los Angeles was put up at the Baker Iron Works in 1889, for the Los Angeles & Pacific Railroad. It was designed by Fred. L. Baker, and it was named the "Providencia." It weighed fifteen tons.

The first bricks were made in 1852, by Captain Jesse D. Hunter. From the first kiln was built the house at the corner of Main and Third streets; from the second, burned in 1853 the new jail.

The first English-speaking school in Los Angeles was taught by Rev. Dr. Hicks in 1850.

The first American child native of Los Angeles was John Greggs Nichols, born April 15, 1851.

The first newspaper, called the *Los Angeles Star*, was established in May, 1851.

On November 12, some unknown assassins made an unsuccessful attempt to murder Judge Benjamin Hayes in the door of his office on Main street.

On August 16, 1852, the United States Land Commission met at Los Angeles to settle private land claims.

In this year "spirit rappings" caused much excitement at San Gabriel.

In 1863 Henry Hancock made the first survey of the city, when the thirty-five-acre lots were surveyed and donated to actual settlers.

In 1853, Lieutenant Williamson briefly sur-

vayed Southern California for a railroad route, under the military escort of Lieutenant (now General and ex-Governor) Stoneman.

In 1853, the town contained three dry goods stores.

From 1850 to 1853, the Indian tribes of the Mohave desert gave much trouble by stealing live-stock and murdering ranchers.

The rising of Antonio Garra, chief of Agua Caliente, in the fall of 1851, spread through Los Angeles fears of a general insurrection from Tulare to San Diego. Regulars and volunteers were accordingly mustered to guard against the danger, and when this soon passed away these organizations still existed. The regulars and San Diego volunteers were under Captain George Fitzgerald. The Los Angeles volunteers were commanded by General J. H. Bean; Myron Norton, Colonel and chief of staff, S. Bolivar Cox and B. S. Eaton, corporals; Hon. A. C. Rolfe, William Nordholt and many who are dead, were in this service. The exposed position of this region for a long time thereafter, in the Kern river and Mohave wars, and other troubles, kept officers of the United States army here and not seldom in active service. Among these gentlemen who possessed the regard of the people were: Colonel B. Beall, Majors Edward H. Fitzgerald and George H. Blake, Captains Davidson and Lovell, and Winfield Scott Hancock.

In the spring of 1850 the resident population of the city scarcely exceeded 2,500, which had increased in January, 1853, to about 3,000, including 300 from the United States, and among these a large proportion of families. On those days of disorder, the peaceful slumber of these citizens were guarded by the voluntary police of 100 men, under Dr. A. W. Hope, as chief. Among the lieutenants and privates were, in July, 1851, Messrs. Alexander, Olvera, S. C. Foster, Ogier, Brent, Joseph Yancey, Wheeler, J. G. Downey, Nichols, F. L. Guirado, Kellar, Hayes, and Juan Sepulveda. Later on, the streets were often enlivened by the martial tread of the military companies required from time to time.

In February, 1854, Samuel C. Foy started his saddlery—the first to make any kind of harness.

The first hospital, "The Los Angeles Infirmary for the Sick," was opened May 31, 1853, at the house of Don Cristobal Aguilar, by the Sisters of Charity. These ladies had come to Los Angeles in 1855, from their mother-house at St. Joseph's, Emmetsburg, Maryland; they subsequently erected in the upper part of the city an extensive hospital of brick, with surrounding garden and orchard.

In 1854, Los Angeles boasted of 4,000 inhabitants. In that year, the first Masonic lodge received its charter, and also the first hive of bees was received, it having been purchased by O. W. Childs, for \$150, in San Francisco. During this year, a tannery was opened; an Odd Fellows lodge was organized, and bull fighting was legally prohibited.

During 1854 there was no police force, and the average number of violent deaths in the city was not less than one a day. Although mostly of low-class Mexicans and Indians many murders occurred of persons in the higher walks of life. In August the supervisors appropriated \$1,000 for the opening of a wagon-road over the mountains between the San Fernando Mission and the San Francisco Rancho. The 22nd of February, 1855, was celebrated by the City Guards, Captain W. W. Twist, and their first anniversary ball was given in May. Ringgold's Light Artillery was organized on June 7, of that year. The Los Angeles Rangers was an older body; the Legislature of 1854 had appropriated \$4,000 for their equipment. They celebrated their first anniversary on August 6, of that year. They had always proved efficient. In March, 1855, there was great excitement over the Kern river mines, for which destination the steamers from San Francisco brought many passengers. In April, Alexander Banning and W. T. B. Sanford sent out fifteen ten-mule teams, with 60,000 pounds of assorted merchandise for Salt Lake. In this year Abel Stearns and John R. Scott

built a brick flouring-mill. Several festival days were celebrated by public demonstrations.

Abel Stearns and J. R. Scott built the first flouring mill in 1855.

In 1856 vigilance committees were formed at Los Angeles and San Gabriel.

In 1856, took place the first legalized hanging.

The year 1857 witnessed the erection of some improved buildings, and the founding of the Anaheim colony. Sheriff Barton and his party were murdered by Flores and his band near Santa Ana.

In March, 1857, a rifle company was formed, under Captain Twist; and in May the French infantry corps, 105 strong, Captain C. A. Faralle.

The news of the massacre at Mountain Meadows in September caused much excitement in Los Angeles, where a mass meeting was called to investigate the facts, and resolutions were passed condemning the Mormons. Another public meeting in December protested against the sale of arms to the Mormons, and censured Los Angeles merchants for shipping arms and ammunition to Salt Lake.

On February 25, 1858, a fire originating on Los Angeles street destroyed \$30,000 to \$50,000 worth of property. In March were begun regular terms of the United States District Court. In June the Surveyor-General of California made a demand on the county recorder for all public records of Los Angeles County pertaining to its history under Spanish and Mexican rule. There was felt some local indignation that the official was obliged to accede to the demand, and remit the records to San Francisco. On October 7, salutes of cannon were fired to celebrate the arrival of the pioneer semi-weekly overland stage, twenty days out from the Missouri river. This year witnessed a rise in real estate, the arrival of several bodies of American soldiery, bound for inland points, and various depredations and murders committed by neighboring tribes of Indians. The number of voters in the city was now 600.

In 1859 was issued the first United States patent to a citizen of Los Angeles, it being to Don Manuel Dominguez for the San Pedro Rancho.

In February, 1859, the contract for the construction of a city hall and market-house was let to John Temple for \$30,000. Work was begun in March and finished in September on the edifice still known as "the court-house." The City Council borrowed \$200,000 for making improvements. In this year were erected thirty-one brick buildings, including the Arcadia block, and two stories of the Temple block. Trade with Utah was active this year, one month witnessing the departure of sixty wagons for Salt Lake. On April 19 a contract was let for the construction of a telegraph line between Los Angeles and San José. There were now eleven attorneys and seven physicians resident in the city. The voting population was 1,020. This was a year of "hard times." In 1860 there was considerable emigration from this county to Texas, owing to the difficulty which white laborers experienced in procuring work, as most of the vineyardists employed Indians and Chinamen. In July, General Frémont, visiting Los Angeles, was greeted with a salute of fifteen guns. On October 8, the first telegraph message to Los Angeles was received by the mayor, Henry Mellus. In November the city was visited by Lady Franklin, widow of Sir John Franklin.

In 1860 the population was 4,500; and the first telegraph line was constructed.

On Christmas eve, 1861, began a rain which lasted without intermission till January 17, 1862, on which day, at three o'clock p. m., fell tremendous torrents of water, accompanied by heavy thunder and lightning. At Los Angeles, comparatively little damage was done by this flood; the city dam was broken, some adobe houses fell, and travel was impeded, besides the inconvenience occasioned by the delay of the arrival of the "Brother Jonathan" at San Pedro. At El Monte the river made a new channel, manacing the town of Lexington; but the dan-



ger was averted by the energy of the inhabitants. On the Santa Ana, thirty miles above Anaheim, the flood destroyed the thriving new Mexican settlement of Agua Mansa (Gentle Water). There was no loss of life, but every sign of former culture was obliterated by the waste of sand which the waters spread over the whole valley, and 500 souls were turned out homeless on the surrounding hills. The rains extended to the Mohave and San Diego rivers.

In May, 1861, a grand Union demonstration took place here. Phineas Banning presented a national banner to the Union Club on behalf of the citizens, and a company of volunteers was raised, to form a part of the 5,000 ordered from California. In October the regular troops were concentrated at San Pedro to embark for the East on a Panama steamer. A subscription of \$100 per month was raised by the citizens, to receive from the East daily war dispatches.

In January, 1862, three steamers at one time were unloading troops at San Pedro, where at one time were encamped 4,000 men. There were also other encampments in the county. In November, small-pox broke out among the Los Angeles Indians, and spread rapidly. There was also an epidemic of measles.

During the first months of 1863, the small-pox raged to such an extent among the Indians as to carry off a majority of them in the city, besides a great number in other portions of the county. Many Mexicans, chiefly of the lower order, perished also, before the epidemic subsided, "for want of further material to work upon." July 4 was not celebrated in the city this year, but at Camp Ballona harbor. On July 31 a detachment of troops from Drum barracks encamped in the city to afford protection to the Unionists. In September occurred a great exodus of miners to the Colorado river, many prospectors from the upper country passing through Los Angeles to the mines at La Paz. On November 9, J. J. Warner, who had been appointed Deputy Provost Marshal for Los Angeles began the enrollment preparatory to the draft. On December 25, Captain

B. R. West issued from Drum barracks an order notifying all persons on Catalina Island to leave before February 1, 1864. Companies of soldiers were stationed in Los Angeles all this year to preserve the peace. The Utah trade continued good, notwithstanding the war.

In 1864 there was another small-pox epidemic. In February reports of fresh strikes in the mines occasioned another rush of miners to the Colorado. In May J. F. Bilderbeck was arrested for disloyalty, in consequence of strong language he had used in speaking of the Fort Pillow massacre. The Fourth of July was not celebrated this year. In September the troops were withdrawn from Catalina Island, and about the same time Fort Tejon was abandoned. Union rallies and processions were held in October and November. Business was dull, and times exceedingly hard, this year.

In 1865 many large Mexican land grants were subdivided. On April 19 there was a large public funeral procession in respect to the death of President Lincoln. Business was suspended, and all parties joined in observing the day. The Fourth of July was enthusiastically celebrated this year. There was much sporadic disease during the summer. Business prospects were better, and fine orchards were planted, and vineyards enlarged and improved in every direction.

In 1866 the Salt Lake trade became extensive, reaching as far as Bannock, Idaho, 450 miles beyond Salt Lake, or over 1,200 miles from Los Angeles. Goods were shipped with teams overland all the way to Helena, Montana, a distance of about 1,400 miles.

On June 13, 1867, a fire on Los Angeles street destroyed \$64,000 worth of property. On July 1 a brass band was organized. The Fourth was not celebrated here this year. On August 10-11, the Mexican citizens held a great celebration of the anniversary of the conclusion of the Mexican war, and of the surrender of the city of Mexico into the hands of the Liberals. Trade was exceedingly brisk this year with Utah, Montana, and Arizona. Of the



Los Angeles of this time, Major Ben. C. Truman gives the following unflattering picture: "Crooked, unpaved streets; land lean; adobe houses with asphaltum roofs; with here and there an indolent native hugging himself inside a blanket, or burying his head in the inside of a watermelon,—were then the notable features of this quondam Mexican town."

In 1867 were established gas-works and a castor-oil mill. In 1868, the Los Angeles City Water Company obtained a franchise; and the first railroad was built, it being twenty-two miles long, and uniting the city with the harbor at San Pedro. The same year, the first fire company was organized, and entered upon its duties at once.

In 1867 the city was first lighted with gas; and this year also, Dr. Griffin and Hon. B. D. Wilson, by means of a ditch costing some \$15,000, brought the water of the Arroyo Seco out upon the lands of the San Pascual Rancho.

On January 20, 1868, D. Marchessault, mayor of the city, committed suicide by shooting, whilst in his office. This year the third survey of the city was made by George Hassen; the Los Angeles & San Pedro Railroad was incorporated, the county owning the stock; work was begun by the Canal & Reservoir Company upon a canal and reservoir, which long supplied the Union Ice Works; the City Water Company was organized; the first bank was organized by Alvinza Hayward and John G. Downey, under the firm name of Hayward & Co., with a capital of \$100,000; and, later in the year, was organized the banking-house of Hellman, Temple & Co. The new Masonic Hall was dedicated September 29. A severe form of typho-malarial fever ravaged the city in the autumn. From this year the real growth of the city may be dated. Writing in 1876, Benjamin Hays describes it as follows: "At this time, the fall of 1868, there was no three-story building in the town, while the only two-story business houses were the old Lafayette, the older portion of the Bella Union, with the stores of Barrows and Childs on Los Angeles

street, Stearns' block, Bell's block, a portion of the Lanfranco building, the older portion of the United States Hotel, Allen's corner, the courthouse, with the part of Temple block facing it, and a two-story adobe where Temple's bank now stands. The portion of Downey block facing toward the Temple bank had a few one-story adobe rooms, with a wide gateway in the middle opening into a corral. This gateway had connected with it somewhat of a tragic history, as upon the cross-bar above, five desperados were hanged at one time by the Vigilance Committee. The Round-house (an old landmark on Main street; Y. H. A.) was then upon the outskirts of the town. Captain Clark's house was fairly in the country, but little of the property around being even fenced in. The hills above town and across the river, now dotted with houses, were then bleak and bare. East Los Angeles had not yet even been dreamed of."

In 1869 there was a great demand for houses and an unprecedented advance in real estate; but, although building and improvements were going on with vigor and rapidity, a financial depression still existed. In the early part of the year, small-pox raged in the Mexican quarter. On October 24, the French Benevolent Society, with much ceremony, laid the corner-stone of their proposed hospital. On October 26, an excursion of two trains carried 1,500 people free over the newly completed road to Wilmington.

In February, 1870, there was a veritable epidemic of fires, which destroyed many stores and other buildings. The various fraternal organizations were now celebrating their respective festivals with considerable regularity, and many improvements were talked of, including street railways. There was a large amount of freighting to the Owens river country. There were now circulated petitions and protests, memorializing the Legislature on the question of the division of Los Angeles County on the line of the San Gabriel river, to create the new county of Anaheim on the east side. The mayor and the town council were arrested this year, owing to exciting rumors that they had issued

scrip unlawfully; but the rumors proved unfounded. To facilitate the compilation of a directory, the buildings in the business portion of the city were ordered to be numbered. Liquor was regularly retailed at this time at 110 different places in the city, and for months drunkenness and shooting were rampant, particularly among the Indians of the town. "Nigger alley," now Upper Los Angeles street, was one of the vilest resorts imaginable.

In March, 1871, an ice machine was put in operation, its product retailing at four cents per pound. In May, tri-weekly mails were established between Los Angeles and San Bernardino.

The Downey block was erected this year. In October occurred the great Chinese massacre.

On October 31, was inaugurated the fair of the Southern District Agricultural Society, which continued to hold these fairs with great success for several years after.

August 5, 1872, was celebrated by the Chinese all over the world as the day of lamentation for their countrymen who were lynched in Los Angeles the preceding year. Four priests came from San Francisco to conduct the public ceremonies held at Los Angeles. On October 26 was held the last bull-fight at Los Angeles.

On October 29 a fire, originating in the explosion of a coal-oil lamp, destroyed Packard & Company's distillery on the east bank of the river, occasioning a loss of about \$60,000.

The first woolen-mill was established in 1872; and the next year the public library was founded.

In 1874 the first fruit-drying establishment was erected, it being on an extensive scale. In 1875 a broom factory and an artificial stone works began operations. In the spring of this year the "Forest Grove Association" planted the first extensive tract of eucalyptus or blue-gum for timber.

In 1874 the Spring and Sixth street horse railroad (the first here) was completed. The Sunday law began to be enforced. It was estimated that at least \$300,000 was expended in the erection of business houses this year. In September the Eagle flouring-mills, which had cost some

\$40,000 eight or nine years before, were destroyed by fire. The population of the city was now estimated at 11,000.

In 1875 were erected the Roman Catholic cathedral and many other buildings, amounting in total value to \$260,000. Considerable property was destroyed by fires. In December a movement was on foot among the merchants to have the steamers of Goodall, Nelson & Perkins stop at Santa Monica. Also an effort was made by the citizens to have work resumed on the Los Angeles & Independence Railroad, building from Los Angeles by way of Cajon pass to Independence. The population was now estimated at 11,000.

During 1876 the city was still rapidly improving. In June anti-Chinese meetings were the order of the day. In this the Centennial year, the Fourth of July was celebrated with incomparably more pomp and noise than usual. This was the greatest celebration of American Independence ever held in the city. Phineas Banning was the president of the day, James J. Ayers, poet, and James G. Eastman, orator. General Andres Pico and Manuel Requena died this year. December 28 the Eagle Mills were burned a second time.

On August 4, 1877, Hon. Benjamin Hayes, formerly Judge of the district, died. He had lived in Los Angeles County twenty-seven years, and had contributed invaluable matter to its historical records, both by his own writings from reminiscences, and by his habit of carefully preserving all historical scraps, data and clippings.

In January, 1878, a fight between squatters and natives at the Ranchito resulted in the killing of two Mexicans. In February the I. O. O. F. hall was dedicated. There also was built the grand pavilion of the Southern California Horticultural Society, the first fair in which was held in October of this year. Building was now going on with more animation than ever before. An area of 18,000 acres of land in the San Fernando valley was burned over in September. In this month a large sum was

raised by the Angelenos for the yellow-fever sufferers of Memphis.

In 1879 defalcations were found in the accounts of two city treasurers, Mellus and Butler; and of tax collector Carrillo. The deficiencies amounted to over \$17,000. This year was marked by several notable anniversary celebrations, and by extensive fires in the mountain forests. Vigorous measures were adopted for the renovation of Chinatown. In this year E. J. C. Kewen, a notable citizen, soldier, orator and lawyer, died.

During 1880 General B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, visited Los Angeles. In this year occurred in the county jail a notable suicide, that of Samuel R. Koyle, an old defaulting tax collector from Georgia, who was arrested here, shooting himself while he was held pending the arrival of the requisition papers.

September 5, 1881, was the centennial anniversary of the founding of the city of Los Angeles. It was celebrated with a grand procession which required twenty minutes to pass a given point. Business generally was suspended, and the people gave themselves over to a holiday. Main street was decorated with festoons bearing the dates 1781—1881. General George Stoneman, afterward Governor of California, was grand marshal of the day. A prominent feature of the procession was an old-time Mexican cart, drawn by oxen, and containing two Mexican women, one aged 103, and the other 117 years. In this month was held in the Temple street pavilion, the horticultural fair, with a very large attendance. On the 27th the obsequies of the late President Garfield were observed by a large procession and literary exercises.

On January 10, 1882, was burned the Esplanza block, opposite the court-house, on Main street, with the store it contained, a total loss of \$75,000. This year was begun the construction of the Nadeau block, the first four-story building in the city; also the Normal School building. The Magnetic Observatory of the United States was now removed here from Madison,

Wisconsin. This spring there was a strong political agitation relative to the enforcement of the Sunday law, particularly as concerned the closing of saloons; this question almost monopolized the courts, to the exclusion of other business, with great expense to the tax-payers. This item also figured in the political campaign of that year, resulting in the election of the Democratic candidates throughout the State, by an immense majority, and in the elimination of the Sunday-law from the statute-books, by the next Legislature.

In this year was tried in the Superior Court of Los Angeles the remarkable case of Josiah V. Smith, for the murder of his son, prompted, he claimed, by a command from Heaven!

On January 20, 1883, occurred the terrible railroad accident of the Tehachepi pass, in which over twenty lost their lives. It was about three o'clock in the morning, and very dark, when the passenger train bound for Los Angeles stopped at the station of Tehachepi, which is just west of the summit of the Sierra Nevada mountains. A very strong, cold wind was blowing down the mountain pass; the engine was detached for the purpose of making a necessary change; the conductor went into the office to make his report; and the brakeman left the train, to escort a passenger to the station. It is supposed that the brakes had been set insecurely, or not set at all. When the conductor came back to where the train should have been, the train was gone, and he saw two or three miles down the track a great light which proved to be the missing cars burning! It was supposed that the hard wind that usually prevails at Tehachepi pass had started the train down the heavy grade, and before the passengers had suspected that aught was wrong, they had attained a terrible velocity, and in rounding a curve had leaped the track into a ravine, where, massed in a crushed heap, they had been ignited from the lamps and stove-fires. The surviving passengers crawled out of the debris, and rescued whom they could. Among those thus saved was ex-Governor Downey, but his noble

wife, who was of an old native family named Guirado, was so completely consumed that no identification of her remains was possible. The dead and wounded were brought to Los Angeles, where a few of the twenty-two corpses were identified by relatives and friends, while the others were buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

In July and August of this year Los Angeles was visited by numerous delegations of Knights Templar, en route to attend the triennial convocation at San Francisco.

On January 9, 1884, Charles Whitehead, editor of the *Republican*, a daily evening paper, was shot, while in his office, by T. S. Harris, the ex-foreman of the paper. Harris was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment at San Quentin, but was pardoned by Governor Stone- man in less than a year. On February 18, after several days of heavy rain, the river rose rapidly, swept away a number of houses, drowned several people, and destroyed considerable property. On May 24, Mlle. Rhea, appearing in "The School for Scandal," dedicated the first theater or opera house in the city, which was built by O. W. Childs. This year was commenced the large and fine Sisters' Hospital on Beaudry Park Hill. Also, the city council built substantial bridges across the river at First and at Aliso streets. The presidential campaign was particularly lively in Los Angeles. Four parties, Republicans, Democrats, Prohibitionists, and Greenbackers, were in the field with full tickets, strongly organized. For the first time since the formation of the county in 1850, the Republicans were able to elect a majority of the officers. In December the municipal election was overwhelmingly Republican.

This year the city purchased from G. J. Griffith his fractional interest in the title to the water of the river, paying \$50,000; now also, Ygnacio Sepulveda resigned his position as superior judge, and removed to the city of Mexico. The population of the city this year was estimated at 31,000. The year 1885 had a notable necrological record: on March 8, Phineas Banning died in San Francisco, and on the 12th,

he was buried in the Los Angeles Rosedale Cemetery; on the 20th, were hanged two sentenced murderers, the first legal executions in many years in this county; on April 15, died Henry Stassforth, a well-known citizen; and on the 19th, Andres Briswalter, who left a very large estate, which caused considerable litigation. On June 5, died at the age of fifty-six, a noted pioneer, Dr. Vincent Gelcich; and on the 27th, Colonel J. F. Godfrey, a soldier and an attorney at law, aged forty-five years; on August 17, Daniel Mooney, a well-known character, was shot and killed near Santa Monica; on September 2, died, aged fifty-six, J. E. Hollenbeck, a noted pioneer and capitalist; and on the 18th, Colonel E. S. Bladell died at Florence; on October 9, occurred the remarkable disappearance of Miss Lizzie Parker from the house of Mrs. Vantrees; and on the 13th, died Al F. Scheffelin, one of the discoverers of the famous Tombstone mine of Arizona. In this year occurred also a number of sensational criminal cases, including the suit of Louise C. Perkins against E. J. Baldwin for breach of promise, which came to trial in February, 1886, judgment being rendered for plaintiff in the sum of \$75,000. This was set aside as excessive, and the defendant finally compromised by paying the plaintiff \$12,000. On April 21, ground was broken for the Second Street Cable Railway, whose cars began running in October. In the month of May Senator John Sherman, and in August, Sir Arthur Sullivan, of literary fame, visited Los Angeles. During the summer was built the first city hall on Second street. On September 16 an excursion celebrated the completion of the Los Angeles & San Gabriel Valley Railroad to Pasadena. On October 1, Charles E. Miles, who was immediately succeeded in office by Frank A. Gibson, was arrested for embezzlement of \$12,000 of the public funds; he was subsequently discharged from custody on repaying the money in court.

The year 1886 opened with a strong advance in real estate, and the sales during the year amounted to \$28,204,759. On January 19, the



river overflowed all that portion of the city lying between Wilmington street and the bluff on the east side, drowning a number of people, and destroying a vast deal of property. So extensively were the levees washed away and the railroads washed out, that for about a week the city was without railroad communication. On the day of the flood, Martin Aguirre saved the lives of twenty persons, mostly children, by going to them on horseback, having in one instance a narrow escape with his own life.

In September the Republican State Convention was held in Los Angeles for the first time. At the county election the offices were divided nearly evenly between the Democrats and the Republicans.

In November, another murderer was executed.

The year 1887 opened eventfully. Several large excursion trains arrived from the East. On January 14, Lorena, the daughter of Dr. T. C. Gale, was run over by a train on Alameda street, receiving injuries from which she died three days later. On the 14th, died Remi Nadeau, who built the Nadeau block. On the 21st, George Robertson, arrested for arson, inflicted upon himself such injuries as caused his death in a few hours. On the 23d, Samuel Keefer, a hotel man at Monrovia, committed suicide.

On the 29th President Cleveland signed the bill appropriating \$150,000 for the erection of a Federal building in Los Angeles. The oil well, No. 6, at Puente, gave out on the 31st, the first flow of oil in the district. During this month was founded the town of Clearwater, on the lands of the co-operative colony, who had bought from the Cerritos rancho.

On February 4, passed the Legislature a bill providing for two superior judges, making a total of four. On the 3d had been laid the corner-stone of the Baptist College. On the 7th, A. W. Hutton and W. P. Gardner were appointed superior judges, and the same day a banquet was given at the Nadeau House, to Brigadier-General Nelson A. Miles, in honor of

his transfer of the headquarters of the Department of Arizona from that territory to this city. On the 14th, the barkentine St. Louis, and the ship Kennebec, 2,000 tons burden, were wrecked at San Pedro. This month the sale was announced of the Los Angeles & San Gabriel Railroad to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Company. A grand excursion to Ballona marked the completion of the road to that place; the postoffice was removed from the Oxart block to the Hellman building on Main, opposite Arcadia street.

On March 1, was opened the Woman's Home, on Fourth street, an enterprise partially self-supporting, and partially supported from the proceeds of an annual flower festival, held since 1885, for the benefit of self-sustaining women and girls. During this month the celebrated apostle of American phrenology, Professor O. S. Fowler, appeared in Los Angeles for the last time. Other noted visitors were Monseigneur Capel and Charles Dudley Warner. On the 26th it was discovered that E. Hammond, the county tax-collector, had absconded to British Columbia with \$12,000 of the public money.

On April 1 was witnessed the rare spectacle of 500 men standing in line all night long on Court street, awaiting their turn to buy lots in the new town boom, the sale of which commenced the next morning at nine o'clock. Places in this line sold for as high as \$150. The Real Estate Exchange, that ran about a year, was incorporated in this month. On the 12th, the annual flower festival was opened in Hazard's pavilion. Mrs. E. A. Cox was killed by the cars at the Downey street crossing. Hon. J. F. Crank and Herman Silver paid the city \$10,000 cash for a double-track cable-road franchise, which was transferred to a Chicago syndicate two years later. The University Bank opened its doors on the 18th.

On May 2, Erskine M. Ross was appointed Judge of the new United States District Court of Southern California. On the 11th, Grettie Rozelle threw a cupful of vitriol in the



face of C. R. Petrie, a locomotive engineer, who finally recovered. The woman was acquitted, but her husband, who was not present at the commission of the crime, was sentenced to nine years in State prison. Dr. J. S. Baker, City Health Officer, died of heart disease on the 15th. The McLaughlin steam dummy line of cars was completed from Second street to the Cahuenga valley on the 18th. During this month the National Opera Troupe of 300 people performed at the pavilion.

On June 1, Santa Fé trains began running overland to San Bernardino. On the 6th, ex-Mayor E. F. Spence donated \$50,000 for the establishment of an astronomical observatory on Wilson's Peak. Two brothers, named Hutchinson, killed in Tejuanga Cañon a grizzly bear cub weighing 700 pounds.

In July, Judge W. A. Cheney, of the Superior Court, sustained the prohibition ordinance of Pasadena city. Catalina Island was sold by the Lick estate to George R. Shatto.

In the earlier half of August two wife-murders were committed in the city. The corner-stone of the new Turnverein Hall was laid on the 14th. The Downey street depot was burned on the 24th. The old Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church South was burned on the 29th.

On the night of October 7 a barn near Compton was burned, and the next day there were found in the ashes the charred remains of a human being, the teeth of which were identified as those of Dr. Charles N. Harlan. The crime was charged upon Miss Hattie Wolf-steen, with whom Harlan had been connected, and she was tried, but was acquitted. On the 21st, the Chinese residents celebrated their triennial festival with a great programme, including a magnificent street parade. Cardinal Gibbons, of the Roman Catholic Church, visited the city on the 24th. The corner-stone of the Los Angeles College was laid on the 26th. The Santa Fé depot was burned on the 28th, the burning with it of an oil train preventing its extinguishment. The division of water oc-

casioned trouble between the Azusa and Covina neighborhoods in this month. Both parties sent armed forces into the San Gabriel cañon, but the interposition of the courts averted serious trouble.

November, 1, 1887, the California Bank opened. On the 21st the first vestibuled train arrived from Boston. This month there was a coal famine, which lasted several weeks. General Franklin, of the Soldiers' Home Commission, examined the proposed sites for a home hereabouts, and selected the present place near Santa Monica. The Republicans and the Democrats agreed upon a joint ticket of fifteen freeholders to draft a new city charter.

December 18, 1887, witnessed many casualties; on the 3d there were ninety-eight horses consumed in the livery stable of Nicolas Covarrubias, destroyed by fire; the 14th, a high wind blew down a hotel at La Cañada, killing one woman, and seriously injuring various other persons; the large hotel at North Cucamonga, was totally demolished; the upper story of a building at Ontario was blown off; the new hotel at Lordsburg, in process of construction, was destroyed, at a loss of \$20,000; and many buildings were blown down in Los Angeles and Pasadena. This wind blew from the east, and its highest velocity in Los Angeles was forty-six miles per hour.

In January, 1888, a destructive fire was in Los Angeles; ground was broken for the new city hall on Fort street; Los Angeles street was opened from Arcadia to Alameda streets; and Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock were murdered at Garden Grove, by a German named Anschlag, who was tried, convicted and sentenced to be hung in Los Angeles.

In February, 1888, Booth and Barrett appeared at the Opera House.

In March, 1888, a destructive fire occurred, and in the same month N. R. Vail, of Los Angeles, was drowned at Redondo Beach.

In May the Democratic State Convention was held in Los Angeles; the proposed new charter was defeated.

In August the coast line of the Santa Fé system opened between Los Angeles and San Diego.

In September the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the World, I. O. O. F., met at Los Angeles. The Postoffice was removed from Main street to Fort. between Sixth and Seventh.

On October 20 was adopted a new charter which increased the city wards from five to nine, providing for a salaried councilman from each ward. This charter had been framed by a non-partisan board of freeholders, and it was confirmed by the Legislature. The presidential campaign was now very active, both political parties holding numberless meetings, processions, etc.

On November 5 was held the National election. This month Brigadier General Miles was transferred to San Francisco, being succeeded in the Department of Arizona in Los Angeles by General B. H. Grierson.

In December, at the municipal election, the Democrats elected the mayor and a majority of the council. As a result of the introduction of a bill in Congress by General William Vandever, representative from the Sixth Congressional District, looking to a division of the State, a large mass meeting was held in Los Angeles, which passed resolutions favoring the creation of the State of "South California," and an extensive committee was elected to take charge of the campaign on that question.

#### SPANISH LAND GRANTS.

As early as 1784 Governor Pedro Fages granted to Manuel Nieto and Juan Maria Verdugo the temporary occupancy of the lands which they desired.

In August, 1802, the following ranchos in Los Angeles County were mentioned: Nieto, Dominguez, the two Verdugos and Felix. The Simi was held by Luis Peña and Diego Pica, and Las Virgenes by Miguel Ortega. The Conejo was granted in 1802 or 1803 to José Polanco and Ygnacio Rodriguez. Warner says in his "Sketch:" "Subsequent to the establish-

ment of the missions, and before the close of that century, the Spanish Government, acting through the commanding officer of California, did at different periods of time grant four large tracts of land lying in this county to four individuals. The area of these tracts was from ten to twenty, or more, square leagues each. They were granted to the following persons who had come to California as soldiers and who had been discharged or retired from active service on account of their age or other causes. The Nietos tract, embracing all the land between the Santa Ana and San Gabriel rivers, and from the sea to and including some of the hill lands on its northeastern frontier, was granted by Governor Pedro Fages to Manuel Nieto in 1784. The San Rafael tract, lying on the left bank of the Los Angeles river, and extending to the Arroyo Seco, was granted by Governor Pedro Fages, October 20, 1784, and the grant was reaffirmed by Governor Borica January 12, 1798, to José Maria Verdugo. The San Pedro tract, lying along the ocean, and the estuary of San Pedro, was granted to Juan José Dominguez by Pablo Vicente Sola, December 31, 1822. There is much circumstantial testimony tending to show that both the Yorba and Dominguez grants were made during the past century. Antonio Maria Lugo, a prominent citizen of Los Angeles, giving testimony in the district court in that city in 1857, said that his age was seventy-six years; that he remembered the pueblo of Los Angeles as early as 1785; that he had known the Verdugo or San Rafael Rancho since 1790; that Verdugo had had his Rancho since 1784, and that it, the 'San Rafael,' was the third oldest rancho in the county—the Nietos and the Dominguez being the oldest. Governor Borica in 1798 issued to José Maria Verdugo a new or confirmatory grant of San Rafael, which had been granted to Verdugo by Governor Fages in 1784: so it is probable that the first title papers for San Pedro had disappeared or were not presented to the United States Land Commission for California. Don Manuel Dominguez, one of the present proprietors of the San Pedro

ranch, states positively that the grant of that tract was made in 1784." In 1852 an act of Congress created a commission for the purpose of settling private land claims in California. The board organized in Los Angeles of that year, and was composed of Hiland Hall, afterward Governor of Vermont, Harry I. Thornton and Thompson Campbell. This board was in existence several years, and it heard and decided a great many contests.

#### PIONEERS.

Joseph Chapman, captured at Monterey in 1818, came to Los Angeles in 1821.

James McKinly, a native of Scotland, arrived at Los Angeles in 1824, being then twenty-one years of age; he kept a store for a time on Commercial street. He afterward went to Monterey.

John Temple, one of the most prominent of pioneers, reached Los Angeles County about 1827, and in partnership with George Rice opened the first general merchandise store in the town, on the site where the Downey block now stands. About 1830 he erected the nucleus of what is now the Downey block, which was at first of adobe, but later of brick. Dissolving partnership about 1831, he continued the business alone until 1846; later he leased a mint in the city of Mexico for ten years, and for this he refused an offer of \$1,000,000. In 1859 he built the old court-house, between Main and Spring streets, for \$30,000, under contract with the city. This was at first intended for a market house. John Temple married Rafaela Cota; on May 30, 1866, he died at San Francisco, aged seventy years.

George Riee, a native of New England, came to Los Angeles about 1827, from the Sandwich Islands; for a time the partner of John Temple, he was afterward in independent business on Main street. In 1830 he married one of the Lopez family, and he went East about 1835. He is reported to be dead.

J. D. Leandry, from Italy, settled in Los Angeles about 1827 and opened a store near the

plaza, on "Nigger alley;" he afterward resided on the San Pedro rancho, and in 1842 he died on the rancho Los Coyotes.

Jesse Ferguson, an American, came to the town from New Mexico, about 1828, by way of the Gila river, in company with R. Laughlin and N. M. Pryor. He managed a store on Main street for William G. Dana, of Santa Barbara. He married in Los Angeles a Miss Randon, and about 1835 he went to Lower California, where he died a few years later.

Richard Laughlin, coming here as a trapper in 1828, went on to Lower California, then returned here, and worked at his trade as a carpenter, occasionally as a hunter. Then he started a vineyard on Alameda street, married a native Mexican, and had several children. He died about 1855.

Nathaniel M. Pryor, who came here with Ferguson and Laughlin, worked alternately as a silversmith and an otter-hunter, and for a time he was a warehouse keeper for Abel Stearns at San Pedro. He married one of the Sepulveda family in Los Angeles, purchased a large amount of property, and left a number of descendants when he died in May, 1850.

Isaac Williams, a native of Pennsylvania, came to California in 1832; he owned the Chino Rancho, on which he died September 13, 1856. His brother, Hiram, lived at San Timoteo, San Bernardino County.

Moses Carson, a brother of the celebrated scout, Kit Carson, came to Los Angeles in March, 1832, and for a time followed trapping for a living. He became connected with the warehouse at San Pedro, but finally removed to Russian River.

Lemuel Carpenter, of Missouri, came to this county in 1832 or 1833, by way of Sonora, in company with Chard, Paulding, Ward, and others. He established a soap factory on the right bank of the San Gabriel river, not far from the present road to Los Nietos. He subsequently purchased the Santa Gertrudes Rancho, on which he resided until his death by suicide, November 6, 1859.

William Chard, mentioned in the last paragraph, did here an extensive business as a butcher, and also as a sawyer of lumber. He removed in later years to Sacramento valley.

Jacob P. Leese, an American, came to Los Angeles from New Mexico in the winter of 1833, and remained about two years, entering into business with William Keith and Hugh Reid. Then he went to Monterey and established a house, afterward erecting the first building at Yerba Buena, now San Francisco, in which he opened a store. He was the second white settler at that place, and for many years he was prominent as the leading business man at that point. In April, 1837, he married a sister of General M. G. Vallejo, and in 1841 he removed to Sonoma.

James Johnson, an Englishman, came by water from Sonora to Los Angeles in 1833, with a cargo of Mexican and Chinese goods. Shortly afterward he purchased the San Pedro Rancho, where he was for a number of years an extensive cattle dealer. Then he removed to Los Angeles and engaged in the warehouse and forwarding business between that town and San Pedro. He died prior to 1862.

Hugh Reid (or Hugo Perfecto Reid), a native of Scotland, came to Los Angeles in 1835, and he was a merchant here in company with William Keith and Jacob P. Leese. He had formerly lived in Sonora, whence he had come to Los Angeles to wed his betrothed, a beautiful Mexican girl. Finding that she had just jilted him to marry a Spanish officer, his disposition was so soured that he retired in his chagrin to San Gabriel, where he married an Indian woman. He was a man of studious tastes, and he entered deeply into the study of the aborigines. His notes on these subjects are the most valuable guide possessed by the ethnological student of to-day, inasmuch as regards these races. At one time Hugo Reid owned the Santa Anita Rancho, and other large property, most of which came to him with his Indian wife. He was a very conspicuous figure in the early history of Los Angeles; he was a member of the first State

Constitutional Convention of 1849. He died at Los Angeles, December 12, 1852.

William Keith, an American, was a physician who came from Sonora about 1835 and entered into partnership with Reid & Leese in the mercantile business. He afterward returned to Sonora, then came here again about 1849, and then went to the gold-mining regions.

L. Victor Prudhomme, a Frenchman, arrived in Los Angeles in 1835. He was a cabinet-maker and cooper. He married a native lady named Tapia, who was at one time part owner of the Cucamonga Rancho. He died in May, 1871.

Henry Mellus, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, came to this coast in the brig *Pilgrim*, made famous by Richard Henry Dana in his "Two Years Before the Mast." Mellus settled here, married a Mexican lady, and was found to be a prominent citizen, on the return of his old comrade, Mr. Dana, twenty-four years later, taking the writer on memorable drives to view the well-remembered scenes of "hide-droghing times." Mr. Mellus was elected mayor of Los Angeles in 1860, and he died while still the incumbent of that office, in December of that year.

Isaac Graham, a native of Tennessee, went in early life to New Mexico. He reached Los Angeles in company with Henry Naile about 1835, and remained until the following year, when he removed to the "Natividad," Monterey County, and there (according to Mr. Wilson) established a small distillery in a tule hut, which soon became a nuisance, owing to the disreputable character of those who frequented it.

Charles Hall, a native of Massachusetts, came to Los Angeles prior to 1836. He became a merchant, but failed, and was subsequently in the employ of John Temple.

John Marsh, a physician, came to Los Angeles about 1836, and for some years after his arrival he practiced medicine here, but later he located on a rancho near Mount Diablo, where he was subsequently murdered.

John Reed, a native of either Missouri or



North Carolina, came to Los Angeles from 1837 to 1841. While yet in New Mexico he married a daughter of John Rowland, and on his arrival in this county he engaged in ranching at La Puente. He enlisted in the American army in 1846, and took part in all the battles fought on the march between San Diego and Los Angeles. He died at La Puente, July 11, 1874, aged fifty-six years.

William Wittle may have arrived in Los Angeles as early as 1810, as, in 1835 he signed a petition to the Ayuntamiento for a town lot, stating that he had been in the country twenty-five years; but Mr. J. J. Warner says he never knew him.

Francis Mellus, of Salem, Massachusetts, followed his brother Henry to Los Angeles, coming in the employ of Boston merchants, landing at Santa Barbara, January 5, 1839. He was for some years (1850-'56) in partnership with David W. Alexander in the mercantile line. He married Miss Adelaida Johnson, who survived him when he died in Los Angeles, September 19, 1863, leaving seven children.

John Rowland came in the fall of 1841 as the leader of a party from New Mexico. He had been a partner of William Workman at Santa Fé, and he was subsequently with him as joint owner of the Puente Rancho, where he died October 14, 1873, aged eighty-two years.

Benjamin Davis Wilson, one of the most prominent citizens of this county from 1841 to 1878, was born in Nashville, Tennessee. After many years of trading and trapping in Arkansas, Missouri, and New Mexico, he came to California in the fall of 1841, in company with William Workman, John Rowland, William Gordon, William Wright and others, bringing a stock of goods, and a band of sheep that they had driven with them for a food supply. In 1845 Mr. Wilson raised a company to assist in the defense of Los Angeles against Micheltorena, and was one of the two ambassadors who, under a flag of truce, succeeded in winning Micheltorena's American allies over to Governor Pico, with the result of Micheltorena aban-

doning hostilities and embarking at San Pedro soon after. Mr. Wilson adhered stanchly to his American affiliations during the war with Mexico; and, after the American occupation, he aided, perhaps more than any other man in Southern California, in restoring peace and good feeling between the two races. During this time he had been heavily engaged in merchandising, and also in cattle raising, and he became very wealthy. At different periods he was elected to various offices,—county clerk, mayor, Indian agent, also State Senator for two terms. He died March 11, 1878, on his Lake Vineyard Rancho, in San Gabriel valley.

Abel Stearns, a native of Salem, Massachusetts, after spending considerable time in Mexico, settled in Los Angeles, where he was during his lifetime one of the most prominent citizens and notable characters. Abel Stearns was really the first white man who ever mined for gold in California, he having sent to the United States mint gold from his diggings near the Mission San Fernando, ten years before Marshall's discovery in 1848.

He became very wealthy, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1849, and of the State Legislatures of 1851 and 1861. He married Doña Arcadia, one of the daughters of Don Juan Bandini, and this lady is still living in Los Angeles, having married Colonel R. S. Baker, some years after the death of "Don Abel."

Michael White, born in England in 1801, emigrated to Lower California in 1817, and commanded a vessel for some years. He became wealthy, and settled in Los Angeles, where he lost his wealth. He is long since deceased.

Juan Domingo (in Dutch Johann Gröningen, in English John Sunday), a Hollander by birth, was a carpenter on the brig Danube, which was wrecked in San Pedro harbor in 1829. He became a resident of Los Angeles, married Miss Felis, planted a vineyard on Alameda street, and lived there until he died, December 18, 1858, leaving a large family and many friends.

Samuel Prentiss, a native of Rhode Island,



was a sailor on the Danube, after whose wreck he lived in this county, spending his time in hunting and fishing. He died about 1865, on the island of Santa Catalina, where he was buried.

Ewing Young, a native of Tennessee, was a trapper in New Mexico. In 1828-'29 he visited California, and trapped around the Tulare lake and the San Joaquin river and its tributaries. Returning to New Mexico about 1830, he fitted out the Wolfskill party, with which he came to Los Angeles. In 1836 he settled in Oregon, where he dealt in live-stock, and became very wealthy. He died about forty years since.

John Rhea, a native of North Carolina, emigrated in 1828-'29 to New Mexico, whence he came to Los Angeles with the Wolfskill party. He kept a saloon, grocery, and billiard-room here. He eventually returned East.

John Ward, who was born in Richmond, Virginia, in 1765, took part in the battle of New Orleans. He went to Santa Fé in the first wagon train to that point, was in Los Angeles in 1832-'33, and then returned to Missouri. In 1843 he came back to Los Angeles in the first eastern carriage ever seen in this part of the country; in 1846 he went to Chihuahua, whence he returned in 1849 to Los Angeles, where he died in 1859.

Joseph Paulding, a native of Maryland, entered California from New Mexico by way of Gila river in the winter of 1832-'33. He was a carpenter, and he made, of mahogany wood, the first two billard-tables ever made in California. He died in Los Angeles, June 2, 1860.

William Workman, born in England in 1800, arrived in Los Angeles with John Rowland's party in 1831. He became a partner in the banking business with F. P. F. Temple, from 1868 to 1875-'76, and when that enterprise failed in 1876 the matter so preyed upon his mind that he committed suicide on May 17, of that year.

F. P. F. Temple, a native of Massachusetts, arrived in Los Angeles by the water route in 1841, and engaged in business with his brother,

John Temple, then a leading merchant of the city. He subsequently established a stock rancho near Fort Tejon, disposing of it to become a banker at Los Angeles, in partnership with I. W. Hellman and William Workman. He died at his rancho on April 30, 1890. He was a man of keen integrity, high principles, and very charitable.

Henry Dalton, English, resided in Los Angeles prior to 1845, and was a merchant there at the time of the American occupation. He was the owner of the Azusa Rancho. He has been dead some years.

David W. Alexander, an Irishman by birth, came to Los Angeles from Mexico about 1841 or '42. He ranched at the Rinçon Rancho, San Bernardino County, for a time, and then kept a store in Los Angeles. He was elected sheriff of the county on September 5, 1855, serving that term, and he again filled that office in 1876 and 1877. He is dead since some years.

Alexander Bell, born in Pennsylvania, came to Los Angeles in 1842, being forty-one years old. Two years later he married Doña Nieves Guirado. They had no children, but are said to have sustained the relation of padrinos (god-parents) to more children than any other couple in California. Until 1854, Mr. Bell was engaged in mercantile pursuits; he built the block of buildings known as Bell's block, fronting on Los Angeles and Aliso streets, which is still standing. During the war with Mexico, he served as captain of a company. He died in Los Angeles July 24, 1871.

José Mascarel, born in France, arrived in 1844 in Los Angeles, where he has ever since resided. He has served a number of terms in the common council, and in 1865 he was elected mayor of the city. He has erected several fine blocks of buildings in the city.

Of the original command of General Kearny, Lieutenant Warner was killed by Indians in 1849, at Goose Lake, in the northern part of the State. Captain W. H. Emory is Major-General of the United States army. Lieutenant Stoneman has served one term as Governor of Cali-

fornia, and, after having been for some time on on the retired list with the rank of Brevet Major-General, he has lately, at his own desire, resumed office in the army. He lives in Los Angeles.

Lieutenant J. B. Davidson is Brevet Brigadier-General. Major Thomas Swords, Quartermaster, is retired. Captain A. J. Smith became a General, but resigned after the civil war.

Captain Turner resigned after the Mexican war. Dr. John S. Griffin resigned in 1854 and now lives in Los Angeles.

Captain Turner resigned after the Mexican war, and became a partner in the banking house of Lucas, Turner & Co., in San Francisco,—the same house with which General Sherman was connected. James R. Barton, Alexander Bell, Daniel Sexton and John Reed were of the volunteers with Kearny. Sexton resides in the city of San Bernardino. John Reed, First Sergeant of Captain Hensley's company under Frémont, died July 13, 1875, aged fifty-seven years, at his farm at Puente, this county. His wife, the only daughter of John Rowland, survives him. John Carl Eschrich, a native of Germany, and a member of Stevenson's regiment, familiarly known to the Californians as "Don Carlos," died June 10, 1874, aged fifty-two years. Don Miguel de Pedorena died March 30, 1850, in San Diego County. Don Santiago E. Arguello died in 1859, at his Rancho La Punta, in San Diego County. Andra Weinschank, born in Bavaria, a soldier who served out of California, was at Vera Cruz and at all the battles on Scott's line. He died in this city February 16, 1874, aged fifty-four years. Elijah T. Moulton, of the Frémont battalion, resides in Los Angeles. Of the privates of Company C, First Dragoons, resident in the city are: George Washington Whitehorn, born at Pennington, New York, 1821; William Burden Dunne, Cork, 1818; in the county, Michael Halpil, born at Limerick, 1823.

The "Veterans of the Mexican War" were organized into a society at Los Angeles, September 27, 1873, with the officers as follows:—

President, General George H. Stoneman, born in New York; Vice-Presidents, Peter Thompson (since dead), New York, and W. Todd, Illinois; Secretary, J. D. Dunlap, New Hampshire; Treasurer, G. W. Whitehorn, New York; Marshal, Captain William Turner, Isle of Wight; Executive Committee, Fenton M. Slaughter, Virginia; Dr. William B. Dunne, Ireland; George W. Cole, Illinois; G. W. Whitehorn, New York; Robert T. Johnson, Tennessee. There were eighty-three members, counting from almost every State in the Union, and from many foreign countries. A large number of these are since dead.

Of the other actors not yet accounted for in the scenes on the stage of early days in California, some are lost to sight entirely; A. A. Boyle died February 9, 1871, aged fifty-four years; John Rowland, August 13, 1873, aged eighty-two years; Don José Sepulveda, died in Mexico, April 17, 1875, aged seventy-one years; Don Andres Pico died February 14, 1876, aged sixty-six years; his brother, Pio Pico, still lives on a rancho near Los Angeles, age ninety years (to be completed May 5, 1890); Don Manuel Requena, born in Yucatan, died in Los Angeles June 27, 1876, aged seventy-four; Isaac Williams, born in Pennsylvania, died September 13, 1856, at his Chino Rancho, aged fifty-seven years, having lived in California since 1832; Louis Vigns died January 17, 1862, aged ninety-one years; Don Ygnacio Avila died September 25, 1858, at the same age; Don Julio Verdugo died recently, aged about ninety years; Don Agustin Machado died May 17, 1865, at seventy-seven years old; Don Ygnacio Palomares died November 25, 1864, aged fifty-three years. He was one of a company that in 1839 received a grant of the La Ballona Rancho, the others being Felipe Talamantes, Tomas Talamantes and Ygnacio Machado. John Goller died July 7, 1874.

The first three families who permanently settled in the city in 1850 were those of J. G. Nichols, J. S. Mallard and Lewis Granger.

Stephen C. Foster was born in Maine in

1820. He arrived in Los Angeles with the Mormon battalion of Missouri Volunteers, March 16, 1847. On January 1, 1848, Colonel R. B. Mason appointed him Alcalde of the city, and in this capacity and that of interpreter he served until May 17, 1849. Mr. Foster has been at different times Mayor, Prefect, and State Senator. He being an accomplished Spanish scholar, his services were valuable in many ways in the community when a large proportion of the people spoke only that language, and when the archives and laws were wholly recorded in Spanish. Mr. Foster still lives, and his intimate acquaintance with public affairs and his wonderfully retentive memory make him a perfect cyclopædia of information regarding persons and events in the past in this section. Mr. Foster married one of the daughters of Antonio Maria Lugo.

William Wolfskill was born near Richmond, Kentucky, in 1798, of German lineage. In 1831, after many adventures during the years that he had lived in the Southwest, he arrived in Los Angeles at the head of an expedition from New Mexico. Many of his companions settled in different parts of California, married Mexican or Spanish wives, and had families. They nearly all became large landowners. Mr. Wolfskill, after some experience with a steamer which he built for the purpose of otter-hunting, directed his attention to the cultivation of citrus and other fruits. This industry with stock-raising, he followed with great success until his death, at the age of fifty-eight, in 1862. He left three living children. He was a man of great enterprise and force of character.

Phineas Banning was born in Oak Hill, Delaware, September 19, 1831, descended from early colonial settlers who figured prominently in the Revolution. He came to Los Angeles in 1852, and almost at once, in company with George Alexander, engaged in the business of lightering, staging and freighting at San Pedro and between that and other points. He founded and named Wilmington, was the chief projector and builder of the Los Angeles & Wilmington

Railway, and its sole manager until its sale to the Southern Pacific Company. To his efforts were largely due the appropriations by Congress for the improvement of San Pedro harbor, the construction of its breakwater, and the dredging of its bar. In early days, when the Vigilantes and Rangers were about the only protection to life and property, General Banning was a firm friend to these bodies, and aided them in their work of ridding the country of thieves and outlaws. His military title came from his command of the First Brigade of the California State Militia, of which he was Brigadier-General. He was enterprising, enlightened, liberal, generous and public-spirited. He died in San Francisco, March 8, 1885, survived by his second wife, his two daughters and three sons.

Matthew Keller was born in Ireland in 1811, and after living some time in Mexico he came to California in 1849 or 1850. He spent some time in the mines, but devoted himself mainly to wine-making, and was for many years a producer of grape wine and brandy on a large scale. He was a good French and Spanish scholar, and he gave to the public through the press the information which he drew from foreign sources by these means. He was a man of tireless energy up to the end of his life. On April 11, 1881, he died from heart disease, leaving one son and three daughters.

#### JAMES WESLEY POTTS.

James Wesley Potts is a native of Tennessee. He arrived in Los Angeles in September, 1852, having driven an ox team over the plains from Georgetown, Texas, he walking the whole way. The town was then but an adobe village of some 4,000 inhabitants, mostly Mexicans and Spaniards. Mr. Potts was first employed in hauling dirt on the streets with a hand-cart, the only vehicle then used for that purpose. Then he became a fruit-seller, first from a basket, then from a stall, and in this business he flourished. After spending a short time at the mines, he began to raise vegetables at Los Angeles, and

his sweet potatoes were the first raised here. From mercantile pursuits he realized some \$6,000, which he lost as a result of his outspoken expression of Union sentiments during the civil war. Recovering, however, his investments in real estate were worth in 1878 \$150,000. Meeting with reverses that year, he lost all this, and fell heavily into debt, moreover. All of his debts he has since repaid, dollar for dollar, although many of them were outlawed. Mr. Potts has been largely instrumental in forwarding various water improvements and sewer arrangements, and it may be said that scarcely a question of local public moment has come up that he has not figured more or less prominently in its solution. He is a man of great force of character, and never succumbs to discouragement. He has always been a strong believer in and advocate of the future of Southern California, and of Los Angeles as a city; and in 1876, when this valley was generally regarded as fit for a stock range only, he published his opinion, and reasons therefor, that it was capable of supporting 1,000,000 people. Besides his shrewd business advice, Mr. Potts has been useful to the community in other ways: he has always been a prime mover in religious and moral movements. He was one of the first organizers of the church and Sunday-school in Los Angeles. He has always contributed largely by his influence, by his backing, and by his own pecuniary contributions, to the establishment and maintenance of such institutions. His gifts of charity have been numerous, and the worthy poor were never turned empty-handed from his door. Only the old citizens of Los Angeles can realize how useful this one man has been to the church, to the schools, to good municipal government, and to local material improvement and prosperity during his long residence in Los Angeles County.

#### ANTONIO FRANCO CORONEL.

Don Antonio's father, Don Ygnacio F. Coronel, was many years ago a resident of the city of Mexico and an officer under General,

afterward Emperor, Yturbe. In 1834 he came with his family to California. His children were: Josefa, who married Matias Sabichi; Antonio F., the subject of this sketch; Macaela; Soledad, who married José M. Yndart; Rosa; Manuel F., still living; Maria Antonio, who married Alex. Godey, and Ygnacio, Jr. All are deceased except the two brothers, Antonio and Manuel. Mr. Coronel, the father, was an educated man and gave his children a good education. He established the first school in Los Angeles under the Lancastrian system. He died in 1862. Antonio was born October 21, 1817, in the city of Mexico, and came with his father to California in 1834. In 1838 he was appointed Assistant Secretary of Tribunals of the city of Los Angeles. In 1843 he was made Judge of First Instance (Peace). In 1844 General Micheltorena appointed him Captain and Inspector of the Southern Missions. In 1845 he was made commissioner to treat for peace between Micheltorena and his opposers, Juan Baptista Alvarado and José Castro, commanders of the revolutionary forces. In 1846, in consequence of the American invasion, he was called into actual service as Captain. After the battle of October 8, 1846, at the San Pedro or Dominguez Rancho, he was given charge of the American flag captured there, for him to carry as a trophy to Mexico, but on account of meeting Kearny, the American General, at the Colorado river, he was forced to abandon all hope of personally taking the flag, and he sent it secretly with Felipe Castillo. Subsequently he was named Aid-de-Camp of the Commanding General, and took part in the battles of the 8th and 9th at Bartolo pass and the Mesa. In 1847 and 1848 he was a member of the body of magistrates having in charge the regulation of irrigation. He was county assessor in 1850 and 1851, and in 1853 was elected mayor of the city. He was a member of the city council with the exception of two years, from 1854 till 1866, when he was elected State Treasurer for four years. Mr. Coronel has also been a supervisor, a member



of the State Horticultural Society, and president of the Spanish-American Benevolent Society. Both he and Mrs. Coronel are active members of the Historical Society of Southern California, and both take a keen interest in local historical matters. They have probably one of the most complete private collections of Spanish, Mexican, and Indian *curios* in California. When the notorious claim of Limantour came before the United States courts, in 1857, Mr. Coronel was sent in private to the city of Mexico to examine the archives there, and gather testimony, etc., which his knowledge of the Spanish language and acquaintance with public men in that capital enabled him to do very efficiently. He found abundant evidence to prove that Limantour's alleged title was forged and that his claims were utterly fraudulent. His labors were facilitated by President Comonfort and other high officials. He obtained much valuable evidence proving that it was forged and fraudulent. This evidence was laid before the United States Court, and the claim was rejected finally, and thus the titles to thousands of homes in San Francisco were cleared of the cloud that, like a pall, hung over them. Only those who were cognizant at the time of the excitement that was stirred up throughout California by this case can appreciate how intense the excitement was. Limantour maintained his colossal pretensions with the utmost vigor and by the most unscrupulous means. He brought witnesses from Mexico to swear to the genuineness of his grant, though it was afterward clearly proved to have been forged. Mr. Coronel's services in helping to lay bare this great fraud were of the utmost importance. Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson has borne warm testimony in the Century magazine and elsewhere of both Mr. and Mrs. Coronel, in behalf of the defenseless Mission Indians of Southern California. Mr. Coronel furnished Mrs. Jackson the materials of her story of "Ramona," and visited with her the various places where she located her story, and aided her in acquiring knowledge of the

customs and traditions of the people, whereby she could give it in the proper coloring. When Mrs. Jackson first thought of writing "Ramona," she wished to take Mr. Coronel's place as a typical Mexican home; but as Mrs. Del Valle's house was more suited to that purpose, it was decided—with the consent of Mrs. Del Valle—that Cannitos become the home of Ramona, only the plot is laid many, many years before the Del Valle family lived there. While the work was going through the press, she had the proofs sent to him for correction of episodes in which he took part. He also gave her the materials of another and more dramatic story, based on real life here in Southern California, the beautiful heroine of which "Nacha," was well known by some of the best of the old Spanish families. If Mrs. Jackson had lived, she was to have worked them up as a companion story of "Ramona." He also gave her the data of her account of Father Junipero, the founder of the California Missions. And he took the lead in getting up the celebration or solemnization of the centennial of the death of that eminent prelate. In 1873 Mr. Coronel married Doña Mariana Williamson. In 1887 Mr. and Mrs. Coronel visited the city of Mexico, and expected to have taken an extended Eastern trip; but as Don Antonio was taken seriously ill in Mexico, the latter portion of their tour was reluctantly given up. Since their return to Los Angeles he has entirely recovered his health. They have lately built themselves a modern, commodious and beautiful home. For many years Mr. Coronel, as a politician, was influential in the party to which he belonged; but latterly he has withdrawn from active participation in political affairs. He is liberal in his ideas. He judges people by their personal qualities rather than by their nationality or by their political or religious creed.

#### THE COLORED PEOPLE.

A not unpicturesque element in the history of this county has been supplied by the presence of the colored people. They have figured from



the beginning. Two of the founders of the city—Mesa and Quintero—were negroes. Thomas Fisher, a negro, was captured from Bouchard's privateers, in 1818. There were, no doubt, others in pre-American days. Under the Mexican constitution slavery was positively forbidden, and California came into the Union with free soil. Between the time of American occupation and the admission of the State, slavery was practiced to a slight degree. Thus, early in 1850, Dr. T. Earl and Colonel Thorn brought to Los Angeles from the Southern States a number of slaves, whom they purposed to work in the mines. On their arrival, two of these asserted their freedom, upon which one was beaten and the other shot at, but they both ran away. One J. H. Purdy was at the time acting as a police officer and marshal, and in discharge of his duty, he made complaint against the parties who assaulted the negroes. The result was that he was given forty-eight hours in which to leave the town, and he was obliged to go, the authorities being powerless to protect him. The remainder of the slaves were finally taken up to the mines, but the white miners stampeded them; they all ran away, and their owners were out even the cost of bringing them here. Says Warner's "Historical Sketch:" "In the spring of 1850, probably three or four colored persons were in the city. In 1875 they numbered about 175 souls, many of whom hold good property, acquired by their industry. They are farmers, mechanics, or some one or other useful occupation, and remarkable for good habits. They count some seventy-five voters. Robert Owen, familiarly called by Americans, 'Uncle Bob,' came from Texas in December, 1853, with 'Aunt Winnie,' his wife, two daughters, and son, Charley Owen. They survive him. He was a shrewd man of business, energetic and honorable in his dealings; made money by Government contracts and general trade. He died, well esteemed by white and colored, August 18, 1865, aged fifty-nine years. Of the Society of Mexican Veterans are five colored men: George Diggs, George Smith,

Lewis G. Green, Paul Rushmore, and Peter Byus. The last named was born in Henrico County, Virginia, in 1810, and served with Colonel Jack Hayes, General Z. Taylor, and Captain John Long. He was at the battle of Monterey. Rushmore was born in 1829, in Georgia; he served on Taylor's line. He drove the team of Colonel John Ward and James Douglass through from Chihuahua to Los Angeles. Smith and Diggs, the first born in New York, the second in the District of Columbia, both served in the ship *Columbus*, Commodore Biddle and Captain Selfridge. Green was born in North Carolina, in 1827; was a seaman on the *Portsmouth*, Captain John B. Montgomery; and in the navy nine years and eight months, on the store-ship *Erie*, the *Cyane*, *Constitution*, *Pennsylvania*, and *Vermont*." Green died about 1865, having been for several years janitor of the court-house.

## PHYSICAL FEATURES.

### TOPOGRAPHY.

The topography of Los Angeles County might be likened to a terraced mountain, upon which are three grand benches or planes, slightly inclined, the foot of the lower being washed by the ocean. From the northern boundary rises the Sierra Nevada, which, less high here than farther north, yet attains an elevation of 7,000 feet. The first grand terrace is Antelope valley, which has a general elevation of 2,000 feet, and which is about fifty miles long east and west, by some thirty miles north and south. This valley was undoubtedly at one time an inland lake, whose waters held in solution the borax and soda that are deposited in considerable quantity on its soil. Portions of it have a dense growth of yucca and cactus. The western part is very fertile. The valley is shut in from the Mohave desert on the east by the Lovejoy Buttes, a low line of hills. On the south is the Sierra Madre, a high range of mountains which traverse the county east and west, some 6,000 feet high. This range is called by many local names, as San

Fernando, San Gabriel, or San Bernardino. Their geological formation and general configuration show them to be of the same range, though less high, as the Sierra Nevada. "Old Baldy," one of their peaks, partly in Los Angeles County, is about 9,000 feet high, and has snow on its summit during the rainy season. South of the Sierra Madre is the second of the great terraces, with an elevation of 500 to 1,000 feet. The vicinity of the mountains and the elevation above the range of ocean fogs, give this a particularly fine climate. Three spurs of hills from the mountains enclose and divide it into three grand valleys. On the west are the Santa Susana hills; on the east the Puente hills; while the San Rafael spur cuts it in two, leaving the San Fernando valley on the west and the San Gabriel valley on the east. On the southern range of this grand middle terrace is a range of hills, quite low, east of Los Angeles city, but attaining a respectable eminence in the west, where they are known as the Santa Monica mountains, which constitute the southern border of the San Fernando valley. The lowest terrace, which runs down to the sea, is also divided into valleys. The northern one is known as the Santa Monica valley, and it is triangular, the base lying about ten miles along the ocean front, while the apex is about fifteen miles east, among the Los Angeles hills. Northward is the San Fernando valley, while on the south between it and the Los Angeles valley is at first a low divide which culminates in the Palos Verdes hills of the San Pedro peninsula. The Los Angeles valley is a plain about forty miles long and twenty miles wide, extending into Orange County. Santa Catalina Island, thirty-five to forty miles southwest of Los Angeles, is twenty-three miles long, and two to four wide, and it is almost in two sections, a depression only thirty feet high connecting them. The general altitude is 3,000 feet. Nice little harbors are found around the island, and upon it are wells of good water, mineral springs, beautiful valleys, etc. Wild goats are still found here, and fish abound along the shore,

as well as many natural curiosities. The island is eighteen miles from shore, and is the property of an English syndicate, that as yet has devoted it only to the purpose of a popular summer resort.

Several different sections are denominated as valleys, having separate names. The Pomona valley is that portion of the San Bernardino valley lying within the eastern boundary of Los Angeles County. The Cahuenga valley is that part of the Santa Monica valley lying immediately sheltered by the hills of the Cahuenga pass. The Los Angeles river rises about twelve miles east of northwest of the city, and flows easterly thither, turning thence to the south. The remaining waters, after supplying the irrigating ditches, sink inside the city limits. In time of high water the stream flows farther, joining the old San Gabriel river seven miles from the ocean. Its ancient course to the sea was via the Cienega and La Ballona. The San Gabriel river has two principal sources in the Sierra Madre, the north fork and the south fork. The former rises in township 2 north, range 12 west, and flows easterly through three townships into range 9 west, where it forms a junction with the other branch, flowing south through three townships from its source in township 3 north, range 9 west; thence its main channel is south to the ocean. Draining a great mountain area, its stream is longer and larger, and also more constant, than the Los Angeles river. Numerous other streams exist in the county, which, though quite small and apparently insignificant, are nevertheless contributors to the worth of the land.

The coast line of Los Angeles County exhibits two large indentations, geographically described as bays, and designated on the map as those of Santa Monica and San Pedro. The latter has for years ranked as the leading port of California, outside of San Francisco, and with the completion of the harbor improvements, contemplated and now in progress, its possibilities will be greatly augmented. The inner bay of San Pedro, better known as Wil-

mington slough, with an area of between 1,100 and 1,200 acres, had a narrow entrance at La Goleta, between the mainland and Rattlesnake island. From this island to Dead Man's island, about one and one-fourth miles, the bay of San Pedro had but little depth, except in a narrow channel near to and north of Dead Man's island. Timms' point, one-half mile from Dead Man's island, was the nearest mainland.

#### AGRICULTURE.

In this county are many varieties of soil, some of which are not duplicated in any other portion of the United States. In the low lands the soil is, as a rule, a rich alluvium, supposed to be the deposits of streams during ages long past. The lightness or heaviness of this alluvial soil depends on the preponderance of sand or clay. In some places the "moist land" contains a good deal of alkali. Such land is generally considered unfit for cultivation. Practical tests have, however, demonstrated that much of what is called alkali land is really susceptible of cultivation, and will, if properly handled, produce prolific crops of vegetables, cereals and deciduous fruits. It can be reclaimed by drainage. Apples and pears that took the first premium at the New Orleans Exposition were raised on strong alkali soil near Long Beach, and the yield per acre of such fruits was very large. Many valleys farther above the sea level contain similar kinds of alluvium, and also in some localities a darker soil known as adobe, which is composed largely of decomposed vegetable matter. This is the heaviest soil of all, and in wet weather the mud it makes is so tenacious as to produce a powerful strain on the boots and morals of pedestrians naturally averse to indulgence in profanity. In the summer it becomes baked to an almost rocky hardness, and cracks open, some so wide as to be suggestive of earthquakes. Many dwellings and a few mission buildings still remain, made of sun-dried bricks from this soil, relics of an earlier and a cruder civilization. For these the soil was mixed with straw, molded in blocks,

and dried in the sun. Buildings thus constructed will stand a century if unrazed. This soil is excellent for grains and cereals of various kinds, although not adapted for general fruit-raising. Some of the finest crops of wheat, barley and oats are grown on just such land. On the mesa or uplands is still another kind of soil. It consists largely of detritus or sediment washed down from the mountains, mixed with vegetable accumulations. This is good soil for fruit-growing, but not adapted for cereals. It may readily be supposed that with such a variety of soil and climate Los Angeles County's products are of many varieties. Almost everything which man could wish for in the way of food products is raised here more or less abundantly, according to the attention given to their cultivation. In moist land seventy-five and even 100 bushels of corn may be raised to the acre. The table-land, which has water twelve to thirty feet below the surface, is just the thing for citrus fruits. There are to-day in the county more than 800,000 bearing orange trees; 2,000,000 grape-vines, and 20,000 English walnut trees. To plant orange and lemon trees, and cultivate them for about five years, costs about \$200 an acre. Land costs, say, \$150. After the fifth year, land can produce \$350 per acre. Of alfalfa six or eight crops a year can be raised, averaging one and a half to two tons per acre at each cutting. The farmer can also raise two crops of potatoes a year, worth \$200 an acre. Also peas and cabbages in the winter, and cucumbers on the same ground in summer. These are a but few of the many facts that could be given on this subject. The constant ripening of fruits and maturing of vegetables in this county, as shown by the wares in the city market, astonishes persons unfamiliar with the peculiar nature of the soil and climate. Fruits and vegetables are maturing every month in the year. Green peas are in the market nearly all the year, and so are new potatoes, cabbages, carrots, salsify, asparagus, cauliflower, turnips, onions, beets and radishes. Cucumbers, squashes, pumpkins and melons are in from June to December, so that

every month of the year is productive of "the fatness of the land" for the benefit of the dwellers therein. Of citrus fruits Southern California is the natural home, both soil and climate being admirably adapted to the culture of oranges, lemons, limes, etc. Some of the finest and largest of these fruits are produced in Los Angeles County. The localities most favorable for them are the smaller valleys of the "foot-hills" region, sheltered from the trade winds, and exposed to intense heat, with a very dry atmosphere during a large portion of the year. The crop requires thorough irrigation and a great deal of care and labor, but with all this outlay it is very profitable. The orange industry of the country is immense, as is also that of grape-raising and raisin-making, and both are steadily increasing in magnitude. The grape crop is next in importance to the orange crop. There are in the county over 16,000 acres planted to grapes, the fruit comprising every variety produced in Southern California.

Of the 103 proprietors of town farms in Los Angeles in 1848, eight were foreigners: Abel Stearns, Louis Bouchet, Louis Vignes, Juan Domingo, Miguel M. Pryor, William Wolfskill, Louis Lemoreau, Joseph Snooks,—an Englishman, a German, three French, three "Yankees,"—so has the city ever been cosmopolitan. Under the sound policy adopted at the beginning for the disposition of pueblo lands, the natural course of business, and family changes, the proprietorship of real property is much altered. Many citizens of Spanish origin retain good agricultural tracts. Within the patent of the city are 17,752 acres. The increase of culture of trees, fruit and ornamental, is remarkable. In 1847 there were set out probably 200 young walnut trees. The almond was unknown. San Fernando and San Gabriel had a few olives. Long before 1840 the Californians had had the fig, apricot, peach, pear and quince. Plums were introduced by O. W. Childs. In 1855 were first planted by William Wolfskill seeds of the sweet almond, which were brought from the Mediterranean by H. F. Teschemaker of San

Francisco. In 1850 there was one pepper tree, lofty and wide-branching over the adobe house of an old lady living near the hills, a short distance north of the plaza; its seed had come from a tree in the court of the Mission of San Luis Rey. On the last day of January, 1851, John Temple planted a row of these trees, which have been cut down by the vandal utilitarian, in front of his Main street store. Now the city is everywhere adorned with this beautiful tree. All the oranges in 1850 were from the Mission orchard of San Gabriel and the gardens of Louis Vignes and William Wolfskill. On June 7, 1851, Mr. Vignes offered for sale his "desirable property, El Aliso," so called from the superb sycamore tree, ages old, that shaded his cellars. He said, "There are two orange gardens that yield from 5,000 to 6,000 oranges in the season." It is credibly stated that he was the first to plant the orange in this city, bringing young trees from San Gabriel, in 1834. He had 400 peach trees, beside apricots, pears, apples, figs, and walnuts; and he added in his description: "The vineyard, with 40,000 vines, 32,000 now bearing grapes, will yield 1,000 barrels of wine per annum, the quality of which is well known to be superior." This pioneer planter, a native of France, had come to Los Angeles by way of the Sandwich Islands in 1831. One man after another planted oranges, until, in January, 1876, there were 36,700 bearing orange trees, and 6,900 bearing lime and lemon trees. The shipment of this fruit grew rapidly into a regular business.

In 1851 there were 104 vineyards, exclusive of that of San Gabriel, all but twenty within the limits of the city. The San Gabriel vineyard, neglected since 1834, was now in decay. In Spanish and Mexican times, this had been called the "mother vineyard," from its supplying all the original cuttings; it is said to have had at once 50,000 vines. In 1851 grapes, in crates or boxes, brought twenty cents per pound at San Francisco, eighty cents at Stockton. Through 1852 this price continued, and the shipment continued for some years, gener-



ally with profit. Very little wine was then shipped; in 1851 not over 1,000 gallons. Soon the northern counties began to put into market grapes almost as good as the southern, and gradually the manufacture of wine was established. Wolfskill had at an early date shipped a little wine, but his aim was to turn his grapes into brandy. Louis Wilhart, in 1849 and 1850, made white wine which was considered in flavor and quality next to that of Vignes, from whose cellars came a brand perhaps not excelled in the world. He had in 1857 some then over twenty years old; perhaps some of the same the army so relished in 1847. Among the first manufacturers for the general market was Vincent Hoover, with his father, Dr. Juan Leonce Hoover; first at the Clayton vineyard, which from its situation on the bench produced a superior grape; then from that vineyard known as of Don José Serrano; some of the vines in which are stated to be over 100 years old. This was from 1850 to about 1855. The cultivation of the grape about this time took a new impulse. At San Gabriel, William M. Stockton had an extensive nursery of grape-vines and fruit trees. In 1855 Joseph Hoover entered very successfully into wine-making at the Foster vineyard. On April 14, 1855, Jean Louis Saussevine purchased for \$42,000 the vineyard property, cellars, etc., of his uncle, Louis Vignes (and it may be said that this was the first large land sale within the city). In 1855, Mr. Saussevine, who had resided here since 1853, shipped his first wine to San Francisco. In 1856 he made the first shipment from this county to New York, thereby becoming the pioneer of this business. Says Matthew Kellar: "According to the books of the great forwarding house of P. Banning at San Pedro, the amount shipped to San Francisco, in 1857, was 21,000 boxes of grapes, averaging forty-five pounds each, and 250,000 gallons of wine." In 1856 Los Angeles yielded only 7,200 cases of wine; in 1860 it had increased to 66,000 cases. In 1861 shipments of wine were made to New York and Boston by B. D. Wilson and J. L.

Saussevine; they are the fathers of the wine interest. The Sunny Slope plantation, unexcelled for its vintage, its oranges, almonds and walnuts, was established by L. J. Rose in 1861. In December, 1859, the wine producers were: Matthew Kellar, Saussevine Brothers, Frohling & Co., B. D. Wilson, Stevens & Fell, Dr. Parrott, Dr. Thomas J. White, Laborie, Messer, Barnhardt, Delong, Santa Ana precinct, Henry Dalton, P. Serres, Joseph Huber, Sr.; Ricardo Vear, Barrows, Ballerino, Dr. Hoover, Louis Wilhart, Trabuc, Clement and José Serrano. The total manufacture of wine in 1859 was about 250,000 gallons. In 1875 the grape-vines of the county were 4,500,000. The largest vineyard now in the State, next to Senator Stanford's in Tehama County (which is the largest in the world), is the Nadeau vineyard, which covers an area of over 2,000 acres. It is three or four years old, and it lies between Los Angeles and Anaheim. The first year's yield from this immense tract was sent to the still, and it turned out 45,000 gallons of brandy, which Mr. Nadeau warehoused, paying the government \$40,500. The three next largest vineyards are at or near San Gabriel, owned respectively by "Lucky" Baldwin, who has upwards of 1,000 acres in Mission and other vines; Stern & Rose (Sunny Slope vineyard), over 1,000 acres of many varieties; J. De Barth Shorb (San Gabriel Wine Company), about 1,500 acres of Missions, Zinfandels, Mataros, Burgers and other varieties. These parties have as extensive and costly wineries as many of the leading producers of France, and they make and age almost all kinds of dry and sweet wines and brandies. These three wine-makers have European experts in all the different branches, including "cellar-keepers," and their wineries are like parlors, while the processes of picking, crushing, fermenting, blending and aging are as perfect as it seems possible to make them. They, as well as Kohler and Frohling have houses in New York, and they send there nothing but wines and brandies that can be absolutely depended upon as pure and excellent. Such is the development



that has been attained in this, one of the model industries of the early Mission Fathers.

Until recent years, stock-raising was the chief industry in Los Angeles County, as well as other portions of Southern California, these having been long known as the "cow counties." The lands were believed to be unfit for anything but stock ranches, and consequently immense herds of cattle and sheep roamed in the valleys, and browsed among the foothills. Notwithstanding the great agricultural development, stock-raising continues to be carried on in the county extensively and successfully, especially the raising of fine stock, including thoroughbred horses, which compete with the best animals raised in Kentucky. Cultivated feed has now taken the place of wild hay. Alfalfa especially is a most valuable adjunct to the stock or dairy farm, as it facilitates the keeping of a large number of animals on a small space of ground. In 1870 a few cashmere goats were brought to Los Angeles County by F. Bonshard. He had 500 or 600 head, of various grades. For several years thereafter he and J. F. Pleasants were the only parties engaged in raising these animals, but now a number of parties are keeping all grades of these goats, from the lowest up to thoroughbreds. Mr. Pleasants has 300 to 500 thoroughbreds whose wool is worth from twenty-five to forty cents per pound. A good thoroughbred goat is generally worth about \$50. Those first brought into the county cost \$150 each.

#### LUTHER HARVEY TITUS

was born at Hamburg, Erie County, New York, October 9, 1822. His father, who was a native of New York State, was of English ancestry on the paternal side, and Holland Dutch on the maternal side. His mother, whose maiden name was Carey, was of Puritan extraction: her father, whose ancestry was Scotch, was in the Revolutionary army, in which he suffered great hardships, having been crippled by having his feet frozen. Mr. Titus remembers him very well.

Mr. Titus lived in the vicinity of his birth-

place till 1840, when he went to Rockford, Illinois, and from thence to the Galena lead mines, where he remained four years, when he bought a farm of 120 acres, paying for it from his monthly wages. In 1845 he returned to his native town. In 1849 he started for California, sailing from New York to Galveston. Proceeding from thence via Houston and Austin to El Paso and Doña Ana, he crossed the Rio Grande at the old copper mines, where he met David S. Terry, then a young man, who was also on his way to California. Titus and party of fifteen came on to the Gila river, where on account of a big cañon and the difficulty of crossing, etc., and the hostility of the Indians, all but three of the party went back. These three, consisting of Titus, Tupper and Salsbury, who were not easily diverted, then nor afterwards, from the accomplishment of their aims, resolved to push on through the Apache country to California, though it was a very hazardous undertaking. They found a way to cross the river, and by ceaseless watchfulness, by doubling back on their track when in the bush or cane along the river, to throw the Indians off their trail, and by making no fires when they camped at night, they at last eluded the savages and reached the country of the friendly Pimo Indians, who treated them well, and from whom they purchased supplies. Here they learned that a party of Americans was ahead of them, and they hurried on to overtake them. One evening, about sunset, they camped in the cane on the Gila. Mr. Titus had suffered greatly from the heat, and he was obliged to wear a mask, as his face was burnt and sore. Being short of provisions, and attempting to shoot a rabbit, his gun kicked so badly as to knock him over; but he did not mind that, as he got his rabbit. Before reaching the Colorado river they overtook the party of twenty-eight Americans, of whom Dr. James B. Winston, afterwards for many years a resident of Los Angeles, was the head.

With this party they crossed the Colorado at Fort Yuma, in a Government wagon box, which



*L. H. Titus*



the Indians used as a substitute for a ferry-boat. For this service and for swimming their animals across, they paid the Indians with blankets.

Expecting trouble with the Yuma Indians, they had prepared their arms for whatever might turn up, Titus filling his flask full of powder. Being without matches, he kindled a fire one day by taking cotton from his coat and gathering dry grass, and putting powder in them, he snapped a cap, and then, kneeling down, blowed it into a flame, when his powder-flask exploded, raising him off the ground and nearly stopping his breath. However, the accident did not prove fatal, though it was some time before he entirely recovered from its effects. The party, including Mr. Titus, Dr. Winston and others, arrived in San Diego, August 13, 1849. Mr. Titus staid there about a month. While there a soldier picked the grains of powder out of his face with the point of a knife. Taking the steamer Oregon, he arrived in San Francisco September 13, and from there he went to Stockton and Moquelumne Hill, where he mined awhile, and then went to Calaveras, where he and his partner, Salsbury, made about three and one-half ounces of gold per day, till they worked out their claim, when they returned to San Francisco. From there Mr. Titus went to making shingles, which were then worth \$32 a thousand, in the redwoods just north of the Golden Gate. While at work there he caught several salmon which he sold in San Francisco for \$5 each. Deer were also very plenty, and in two consecutive days he shot ten, and sold them for \$18 each.

In February, 1850, he went to Feather river, and he and others undertook to turn Deer creek; but he sold out for \$600, and went out prospecting in the mountains on the old "Emigrant Trail." At one place they found wagons, dead mules, etc., and also the body of a man with one arm gone, probably eaten by wild animals. He then took up the Sacramento valley, and crossed the river below Shasta. After prospecting above Shasta, he returned down the

valley to Marysville with what was then called the "Trinity fever," where he was some days out of his head; but he was carefully nursed by a friend, an Englishman, to whom he thinks he owes his life. From thence he went to San Francisco, and as soon as he was able took a sailing vessel for Panama, and home, where he arrived in the latter part of 1851.

In 1869 Mr. Titus came again to California, and to Los Angeles, where he concluded to settle, as he was at once greatly pleased with the country, and he has never since had occasion to change his favorable opinion. He went home, and the next year, with his daughter and her husband, Captain J. C. Newton, he came back to Los Angeles County, where they have made their home ever since. They went on to a place which he bought, near the Mission San Gabriel, and engaged in citrus fruit culture on an extensive scale, and with great success. Mr. Titus also devoted some attention to raising grapes and to breeding fine horses. He brought in 1870 from the East the stallion "Echo," sired by Rysdick's Hambletonian, one of the best horses ever brought to this coast. "Echo" is the sire of many fast and game trotters.

Mr. Titus is a man of great force of character, fertile in resources, and whatever he undertakes he is very apt to carry through. Finding that water was exceedingly valuable in Southern California, he devised a machine for molding cement canals for economizing its use, the canal being formed on the ground where used; thus, in an inexpensive manner, making a limited quantity of water irrigate three or four times as much land as when run in ditches in the soil. He invented and patented a ladder on wheels, for picking fruit; also a three-notch board for planting trees; both of these are now in general use in Los Angeles and adjoining counties. He has lately invented an ingenious hand-shears for cutting and picking fruit with the same hand. Mr. Titus was the first to use in Los Angeles County a portable apparatus for spraying fruit trees infested with pests.

Mr. Titus married Maria Benedict in 1845.

Two daughters resulted from this marriage: Mary H., wife of Captain J. C. Newton, and Clara R. Titus; the latter is now a sister of the order of "the Immaculate Heart of Mary," known as "Sister Clara," and is a teacher in the Cathedral school of the city of Los Angeles.

The family remained on their San Gabriel orchard about seventeen years. Mr. Titus sold his orange crop from sixty-five acres in 1887, for \$15,000, on the trees. During that year he sold his place, consisting of 230 acres, most of which was highly improved.

He has since planted a new place north of the old one. This is mostly planted to peaches for shipping East by cold storage. He has set out 2,500 trees of the Salway variety, and 1,000 Honey Clings. He also has besides some olive, pear and apple trees.

Mr. Titus, during his twenty years of residence in Los Angeles County, has done much to develop its resources and capacities in many directions. Indeed he is universally accounted to be one of Los Angeles' most useful citizens. Being a man of the strictest probity and honor, he is held in the highest estimation by all who know him.

#### CAPTAIN J. C. NEWTON

was born in Erie County, New York, October 26, 1839. He lived in the vicinity of his native place during his boyhood. He enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment New York Infantry, August 9, 1862. Whilst in the service he was appointed Second Lieutenant on the unanimous vote of his company; and afterward he was promoted to the Captaincy. He served in the Department of the Gulf under General Banks; was at the siege of Port Hudson and in the actions at Sabine Cross-Roads, Pleasant Hill, Munzara Plains, etc. Afterward he served under Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley.

In 1866, May 15, he married Miss Mary H., daughter of L. H. Titus. In 1870 they moved to Los Angeles County, where they have made their home ever since. They have two daughters, both born in California: Clara Drysdale

and Mary Titus Newton. In 1883 Captain Newton made a somewhat extended visit East, and while there was elected Supervisor of Erie County, New York, and served a regular term, the board consisting of fifty members.

Captain Newton, who is now, with his family, a resident of the city of Los Angeles, is one of the directors of the Sixth District Agricultural Society, of which he was one term (1887) the president.

#### MINERAL.

No full, systematic geological survey of Southern California, or of Los Angeles County has yet been made; but it is known that many of the most useful minerals, stone and earths, are to be found in the county, often in paying quantities. Highly crystalline limestone is being quarried three and a half miles from Fernando station. Twelve miles west from Fernando good sandstone is quarried. Asphaltum is obtained in a number of localities northeast of the San Fernando tunnel. Silver and lead ore have been mined in the Silver Mountain mining district twenty-two miles north of Newhall, and silver in very rich ores in the San Gabriel cañon. Gold was found in this county in 1843,—which was five years before the famous Marshall discovery, that started so great a rush of immigration to this State. It has for some time been mined profitably at the Casteca placer diggings, forty miles northwest of Los Angeles. This precious metal has also been found in paying quantities in various other parts of the county.

Besides many substances which are of special interest to the chemist and the mineralogist, from the scientific standpoint, the following is a list of the useful substances, properly classed as mineral products, found in the county: gold, silver, copper, coal, asphaltum, graphite, iron, limestone, tin, building stone, clay, mineral paint, gypsum, borate of lime, silica, kaolin, petroleum, borax, epsom salts, nitrate of soda and salt. Near Lang's station, in the northern part of the county, there is a large deposit of chrome iron, free from sulphur, which is considered



valuable for the manufacture of paint. Large deposits of malachite, or carbonate of copper, have been found in the San Fernando mountains and along the Arroyo Seco. Gypsum exists within twenty miles of Los Angeles. The varieties known as alabaster and selenite are found. This mineral is said to be very useful in reclaiming alkali land. The water which flows from the San Fernando tunnel contains, by analysis, 30.6 per cent. of gypsum. A salt lake, fed by salt springs, is located near the sea, between San Pedro and Santa Monica, and can be utilized in the manufacture of salt of excellent quality. Clay for brick is plentiful. Large tracts of the lowlands abound in soda. There is a ledge of sulphide of antimony seven miles west of Los Angeles. There are deposits of mineral paint of several colors on the seashore near Santa Monica.

#### EARTHQUAKES.

No permanent or serious damage has been done by earthquakes in this county since December 8, 1812, when occurred the great catastrophe at San Juan Capistrano, when, by the falling in of the tower and tiled roof, over thirty people were killed. There were moderate shocks in July, 1855; on April 14, May 2, and September 20, during the year 1856; and one on the morning of January 9, 1857. This last was the most severe for a long time. The first shock was succeeded by others during the day, and for three successive days. The same vibrations were felt also throughout the other counties of Southern California, and in many of the northern counties as well. It was more severe at Fort Tejon than at any other point. This was the greatest earthquake since that of 1812. Mr. H. D. Barrows wrote in the *San Francisco Bulletin* of January 28, as follows:

"The great earthquake felt here on the morning of the 9th instant was rather more extensive in its operations than we at first anticipated; it did some appalling execution in various places. In the vicinity of Fort Tejon, 100 miles north of Los Angeles, the effects were most violent.

The ground opened in places from thirty to forty miles, and from ten to twenty feet wide. The line of disruption runs nearly northwest and southeast, in an almost straight line, passing near Elizabeth Lake. The ground appears to have opened in the form of a ridge, and then to have fallen back, leaving the earth pulverized and loose about twelve feet wide generally, so that in many places it is almost impossible to pass. An eye witness saw large trees broken off near the ground; he saw cattle roll down steep hillsides; and he himself had to hold on to a post in order to stand up. The people in the fort were unceremoniously honored with a shower of plastering and a general tumbling down of walls and chimneys; and it seems providential that none of them were killed. He judged that it would take months to repair the buildings at the fort. The officers and men are now camping out in tents. Quartermaster Wakeman reports the time of the shock at 27 minutes before 9 o'clock, which agrees very well with the time as reported here. The motion was preceded there and accompanied here by a heavy rumbling report. At the Reservation much damage was done, but I have not heard the particulars. There are no signs of aught being thrown up from the openings at the Tejon. It is supposed that though the causes of these disturbances may be subterranean fires primarily, the secondary and immediate causes are the escape or explosion of gases generated by those fires. This we conclude from the entire absence of all kinds of volcanic matter, although the disruptions of the earth, and the force that caused them, in the movement of the earth on the 9th instant, were tremendous. We had at Los Angeles five or six shocks during the same day and night, and within about eight days' time we had twenty shocks,—some violent, some light. Since that time we have had none to speak of."

In 1868 there was a heavy shake, and another in 1872. In May, 1877, there was a series of shocks during one night and the succeeding day, some violent enough to crack plaster on the

walls, and break the glass on a clock swinging out from the wall where it was hung.

### LOS ANGELES CITY.

It is impossible at present to state the exact population of Los Angeles, city or county. This can be known only when the official census of 1890 shall be completed. Various recent estimates of the city's population, based on directories and school statistics, range from 70,000 to 90,000, the correct figure probably coming midway between these.\* According to the census of 1880 the population then was only 12,000. During the ensuing three years, the influx was steady, but by no means rapid. Early in 1884, began a tolerably lively increase, and from that period down to the present (summer of 1889), the growth has been very rapid. In five years Los Angeles advanced from a comparatively obscure county-seat to the proud position of the second city on the Pacific coast. Indeed, it is the fourth American city west of the Missouri river. The following statement from the Federal census of 1880 to the present shows the phenomenal growth of Los Angeles for this period: 1880, 11,311; 1884, 28,285; 1885, 32,528; 1886, 45,000; 1887, 65,000. Increase of 1887 over 1880, over 474 1-2 per cent. These figures give only the resident population, without including the thousands of visitors who yearly come here for health or pleasure. The city has an area of nearly thirty-six square miles, and hence has capacity for containing a population of at least 100,000. Within the year 1888 a vast deal of building was done, including many commodious and elegant business blocks, which would be creditable to any city in the United States.

While Los Angeles does not pose as a manufacturing city, it contains nearly 600 manufacturing establishments, with a prospect of a large increase in the number during the ensuing year. Among the manufacturing industries

now in operation are nine iron foundries, with several hundred employes; three flour and feed mills, turning out about 500 barrels of flour daily; a dozen planing mills, employing from twenty to sixty men each; several brick kilns, turning out an aggregate of 250,000 brick daily; several factories for the manufacture of iron irrigating pipes, employing several hundred men; several carriage and wagon factories; cigar factories employing 150 men; six soap factories, with about fifty employés; six granite works employing a large number of stone cutters; one extensive pottery; one establishment for the manufacture of terra cotta and pressed ornamental brick, there being only two other such manufactories west of the Rocky mountains. There is an ice factory and a cracker factory; there are two establishments for the production of soda and mineral waters; there are two broom factories; an establishment for pulling wool from sheepskins by steam; a hair factory, where hair and moss are prepared for mattress makers and upholsterers; several mattress factories; several very large furniture factories; also two breweries, that consume annually 300 bales of hops and 20,000 sacks of barley; several wineries and brandy stills; one woollen mill; canneries and fruit crystallizing works; eight candy factories, one very extensive; one wholesale ice-cream factory; two vinegar and pickle works; several cooper shops; several tinware manufacturing establishments; factories for making boxes for packing oranges and other fruits; shirt factories; coffee and spice mills; a bone dust factory; jewelry works; electric works; straw works; lithographic works; hat factories; tanneries; fruit-drying establishments and a pork-packing cold-storage company, with a capital of \$300,000. The car and locomotive repair shops of the Southern Pacific Company are located at Los Angeles; and there are also car shops, where are made the cars for street railways. Los Angeles is the center of wholesale trade for Southern California, and also Arizona. The completion of the Los Angeles & Utah Railway would open

\* Since the above was put in type, it has been semi-officially announced that the Federal census of 1890 gives the city about 50,000 population.

up a great additional extent of tributary territory. Manufacturing has already been largely stimulated by the cheapening of fuel; and when the petroleum pipe lines now in course of construction are completed, a large increase in this line of business is sure to ensue. It should be mentioned as a fact pertaining to the wholesale trade that the total receipts at the custom house at the port of Los Angeles (San Pedro) for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1888, were \$139,330.79. The retail trade of the city is also very large, and it is steadily increasing. The business of raising and peddling vegetables is largely pursued by Chinese in the vicinity of the city. Within the city limits there are hundreds of this race engaged in the laundry business, the laundries running every day in the year, save on certain periodical festival days, occurring at long intervals. Their butchers deal principally in pork, which is the Chinaman's chief meat. The merchants deal in Chinese specialties, and also do a private banking business. The restaurants of the Chinese are little patronized by whites. The opium joint is a typical Chinese institution.

Los Angeles is now one of the most perfectly paved cities in the United States. Within the last three years most of the business streets and many, nearly all the fine residence streets, have been paved with asphaltum rock, elastic, smooth, and durable. The sidewalks are of artificial stone, beautifully and substantially laid.

The new court house, to cost over \$1,000,000, is in process of construction. The new city hall building, lately completed, is an imposing and artistic structure.

The amount of business done by Wells, Fargo & Company's express affords some indication of the growth and activity of Los Angeles. The books of the company show a steady increase from 1885 to and including 1888. During 1888 the company employed, in the city, forty-four men; used eleven wagons in the daily delivery; and handled 6,833,011 pounds of freight.

The city and the surrounding towns in the county are well provided with telegraph and telephone lines. The Telephone Exchange of Los Angeles was organized in 1882, with seven subscribers, and the patronage has steadily increased until there are now 1,050 telephones in use in the city, and some 200 more in the smaller towns of the county, every one of which is connected with the city by telephone. The Western Union Telegraph Company reports a great extension of its wires, and claims that the telegraphic facilities at Los Angeles are superior to those of any other city of its size in the United States.

On December 31, 1882, the city was lighted for the first time with that crowning glory of modern inventions, the electric light. The enterprise had met with great opposition, not only from the gas companies, but from many people who predicted all manner of detriments and dangers to result from its use. But finally all opposition was overcome, and on New Year's eve the radiance from seven masts bathed the city in the electric glory. Los Angeles is now lighted wholly by this system, the lights being of that sort known as Brush lights, being placed on masts situated at such distances apart as may be determined by the city council, ranging from 2,500 feet to over a mile apart. The city has two circuits, which contain thirty-one miles of wire. On these mast circuits are fifteen masts 150 feet high, each with lamps comprising 9,000 candle power. The other masts, with these, aggregate 216,000 candle power, in the city's municipally paid lighting. There are three other circuits for private lamps. The first runs till midnight, for hotels, saloons, restaurants, etc. Two others, known as "merchant" circuits, run till 9 o'clock on week days, except Saturdays, when they are continued until 10:30 p. m. On these three circuits there are at present 175 lamps of 2,000 candle power each. The city pays \$19,000 per annum for its lighting, and the store lights costs \$3.50 and \$5 per week. Previous to the use of the present sys-

tem, but a small portion was lighted by gas, in the official area of 36 square miles in the city. To cover about five-eighths of a mile square cost \$9,000 per annum, as against the present cost of a little more than \$20,000 for the illumination of nearly twenty square miles.

The headquarters of the city police are at the city hall; but there is a branch station, and also a small jail, in East Los Angeles. The force consists of seventy-four members, as follows: chief; captain of detectives; four detectives; captain of police; secretary of police; two police sergeants; ten mounted officers; fifty foot officers; two drivers of patrol wagon; a matron, and a police surgeon.

Prior to February 1, 1886, the fire department was composed of volunteers; since that date, it has been under pay. During 1888 about \$70,000 was expended in the purchase of four new engines, hose and carts, and in the erection of new buildings. In 1886 there were required but two engines, one hook and ladder company, five hose carts, 3,200 feet of hose, and a force of thirty-two men. Each of the present engine houses is provided with a telephone, and also a fire alarm gong of the Richmond Fire Alarm System.

The Public Library Association of Los Angeles was organized in December, 1872, and the library was transferred to the city in April, 1878. It is supported by a levy not to exceed five cents on each \$100 of all real and personal property in the city, and by quarterly dues of \$1 from each subscribing member. The reading rooms supply twenty-seven daily papers; thirty-two weeklies; twenty-two monthlies; three quarterlies; there were 5,748 volumes in the library on June 1, 1888; during the year 913 were added; the book loan for the year was 17,071. The library and free reading room are open from 9 A. M. to 9:30 P. M. daily, except Sundays, and from 1 P. M. to 6 P. M. on Sundays.

The city is only tolerably well provided with public parks at present. It has the little old "Plaza" on North Main street, opposite the

old Roman Catholic church of Our Lady of the Angels; and the Sixth Street Park, which is a small but attractive enclosure, set with semi-tropical trees, plants, and flowers. Diagonally across from this park is the building occupied as military headquarters for the Department of Arizona, surrounding which are extensive and beautiful grounds open to the public. Elysian Park is a large body of very hilly land, as yet wholly unimproved. East Los Angeles Park also is a park as yet only in prospect. In the western part of the city, near Eleventh street, is Westlake Park, of thirty-five acres, and on Boyle Heights in the Brooklyn tract, is another small space, called Prospect Park.

Los Angeles is by no means behind the age in the matter of cemeteries, of which there are five in the city. The Roman Catholic cemetery is beautifully located on Buena Vista street, on an elevation overlooking the old "Spanish-town,"—now becoming modernized very rapidly. The City Cemetery is on Castelar street, on the hill. The Hebrew burying ground is on Reservoir street, in the northeastern part of the city. All these three are old grave-yards, and, as they are near the central part of the city, they will probably be closed ere long. Chief among the new places of sepulture is the Evergreen Cemetery, on Aliso avenue. The Rosedale is on West Washington street. At this pantheon is the first crematory in the United States west of the Rocky mountains. It was built by the Los Angeles Crematory Society, under the supervision of an expert who came hither for that purpose. The first incineration, which took place in June, 1887, was of the body of the wife of Dr. O. B. Bird, a prominent physician of the city. Although the body had been regularly interred a few months previous, the cremation was a complete success, and this initiatory working of the new system here attracted much attention. H. Sinsabaugh, a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is president of the Cremation Society, and Dr. William Le Moyné Wills, Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College of the Univer-



sity of Southern California, is secretary. Dr. Wills, who is a prominent surgeon, inherits his enthusiasm for cremation, his grandfather, Dr. F. Julius Le Moyne, having constructed at his own expense the first cremation furnace in the United States.

#### THE WATER SUPPLY.

One of the first concerns of the founders of Los Angeles city was of course to dig an irrigating ditch. A temporary dam called the "Toma," was made of sand and willow poles across the river just north of what is now the Buena Vista street bridge, and the water was taken from the river. Though it was frequently washed out by freshets, it was as often renewed, and thus kept up for many years. In 1781 the city dug a main irrigating ditch, which has ever since been known as the Zanja Madre, and lies along the eastern side of the Sonoratown Bluff. Laterals were extended from this.

Thenceforward, until a modern period, various contracts were let for irrigating ditches and water supply, some of which were fulfilled, some partially carried out and some not executed at all. We have not space here to enumerate the particulars. As is usual in municipal matters, especially in a mongrel population, much of these works was unless or nearly so. At present, however, Los Angeles is well supplied by good mountain water, both for irrigating purposes and domestic use.

#### SCHOOLS.

In 1838 the first primary school was established in Los Angeles. The teacher was Ensign Guadalupe Medina. After a term lasting five and a half months, Medina was called to the army. The attendance averaged 103 pupils, whose progress and proficiency in their studies was gratifying. The city had appropriated \$500 for expenses, and had purchased the necessary furniture at San Gabriel. Shortly after this, Don Ygnacio Coronel, aided by his wife and daughter, Josefa, opened here a school which was very successful. The first proposition for

the establishment of a college came from Rev. Antonio Jimenez, May 18, 1850, in his application for a grant of town land for that purpose. About the same time Rev. Dr. Wicks, Presbyterian, seconded by John G. Nichols, opened the pioneer English school. In January, 1853, there were four schools, two of them teaching English. The oldest school-houses were built one on Bath, and the other on Spring street, under the supervision of Trustees J. G. Nichols and John O. Wheeler. At San Gabriel, J. F. Burns and Cesar C. Twitchell were teachers in 1856; Dr. John S. Griffin was elected superintendent of common schools, with Francis Mellus, Agustin Olvera, and William A. Wallace as school commissioners. William McKee and Mrs. Thomas Foster taught for some time. Mrs. Hoyt had a school in 1857, and two years later her daughter, Miss Mary E. Hoyt, taught, as did Miss Anna McArthur. The first organization of a high school was made in 1873, Professor A. G. Brown being the first principal, and the next, Dr. W. T. Lucky, then city superintendent of schools. The first class was graduated in 1875, consisting of five young women and two young men. Throughout the history of the school, boys and girls have shared the same classes, and the first prizes for scholarship have been won indifferently by the two sexes. The number of graduates has gradually increased for from one year to another, but with fluctuations, the largest number, twenty-six, having been reached by the class of 1885. From 1873 until 1882 the high school occupied a part of the wooden building that formerly stood on the site of the new county court-house. Then, on account of pressure in the lower grades, it was moved to rooms in the State Normal building, where it remained for three years, until, the normal school having grown so as to require the whole building, the high school moved to rooms in the Sixth street building, where it now is. The city superintendent of schools continued to act as principal of the high school until 1881, Dr. Lucky being succeeded in 1876 by C. H. Kimball, and that gentleman, in 1880, by Mrs. C. B.



stones. The following year L. D. Smith was made principal, and then superintendent. F. H. Clark was elected principal in 1884. The course of study of this school in 1884 was arranged to provide the requisite preparation for any of the departments of the University of California, to which institution many of the graduates here have gone. It is the aim of the school to maintain a course of instruction everywhere practical, and adapted both to those who become students at college and those who at once enter business or home life.

The Normal School at Los Angeles was established as a branch of the mammoth school at San José, by the Legislature of 1881. The sum of \$50,000 was appropriated for a building, and the trustees, instructed to select a site, in the next year chose the "Bellevue Terrace Orange Grove," of five and a half acres, on the corner of Charity and Fifth streets. The building was finished for occupancy, and the school opened August 29, 1882, with sixty-one pupils and three teachers. The principal teacher was C. J. Flatt; preceptress, Emma L. Hawks; assistant, J. W. Redway. Charles H. Allen, also principal at San José, was principal. The number of pupils increased to 126 during the school year of 1882-'83. In 1883 a separate principal was appointed for this school, the trustees selecting Ira More, who had taught for some years in the main school at San José, having formerly been principal of the Minnesota State Normal School. The attendance is increasing each year, it being now more than 300. The first class, numbering twenty-two, was graduated in 1884, since when two classes a year have gone out, the whole number of graduates now being 240, nearly all of whom are actively engaged in teaching, and making a good record. A school of 150 pupils, comprising the first five grades of the public schools, is attached to the normal as a practice school for the senior classes, where the young teacher is trained in exactly the work he is required to do in the public schools, for which he thus goes out thoroughly fitted. A later appropriation of

\$10,000 by the Legislature put this building in excellent condition for its work. The ground has been graded; retaining walls were put in; trees, shrubbery and hedges planted, and much done to make the school an attractive feature of the city.

St. Vincent's College is a chartered institution, conducted by the priests of St. Vincent's parish. The course of studies is commercial, scientific and classical, comprising all the branches usually taught in colleges. The modern languages, French, Spanish and German, receive special attention. The college buildings are commodious and well equipped. There are good accommodations for boarding pupils in the institution.

The Cathedral School is a parochial school for both sexes, organized in 1880. It is conducted by the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, in a fine new building. A boarding-school for young ladies is connected with this institution, whose average attendance is about 300.

Ellis College is in the western part of the city, being surrounded by well-kept grounds, with a fine view of mountain and valley scenery. The course of study comprises thorough training in the various English branches, ancient and modern languages, music, painting and oratory. The preparatory department is graded to cover a period of five years. The art department is a strong feature.

The University of Southern California, a very successful and important institution of learning, was established in 1879, owing to the energy and offices of Revs. A. M. Hough and M. M. Bovard, and Dr. J. P. Widney, Hon. E. F. Spence, Hon. R. M. Widney and G. D. Compton. The corner-stone of the building was laid on October 4 of that year, by Bishops Simpson and Wiley. This institution has received many valuable donations of land and money, including lands worth \$20,000, from Mrs. Sarah E. Tansey; a deed of trust for lands worth about \$200,000, from Chaffee Brothers, of Ontario; lands worth \$300,000 and a building, from Hon. C. Maclay; property worth

\$100,000, from the owners of the Escondido rancho; some \$200,000 worth of city property at San Diego; from Judge Widney, property worth about \$400,000; \$40,000 worth of land from Rev. A. C. Hazard, of Downey City; \$70,000 worth of property from Hon. E. F. Spence, and divers other considerable donations. Educational work was first begun in October, 1885, in the original building; a new one, completed in 1886, cost some \$37,000, mostly donated. This is 100 feet square, with a total floor area of nearly one acre. The total valuation of University property is nearly \$1,000,000. The educational course consists, first, in an academic course in each of the several colleges, designed to furnish education to the masses. The college course is intended to fit students for the pursuit of the ordinary professions and the higher departments of business and general educational work. The post-graduate course will be under the supervision of a faculty comprising the president of the University and the deans of each college. Thus students desiring to make a specialty of any department of science will be enabled to continue their studies under as many different instructors and in as many different institutions as they may deem advisable, in order to perfect them in that specialty, returning to the University to pass their final examination and apply for their diploma. The Chaffee College of Agriculture of the University is located at Ontario; the College of Medicine is in Los Angeles city; the Maclay College of Theology is at San Fernando; the Freeman College of Applied Sciences is in course of erection at Inglewood; the Spence Observatory is to be erected on Wilson's Peak. There are also branch establishments at Tulare City and Escondido. Rev. M. M. Bovard is the present president.

The Los Angeles College is a non-sectarian, Christian school, for the higher education of girls and young women. It was opened September 2, 1885, under the management of its president, D. W. Hanna. It has a daily attendance of over 200 pupils, with eighteen teachers.

Two courses of study are here followed; the literary course may be completed in four years. There are further special courses.

The Los Angeles Baptist University was opened in the fall of 1887. Its building is a handsome structure, which cost \$25,000. Its total enrollment has been 225, and the attendance in 1889 has been 107. The grounds are finely improved, and the institution has \$100,000 worth of property, and out of debt. The curriculum is full and comprehensive, comprising classical and scientific courses, besides musical and art branches. The president is Rev. J. H. Reider.

The Occidental University is in Boyle Heights, it being a boarding and day school for both boys and girls. Rev. S. H. Weller is the president.

#### IRA MORE,

Principal of the State Normal School at Los Angeles, was born in Parsonsfield, York County, Maine, May 20, 1829. He is of early New England stock, his great-grandfather, John More, who lost his life fighting the Indians in the war of 1756, being one of the early settlers of Scarboro, Maine. His grandfather, also, John More, was the first settler of Parsonsfield, and served in the Revolutionary army about Boston from before Bunker Hill until the British were driven out; and afterward served in New York. The young lad Ira was early inured to hard work in the flinty New England fields, a training which afterward did him excellent service; for both father and mother died before he was twelve, and the property left him being soon squandered by incompetent management on the part of those having it in charge, he found himself truly in a "parlous state, shepherd." However, with a courage born of blissful ignorance, not knowing the certain dangers and the hard struggle of life, nor the laws of "natural selection" and "survival of the fittest," he faced the situation as well as he could, and took up the work which his hands found to do.

He went to Massachusetts in the early spring

of 1847, and graduated at the State Normal School at Bridgewater, at Christmas, 1849; afterward taught in the same school, and in Hingham, Milton and Newburyport; graduated in the scientific department of Yale College in 1855; was elected first assistant of the Chicago High School in 1856, and helped to organize that institution, taking special charge of the city Normal School which was placed in connection with it. Mindful of his duty to his native place, he returned to his early home for a wife, marrying Lucy C. Drew, April 16, 1857. They are still walking the "long path" together. In 1857 Mr. More was elected to the mathematical department of the State Normal University at Bloomington, Illinois. In the summer of 1861 he enlisted in the Thirty-third Regiment Illinois Infantry; saw three years of hard service, the siege and capture of Vicksburg being one of the campaigns. Resigned as Captain of Company G, in the summer of 1864, broken in health by the malaria of the Western Louisiana bayous; removing to Minnesota in the spring of 1865, he was Professor of Mathematics in the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, in 1867-'69. In the latter year he was elected principal of the Minnesota State Normal School at St. Cloud. Migrated to California in 1875; was principal of the San Diego public schools, 1875-'76; taught in the State Normal School at San José, 1876-'83, since which time he has been principal of the State Normal School at Los Angeles.

Few men still in the work have so long a public-school record. Of the thirty nine years since he began teaching, thirty have been devoted to the school-room; and of these, twenty-five years have been given to normal-school work. A frank, outspoken manner, and a fearlessness in putting down factious opposition, have sometimes made him enemies, who have, however, usually become friends on knowing him better. He is growing old in the comfortable belief that the world is growing better, and that the position and treatment a man receives in this life, are on the average, as good as he deserves.

#### CHURCHES.

The Roman Catholic Church has in Los Angeles four edifices, with a fifth in process of construction. The Church of Our Lady of the Angels, at the Plaza on Main street, was built in 1821-'25, for the special use of the Spanish soldiers. In 1841 the building was greatly improved, and in 1862 it was frescoed and ornamented, and the grounds were laid out and planted. By 1870 the membership of this parish had so increased that the Cathedral was erected from it. The seating capacity is about 600. The parish is presided over by Rev. Peter Verdagner, assisted by Revs. P. Groghan and J. Genier.

The Cathedral of Saint Vibiana was built in 1871-'76, being opened for public service on April 9, Palm Sunday, of the latter year; the formal dedication, conducted by Archbishop Alemany, took place on the 30th of that month. This church is 80 x 160 feet, with a seating capacity of 3,000. The style of architecture is similar to that of Puerto de San Miguel, at Barcelona, Spain. The decorations are fine. The erection of this edifice is due mainly to the energies of Dr. Amat, Bishop Mora, and Father Verdagner. The parish is now a very large one; its rector is the Very Rev. J. Adam, assisted by Revs. M. Liebarne, P. Garvin and A. J. Allen. Right Rev. Francis Mora is the Bishop of the diocese.

The Church of St. Vincent de Paul was established in 1887, under the administration of Father A. J. Meyer, the present rector. The building is 46 x 110 feet, and the tower is 120 feet high. More than a hundred families worship here.

St. Joseph's Church, German, was erected in 1889. It is 32 x 70 feet, and is two stories in height, being ultimately designed for a school building, on the completion of a new church near by. About 300 families worship at this temple, services having been inaugurated last January. Rev. Joseph Florian Bartsch is the pastor.

The Church of the Sacred Heart, East Los

Angeles, is not yet completed. This parish was organized about the middle of 1888, by Rev. P. Harnett, whose flock comprises about 180 families.

RIGHT REV. FRANCIS MORA,

Bishop of the Diocese of Monterey and Los Angeles, was born in the city of Vich, in Catalonia, a province of Spain, November 25, 1827, and was thus by birth a fellow-countryman of many of the most energetic missionaries in California, Texas and Florida. It was therefore natural that a taste for foreign missions should early have been awakened in him. Although at the early age of three years he lost his parents, he was cared for by devoted servants of the church, and in early youth devoted himself to the service of God in the sanctuary and to the studies of Latin, philosophy and theology in the Episcopal Seminary of Vich, in Spain.

In 1854 Bishop Amat went to Spain in order to obtain assistants in ministerial work here. In response to his appeal at Vich, young Francis offered his services, and, without waiting to receive priestly orders, accompanied the Bishop across the Atlantic. After remaining in the State of Missouri for a time to familiarize himself with the English language, he came on to California in 1855, and March 19, 1856, at Santa Barbara, he was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Amat and placed in charge of the Monterey parish. Subsequently he was rector of the parishes at San Juan Bautista, Pajaro Vale and San Luis Obispo.

In 1862 the parish of Los Angeles was deprived of its Vicar General by the death of Father Blas Ralo, and the next year Father Mora was chosen by Bishop Amat to be the rector of the pro-cathedral of Los Angeles, and July 25, 1866, Vicar-General of the diocese. Afterward, when the Bishop required the services of a coadjutor, he selected Rev. Mora for the see of Mosynopolis, May 20, 1873.

On the 12th of May, 1878, Dr. Amat died, and Bishop Mora at once succeeded him, as he had been appointed coadjutor with the right of succession. He has followed the steps of his

illustrious predecessor, and under his fostering care young Levites have been educated in different colleges of Europe or in the seminaries of the United States, and brought here to work in Christ's vineyard. At his invitation the Sisters of St. Joseph opened an academy at San Diego, and last year a parochial school in St. Vincent's parish in this city. He invited also last year the Dominican Sisters, who opened a convent at Anaheim. Under his energetic zeal new parishes have been formed here in Los Angeles and throughout the whole diocese. He is a man that never spares himself, but he is at the service of those who call upon him from morning till night.

Some years ago, as he was going to administer confirmation to the Indians, he met with a painful accident that put his life in great danger, and he felt the effects of it for two years afterward. His voyage to Europe in 1886 enabled him to recover his forces, so that nowadays he is in full vigor.

On May 4, 1859, Rev. William E. Boardman formed an organization under the name of "First Protestant Society," with a constitution declaring that its members "unite for the purpose of supporting Protestant worship here;" the signers were Isaac S. K. Ogier, William McKee, A. J. King, C. Sims, Charles S. Adams, William S. Morrow, D. McLaren, Thomas Foster, William H. Shore and N. A. Potter. In 1864 this society built the church located on the corner of Temple and New High streets, and shortly after they reorganized under the title of the Saint Athanasius Episcopal Church, to which association the edifice was transferred.

Early in 1857, there being no Episcopalian clergyman in the vicinity of Los Angeles, the Right Rev. William Ingraham Kip, Bishop of California, authorized and licensed Dr. Matthew Carter to act as "Lay reader" for the district. The first services were held in the rooms of the Mechanics' Institute, Sunday evening, July 19, 1857, Dr. Carter reading the services, and Rev. Dr. Smith, at that time president of Princeton College, New



Jersey, preaching the sermon. The church, organized August 23, 1857, under the name of St. Luke's, for some years held services in a rented building.

Worship was continued in the old building until Christmas day, 1883, when services were begun in the new church on Olive street, the old church having been sold to the county, which still uses it for offices. In 1884 the name of the society was changed to "St. Paul's Church;" it now comprises about 500 communicants. The pastors of this church have been: Elias Birdsall, J. J. Talbot, H. H. Messenger, C. F. Loop, J. B. Gray, William H. Hill; and since 1880, Elias Birdsall. In East Los Angeles and Boyle Heights, Episcopal Churches have been established as off-shoots of St. Paul's; and at least three missions have been under its supervision. There are the Ellis avenue and Alpine branches of the St. Paul's Sunday-school and the St. Barnabas mission at Vernondale.

The first Methodist sermon in Los Angeles was preached by Rev. J. W. Brier, June, 1850, at the residence of John G. Nichols, an adobe where the court-house now stands. Mr. Brier had come to California in 1849, by the Salt Lake route. At Death valley, on the desert, he had to put his wife and two children on an ox, and he traveled on foot, thus entering Los Angeles. In 1853 Rev. Adam Bland was sent by the California Conference to this, the "Southern California Mission." At this time, Mr. Bland and J. W. Potts constituted the entire membership. In those early days the meetings were held in the court-house. The church edifice of this society, when erected on Fort street, cost \$18,000, but afterward \$14,000 was spent on improvements. On account of the rise in real estate, the property, in October, 1888, was valued at \$75,000. The membership has varied greatly on account of spasmodic impulses of immigration and the formation of separate churches, but the number at present is about 1,400. The Methodist Episcopal denomination has also various other congregations in Los Angeles: Grace Church, with some 200 members, and a local

habitation valued at some \$25,000; the Main Street Church, organized as a theater in 1885, now owning property worth some \$2,000; the University Church, which is more especially for the accommodation of the teachers and students of that institution; Vincent Church, with a seating capacity of about 800, was organized May, 1889; Bellevue Avenue Church, organized in 1887, which now has property valued at \$6,500 and some 180 members; the Central Avenue Church, organized in 1888, whose edifice is not yet finished; the Asbury Church in East Los Angeles, which has about 260 members; Boyle Heights Church, whose membership since four years past, has increased from eighteen to 150; the German Church, which, when organized in 1876, had nine members, now has 130, with property worth \$6,000; the Los Angeles German Methodist Episcopal Mission, with three "appointments;" the Swedish Church, organized in 1887 with thirteen members, now comprising forty-seven, and being in such a flourishing condition as to contemplate the speedy erection of a church building. Such are the institutions which have grown out of the first assemblage of those of this faith in Los Angeles. As early as 1871-'72, ministers of the Methodist Church South, began to preach in Los Angeles and vicinity. At first the meetings were held in private houses and in the old county court-house, and later, in a rented hall on Main street. In 1873 this sect effected a permanent organization, Rev. A. M. Campbell being the first pastor. In 1875 the first church building of this society, the original "Trinity" Church, was erected on Spring street, between First and Second streets. This old church was sold later, and in 1885 was built the present handsome edifice, costing \$50,000, while the organ cost \$4,000. In the same year the Bellevue Avenue Church was organized from this congregation, and since then three other new churches have been organized from the congregation and under the auspices of Trinity, two of these having been beautiful and commodious houses of worship. The Pasadena



congregation worships in a rented hall. Some 325 souls remain as the congregation of the main old society of Trinity, and this number is steadily increasing.

The German Evangelical Association was organized in 1884; it now contains about seventy-five members, and has a church building, erected in 1885, with a fine parsonage.

An African Methodist Episcopal Church formerly existed in Los Angeles. The colored people of this denomination first held services at the house of Robert Owen ("Uncle Bob") in 1854. In 1869 a church was organized and a building erected. The first members of this congregation were Mrs. Winnie Owen ("Aunt Winnie"), Mrs. B. Mason and Miss Alice Coleman. The Wesley Chapel (colored) was organized August 24, 1888, with twenty-three members and eighteen probationers; now there are fifty-six members and seventeen probationers. Services are held in a hall on Los Angeles street; Rev. F. H. Tubbs (white) has been the pastor of this body from its beginning.

In November, 1854, the first Presbyterian service was held by Rev. James Woods, in a little carpenter shop on Main street, where the Pico House now stands. The first permanent organization of the First Presbyterian Church was in March, 1855. In the old adobe building on Spring street, Mr. Woods held regular services for one year; when organized there were just twelve members. Mr. H. D. Barrows furnished music with his flute, and there was singing. This church assisted in the erection of the old St. Athanasius Church on Temple and New High streets, and held services therein for some years, when they were refunded the money contributed for its erection, and the building became the exclusive property of the Episcopalian congregation. In 1888 this church had some 800 members, of whom about 100 went to form Immanuel Church soon after; but new members are constantly joining. The house of worship is a fine, large edifice on the corner of Fort and Second streets.

The First United Presbyterian Church was

organized April 26, 1883, with fifteen members; now it has about seventy. The house and parsonage are worth about \$800.

The Boyle Heights Presbyterian Church was organized May 3, 1885, with eighteen members; it now has 130, and the church edifice, built in that year, cost \$3,500, exclusive of the donated lots.

The Second Presbyterian Church in East Los Angeles, was organized some six years since, and it now has some 150 members. It has a building 45 x 50 feet.

Bethany Presbyterian Church has increased from thirty-one to seventy-eight members since its organization, December 28, 1887. It has a building with a seating capacity of 250 in the main room, and fifty in the infant-class room.

In April, 1865, when Los Angeles was visited by Rev. J. H. Warren, D. D., from the American Home Missionary Society, there was not in the city a Protestant minister, Sunday-school, nor house of worship. There had been here ministers of all denominations, except Congregationalists, but they had all gone away. At the instance of this society, Rev. Alexander Parker began services of the Congregational Church in Los Angeles on July 7, 1866, preaching in the court-house. In May, 1867, a lot was bought, and on July 27, 1867, a church was organized with six members. The building, dedicated in the same year, was erected on New High street. Several church buildings were successively built and sold by this society, until the erection of the present fine edifice, which cost some \$72,000, and whose seating capacity is near 1,500.

The Second or Park Congregational Church was organized June, 1884, as a mission Sunday-school, the church proper coming into existence the following October. The first organized congregation was in a tent. In 1886 a building, costing \$700, was erected. In 1888 the present building, which is only a wing of the church to be constructed in the future, was occupied. The cost of the main building is to be \$10,000.

The Third Congregational Church was organized in 1884, after a series of meetings held in the neighborhood for several months. The membership has increased from sixteen to thirty. The building, whose seating capacity is 350, was erected in 1883, at a cost of \$3,500, on the corner of Railroad and North Main streets.

The East Los Angeles Congregational Church was organized March 20, 1887, with thirty-two members, the list having grown now to some 200. The church edifice cost some \$10,000; it was dedicated March 11, 1888. Added to it, at a cost of \$2,100, is a gymnasium and reading room, in which is the headquarters of the "Phillips Club," an association of young men which is named for the pastor. This is said to be the most flourishing church in that beautiful suburb. The society has no debt, moreover.

The Vernon Congregational Church, south of the city, with a membership of about eighty, has a building which cost some \$4,000. This society was first started as a Sunday-school.

The West End Congregational is a small society in the west of the city.

The Baptist denomination was represented in Los Angeles County as early as 1853, the first services being held at El Monte by Rev. Freeman. In Los Angeles, the first services of this church were held in a small building on Spring street. The First Baptist Church was established in 1874, under the ministration of Rev. William Hobbs, having eleven members. There are now 320, besides a goodly number which has gone to form the Parker Chapel. The First Church owns a handsome building which cost \$25,000.

The Central Baptist Church was established in 1885 with eighteen members. It now has 340, and an edifice which seats 800 to 900.

In 1886 was established a Sunday-school at Parker Chapel, the which rapidly grew into a congregation, so that in January, 1889, a church was organized, then having fifty members, and now being much stronger. The church build-

ing, 40 x 70 feet, was built in 1887 as a mission chapel.

The East Los Angeles Baptist Church was organized in 1885, and the next year it built a church which will seat 450. There are now 120 members in this society.

The Swedish Baptist Church was organized May 13, 1887, with thirty members, now increased to seventy-three. The congregation worships in the First Baptist church.

Trinity Church, First German Lutheran, was established in 1882, the congregation having increased from eight families to 240 souls, with 180 communicants. Pending the erection of a handsome new church, the German school-house is used for service.

A Second Baptist Church (colored) exists in the southern part of East Los Angeles.

The First English Lutheran Church was organized as a mission in 1887, being supported by the Woman's Board of the General Synod. It is now half self-sustaining, and will soon be entirely so. The membership has grown from twenty-three to 125. The cost of the lot and building was \$26,000.

There is a Swedish Lutheran Church in Los Angeles.

Religious services of the Christian denomination (Disciples of Christ) were first held in Los Angeles in October, 1874, and continued at intervals until February, 1875, when a church organized with twenty-seven members. The roll has now grown to between 500 and 600, including two missions. The house of worship is on Temple street.

The first meetings of Unitarians in Los Angeles were held at the residence of T. E. Severance, in March, 1877. The organization of the church was perfected in May of the same year. Services after this were first held in the Opera House and in Armory Hall. In June, 1889, was occupied the new church edifice, on Seventh street, costing between \$25,000 and \$30,000, being mostly a donation from Dr. Eli Fay, D. D., Ph. D., the minister of this congregation since 1885.





W. M. Hough

The German Evangelical Friedenskirche was organized in the summer of 1887. About fifty families now belong to this congregation. The church building is a neat frame structure, erected in 1887.

The Seventh-Day Adventist Church has about eighty members in Los Angeles, and it has also churches at Pasadena, Norwalk and Santa Ana.

The Reorganized Church of Latter-Day Saints was organized in Los Angeles in the autumn of 1882, with about a dozen members; it now has some eighty. Worship is held in a hall rented by the society.

Congregation B'nai B'rith was organized in 1882, under the pastorate of A. W. Edelman, who continued as Rabbi up to 1886, when the "reformed service" was introduced. The synagogue was built in 1873, being dedicated on August 8 of that year. It is a fine brick structure, but the trustees have in contemplation the erection of a handsomer building, on ground already secured for that purpose. The congregation has a very large membership, and it is constantly growing. The Sunday-school also has a large attendance. Connected with the congregation is a benevolent society managed by the ladies, as well as one by gentlemen; also a society of ladies who assist largely in furnishing and beautifying the synagogue.

Los Angeles contains forty-four church organizations, of twelve different denominations, besides a few representatives of other faiths, as Spiritualism, Mohammedanism, Buddhism, Parseeism Confucianism, etc., and also an organization auxiliary to the National Secular Union.

REV. A. M. HOUGH

was born in Greene County, New York, June 4, 1830. He lived in his native State till 1864. He received his education at the New York Conference Seminary in Schoharie County. He joined the New York Annual Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1851. In 1864 Mr. Hough went to Montana Territory as Superintendent of Missions, remaining there four years,

and established the Methodist Episcopal Church in that Territory. In 1868, on account of the failing health of his wife, he came with his family to California, driving his own team from Montana to Los Angeles, where he arrived November 22 of that year. He stopped at the Lafayette Hotel, now the St. Elmo. Amongst others, he remembers meeting then, Mr. J. B. DuBois, who was about starting the *Republican* newspaper; Dr. J. J. Talbot, rector of the Episcopal Church, etc., etc.

The Sunday after his arrival the brick church of the Methodists on Fort street (now Broadway, between Third and Fourth), was dedicated. He says the streets in that part of town were scarcely defined at that time, and he took a path that led diagonally from about the corner of First street to the church, which still stands beside the larger church built since by the Methodists, and now occupied by them. He thinks there were 4,000 or 5,000 people in this city then. Rev. Adam Bland was presiding elder, and Rev. Mr. Hendon was pastor of the local church. Dr. Thomas, of the "Methodist Book Concern" on this coast, conducted the dedicatory exercises of the day. Dr. Thomas was afterward killed with General Canby by the Modoc Indians. In June, 1869, the health of the pastor, Rev. Copland, failing, Mr. Hough took charge of the church, and remained in charge two and a half years.

Going to San Francisco, he served two years as pastor of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church of that city, during which time their present beautiful and commodious church edifice was built. He then went to Sacramento and occupied the pulpit as pastor of the Sixth street church of that city for two years, until the California Annual Conference was divided in 1875, when he became a presiding elder in the Southern California Conference. In this capacity he served four years. In 1880 he represented his conference in the General Conference, which met at Cincinnati. About five years ago, on account of impaired health and also the delicate health of his wife, Mr. Hough retired



from the regular itinerant ministry to the supernatant relation, but the demand of his brethren made upon him for pulpit services still exceeds his ability to supply.

Mr. Hough has been closely identified with the establishment of the University of Southern California and with the denominational school interests of this section from the first. After he retired from the regular work of the ministry he engaged in business in Los Angeles and showed such a knowledge of affairs, coupled with tact and business ability, that he has accumulated a competency and is recognized as one of the solid conservative business men of the city.

In 1854 Mr. Hough married Miss Anna Gould, a native of New York and sister of Jay Gould. They have no children. Mr. Hough is a man of great intellectual force; of independent and clear-cut views, and yet of kindly, gentle manners, broad charity, pure life and conversation; and as a sequence of the possession of these cardinal qualities he exerts a wide influence for good in the community in which he has so long resided.

#### FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The list of secret societies in Los Angeles is as follows, the Masonic order having the largest number of lodges:

Masonic.—Cœur de Lion Commandery, No. 9, K. T.; Los Angeles Council, No. 11, R. & S. M.; Signet Chapter, No. 57, R. A. M.; Los Angeles Lodge, No. 42, F. & A. M.; Pentalpha Lodge, No. 202, F. & A. M.; Southern California Lodge, No. 278, F. & A. M.; Sunset Lodge, No. 281, F. & A. M.; Acacia Chapter, No. 21, O. E. S.; King Solomon Lodge of Perfection, No. 4, A. & A. S. Rite; Robert Bruce Chapter, Rose Croix, No. 6, A. & A. S. Rite; Hughes de Payens Council Knights Kadosh, No. 3, A. & A. S. Rite. The Masonic Board of Relief dispenses large sums of money in charity. The membership is very large, and an assessment is levied on each member for the relief of distressed brethren and their families.

Odd Fellows.—Golden Rule Lodge, No. 160;

Los Angeles Lodge, No. 35; Good Will Lodge, No. 323; East Side Lodge, No. 325; Orange Grove Encampment, No. 31; Canton Orion, No. 12, Patriarchs Militant; Arbor Vitæ Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 83; Eureka Rebekah Degree Lodge; South Star Degree Lodge.

Knights of Pythias.—Olive Lodge, No. 26; Tri-color, No. 96; La Fraternalite, No. 79; Gauntlet, No. 129; Samson, No. 148; Magnolia Division, No. 21. U. R.; Los Angeles Division, No. 25, U. R.; Castle Guard Division, No. 12, U. R.

A. O. U. W.—Los Angeles Lodge, No. 55; Southern California Lodge, No. 191; East Los Angeles Lodge, No. 230; Fellowship Lodge, No. 294; Select Knights, California Legion, No. 1; Los Angeles Legion, No. 6; Pacific Legion, No. 16; Germania Lodge, No. 260; St. Elmo Lodge.

Independent Order of Red Men.—Massasoit Tribe, No. 59.

American Legion of Honor.—Good Will Council, No. 629; Safety Council, No. 664.

G. A. R.—Frank Bartlett Post, No. 6; Stanton Post, No. 55; Geleich Post, No. 106; John A. Logan Post, No. 139.

Sons of Veterans.—Nathaniel Lyon Camp, No. 1; John C. Fremont Camp, No. 14.

O. U. A. M.—Los Angeles Council; Israel Putnam Degree Council; Daughters of Liberty; Martha Washington Council.

Knights of Honor.—Los Angeles Lodge, No. 2,925.

Native Sons of the Golden West.—Los Angeles Parlor, No. 45; Ramona Parlor, No. 109.

Native Daughters of the Golden West.—La Esperanza, No. 24.

Independent Order of B'nai B'rith.—Semi-Tropical Council, No. 341; Orange, No. 224.

Ancient Order of Hibernians.

United Friends of the Pacific.—Orange Council, No. 26.

Order of Chosen Friends.—Guardian Council, No. 90.

Order of the Golden Cross.

The Historical Society of Southern California,

with headquarters in Los Angeles, has been in existence some six years. The original promoter of this society is Noah Levering, Esq., who in 1883 canvassed among his friends and obtained a list of persons who agreed to become members. At the first meeting there were present only Judge N. Levering, Colonel J. J. Warner, John B. Niles, General John Mansfield, and H. N. Rust, of Pasadena. The constitution of this society declares its objects to be: "The collection and preservation of all material which can have any bearing on the history of the Pacific coast in general and Southern California in particular; the discussion of historical, literary or scientific subjects, and the reading of papers thereon; and the trial of such scientific experiments as shall be determined by the society."

The Illinois Association was organized in October, 1885, being originally composed of former residents of Illinois. After a time its entertainments became so popular that the doors were thrown open to other parties. The organization was incorporated in the spring of 1889. The membership now numbers several hundred. The weekly entertainments comprise musical and literary exercises.

There is also a flourishing Iowa Association.

The Young Men's Christian Association has long been doing a practical work among the young men of the city, and its membership and influence have steadily increased. It now has over 400 members, including many prominent business men of the community. During the past year a new building was erected by this society, which is a credit to the organization and an ornament to the city.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was first organized, as to its Southern California representation, in the spring of 1883, by Miss Frances E. Willard. Five others came into existence that same year, and the six were represented at a convention held in 1884 for county organization. These charter unions were at Los Angeles, Pasadena, Orange, Tustin, Pomona and Westminster. In five years the

number of unions in the county has increased to thirty-six, with an aggregate membership of nearly 1,000. Moreover, there are sixteen children's organizations, numbering over 1,500 juvenile members. In the county there are at least 1,700 boys under fifteen years of age who are pledged against the use of tobacco in any form. Eight of these unions report no saloon in their community. The organization is well officered, and its executive administration is excellent.

The Flower Festival Society is a unique organization. In the month of April, every year, it holds a festival of a week's duration, at which the display and the decorations are entirely of the flowers grown in Los Angeles County. The exhibits are large and handsome, and these festivals are very popular. The lady managers realize large sums of money, which are devoted to the maintenance of the Woman's Home and the Woman's Exchange. For the former they have built a large, handsome building, containing accommodations for seventy, where working girls and women can have a respectable home at a moderate price.

Among other institutions of a charitable character in Los Angeles are: The Young Women's Christian Temperance Union; the Associated Charities of Los Angeles, for the prevention of pauperism, the promotion of thrift and the relief of the worthy poor; Los Angeles Orphans' Home; Ladies' Benevolent Society; Unione e Frattellanza Garibaldina; Order of Good Templars; Sons of Temperance; Ladies' Aid Society; Ladies' Missionary Society; Arion Band of Little Missionaries; the Los Angeles County Hospital; Los Angeles Infirmary (conducted by the Sisters of Charity); St. Paul's Hospital; Southern Pacific Railroad Hospital; Santa Fé Railroad Hospital; French Hospital; and two Orphans' Homes, one non-sectarian, the other Roman Catholic. There is also a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The Grand Division Brotherhood of Railway Conductors was organized in Los Angeles, November 13, 1888, with 104 charter members,

consisting of railway conductors on the various lines centering in Los Angeles; but its geographical scope is the whole of North America. Already auxiliary associations are organized in some twenty other important railroad centers of the United States, and the total membership is already 2,700. The first grand annual convention was held on September 16, 1889, in Los Angeles. None are eligible to membership but conductors who have served as such for three years. The chief mission of this fraternity is the use of all honorable means in its power to prevent the hiring by railway companies of men for brakemen who lack the qualifications necessary to make respectable, competent and intelligent conductors.

The Rifleros de Los Angeles, Pantaleon Zavala, Captain, were established March, 1873; the Los Angeles Guard, September 8, 1874, Captain James Bartlett. The Eagle Corps was organized June 9, 1881. Its first officers were: W. H. H. Russell, Captain; Hamlet R. Brown, First Lieutenant; E. G. Barclay, Second Lieutenant. In the spring of 1883 the discipline of this company grew lax; some of the members regarded the enlistment as boys' play, others were guilty of non-attendance, ineligibility and drunkenness. For these causes thirty-three members were court-martialed and dishonorably discharged from the service; notwithstanding which the company grew large enough to be divided, and accordingly in 1884 a second company was organized. The first became Company A; the second, Company C; the San Diego City Guards were made Company B, and the whole was organized into the Seventh Battalion, N. G. C. The following were the officers: W. H. H. Russell, Major commanding; A. M. Green, Captain and Adjutant; Cyrus Willard, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster; C. N. Wilson, First Lieutenant and Commissary; J. D. Gilchrist, First Lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice; T. M. Plotts, First Lieutenant and Ordnance Officer; Dr. J. Hannon, Major and Surgeon; Rev. P. W. Dorsey, Captain and Chaplain. The National Guard of California

consists of 4,417 officers and men, all told. There are fifty companies, of which Southern California has seven. Two years since the State appropriated \$70,000 for the maintenance of the Guard, and \$46,000 more for uniforming the men. The United States appropriates about \$60,000 annually for the arming of the National Guard of the different States, and of this California receives about \$12,000 for the purchase of arms. Los Angeles is the headquarters of the First Brigade, N. G. C., consisting at present of seven companies, each of which receives an annual allowance of about \$1,750, or for the present force, \$12,250 per annum. This money goes direct to the several companies, and is disbursed for rent of armory and other expenses. The First Brigade consists of one Brigadier-General, with fourteen staff officers; one Colonel, with thirteen staff officers; one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, twenty-one company officers, and 430 men. Brigadier-General E. P. Johnson is in command.

#### BENCH AND BAR.

The United States Land Commission appointed by act of Congress to pass upon the validity of Spanish and Mexican land grants in California brought here some of the ablest legal talent in the United States. The fees in these cases were large, and many fortunes were founded upon these claims, as the lawyers in not a few cases bargained for half the lands contingent upon confirmation. The following were the earlier lawyers, who arrived in the order mentioned: Don Manuel C. Rojo, 1849; Russell Sackett, 1849; Lewis Granger, 1850; Benjamin Hayes, February 3, 1850; Jonathan R. Scott, March, 1850. The last four, as well as Mr. Hartman, were overland emigrants. Law books were very scarce. A brief passage in "Kent's Commentaries," that was found somewhere in town, decided an interesting case between a rich Peruvian passenger and a liberal French sea captain, some time in March, before Alcalde Stearns. The captain lost, but he comforted his attorney, Scott, with a \$1,000 fee, all in

\$5 gold pieces, as it happened. In 1850 came also William G. Dryden and J. Lancaster Brent, the latter bringing a good library; in 1851, I. K. S. Ogier; in 1852, Myron Norton, James H. Lander, Charles E. Carr, Ezra Drown, Columbus Sims, Kimball H. Dimmick, Henry Hancock, Isaac Hartman; in 1853, Samuel R. Campbell; in 1854, Cameron E. Thom and James H. Watson ("Colonel Jack Watson"); in 1856, E. J. C. Kewen and W. W. Hamlin; in 1858, Alfred B. Chapman; in 1861, Volney E. Howard; in 1865, Andrew J. Glassell and James G. Howard, who arrived on the same steamer from San Francisco, November 27. In 1859, Myer J. Newman was admitted to the bar in September, and Andrew J. King in October. Other attorneys prior to 1860 were: Hon. S. F. Reynolds (afterward district judge of San Francisco); Joseph R. Mitchell (in April, 1858, appointed district attorney); A. Thomas and William E. Pickett. Casanueva & Jones advertised December 13, 1851, this being William Claude Jones, well known in Missouri. Scott & Hayes were partners from March, 1850, until April, 1852; then Scott & Granger; afterward Scott & Lander. Ygnacio Sepulveda was admitted to the bar September 6, 1862. Between 1852 and 1860, the land questions before the Commissioners and the United States District Court brought, almost as residents, many distinguished lawyers—H. W. Halleck, A. C. Peachy, F. Billings, C. B. Strode, William Carey Jones, P. W. Tompkins, Gregory Yale, John H. Saunders, H. P. Hepburn, and many others. Kimball H. Dimmick had been a captain in Colonel Stevenson's regiment, and he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1849. J. Lancaster Brent stood high as a lawyer and a statesman. He now resides in Louisiana, near New Orleans, and represented a part of that State at the late Democratic National Convention at St. Louis. Lewis C. Granger came from Ohio to Los Angeles; he was a refined, gentle, polite man, a college graduate, a fine lawyer, kind and generous. In 1857 he removed from Los Angeles to Oroville, Butte

County, where he still resides, ripe in age and full of merited honors. Of the early firms of attorneys practicing before the commission, William Carey Jones, a son-in-law of Thomas H. Benton, only remained a short time, but returned to Washington; "Pat" Tompkins, of Tompkins & Strode, born of the poorest of parents in Kentucky, was self-educated, a man of eccentric character, of great ability, and a most humorous wit; he remained in California but a few years, and died many years ago; Jonathan R. Scott was a man of great physical strength, almost a giant, but greater mentally than in body; at the bar he was a tornado; he died in the '60s. Charles Edward Carr was a Louisianian, a scholarly man, good, jovial, and generous, believing strongly in the code of honor; he left Los Angeles in 1854. I. S. K. Ogier was a South Carolinian; in 1854 he was appointed Judge of the United States District Court of the Southern District of California; he died in San Bernardino County about 1864. His widow, a relative of ex-Senator Guinn, still lives in Los Angeles. Myron Norton was a New Yorker and a graduate of Harvard, who the day after his graduation joined the army and served in Scott's line in Mexico, afterward joining the Stevenson California Regiment, with which he came to California. He was chairman of the judiciary committee of the first Constitutional Convention of this State, and Judge of the Superior Court of San Francisco, and in 1855 he was judge of Los Angeles County. The same year he was the Democratic nominee for the Supreme Court Bench, but, this being the Know-Nothing "off-year," he was defeated; this ended his political career. He died in Los Angeles in 1887. General Ezra Drown came here in 1853 from Iowa, where he had been brigadier general of militia. He and his wife and children were passengers on the ill-fated steamer Independence, which was burned off the coast of Lower California in 1853, on which occasion his wife was drowned, pushed by a human brute from the support on which her husband had placed her. Drown was a scholarly,



able and most eloquent advocate. He died here in the '60s.

#### THE LOS ANGELES BAR ASSOCIATION.

The object of this organization, as stated in the constitution and by-laws, is as follows: "The association is established to maintain the honor and dignity of the profession of the law; to increase its usefulness in promoting the due administration of justice; to cultivate social intercourse among its members, and when deemed necessary or advisable to procure and maintain a library for their use." Any attorney in good standing who has been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the State of California is eligible to become a member by paying the regular admission fee of \$20, and signing the constitution of the association. The officers are elected by ballot at the annual election holden on the first Tuesday in June of each year; and these are president, senior vice-president, junior vice-president, recording secretary, corresponding secretary, treasurer, five trustees, and a committee on admission, to consist of seven members. The first regular meeting of the association was held on the first Tuesday in June, 1888, and the constitution provides for monthly meetings to be held on the first Tuesday of every month. The association was organized with fifty charter members, embracing the leading attorneys of Los Angeles. The first officers of the association, all of whom were re-elected in June, 1889, were as follows: President, Albert M. Stephens; Senior Vice President, John D. Bicknell; Junior Vice President, Anson Brunson; Treasurer, Robert N. Bulla; Recording Secretary, James A. Anderson, Jr.; Corresponding Secretary, C. W. Pendleton; Trustees, John H. Haynes, H. T. Lee, J. A. Anderson, John S. Chapman, Stephen M. White. Committee on admission, J. A. Graves, W. F. Fitzgerald, R. H. F. Variel, H. A. Barclay, Julius Brousseau, F. H. Howard, B. W. Lee. Committee on the amendment of the law, Stephen M. White, W. P. Wade, James H. Shankland, John S. Chapman,

J. M. Damron. Judiciary committee, James A. Anderson, George H. Smith, Walter Van Dyke, Anson Brunson. Committee on grievances, William F. Fitzgerald, John D. Bicknell, J. A. Graves, John Haynes, George J. Denis. Committee on legal education, Lucien Shaw, F. H. Howard, John R. Scott, Bradner W. Lee, Samuel Minor. Committee on invitation and reception, G. Wiley Wells, George S. Patton, Shirley C. Ward, J. D. Bethune, R. F. Del Valle. The Law Library of Los Angeles was established in 1886 as a private enterprise intended for the benefit of the shareholders, but open to subscriptions. The shares are \$100 each and about 100 are taken by eighty members. The library contains \$10,000 worth of books, including all the State Reports but four, which are to be supplied in the near future. The Library is situated in the Law Building. The monthly dues are \$1 for each member, and they are enough to cover current expenses. The present officers are: James A. Anderson, F. H. Howard, Richard Dunnegan, Lucien Shaw, Albert M. Stephens, Trustees; Albert M. Stephens, President; and H. H. C. Horton, Secretary.

#### CRIMES.

Los Angeles is not without a record of crimes dark and bloody. After the first spell of the gold fever from 1848 to 1850 a large number of people were drawn here by the good times. The wine, fruit and cattle of Los Angeles found a market in the mines, and money and gold-dust were plentiful. Men from every quarter of the globe, mostly unaccustomed to prosperity, and freed from the restraints of home surroundings, plunged into excesses of every kind. Gambling, drinking, fighting and other disorders ran riot, and crime flourished. This era of crime, common to all new countries, and sometimes recurring in older communities, at last ran its course.

In 1851 there came from the north a party of thirty rough men, under the command of one Irving, ostensibly bound for Arizona. They



threatened to hang two grandsons of José Maria Lugo, then in jail charged with a murder committed in Cajon pass, Lugo having refused their previous offer to rescue the young men for a certain sum. They were prevented from carrying out their plans by the timely arrival of a military party. About the last of May, this precious gang, then reduced to sixteen, left for Mexico, but while they were endeavoring to kidnap some of the Lugo family near San Bernardino, all but one man were slain by Indians, in a ravine west of Timoteo valley.

On October 26, 1854, Felipe Alvitre, a half-breed Indian, was arrested for the murder of James Ellington, at El Monte, and he was hanged January 12, 1855.

On November 8, 1854, Mrs. Cassin, wife of a merchant, was murdered in her own door by a Mexican, who then was pursued and killed in the suburbs.

From a pamphlet by Ben. C. Truman is taken the following account of early lawlessness at Los Angeles: "Shortly after the capture and death of Joaquin Murrietta, Luis Bulvia, one of his lieutenants, came to Los Angeles County, bringing with him a remnant of Murrietta's gang. Here they were joined by Atanacio Moreno, a bankrupt merchant, who in the reorganization of the party was elected captain, Senati being a member of the same. Society in Los Angeles was in a most disorganized condition. It had been found necessary to equip a company of rangers, who, upon occasions, took the law into their own hands, and were always ready to assist in the arrest of malefactors or put down disturbances. In 1854 a party of lewd women, who had but lately arrived from San Francisco, signalized the opening of an elegantly fitted-up bagnio by a grand ball, to which certain men were invited. While the revelry was at its height, Moreno, with his gang, numbering eighteen men, swooped down upon the scene of the festivities, surrounded the house, and demanded unconditional surrender. Certain of the party were detailed, who entered the ball-room, and

relieved every man and woman of all the valuables they had about them. Leaving, they went to the house of a then resident of Los Angeles, recently deceased, and robbed it in the most thorough and systematic manner; after which they committed an outrage too horrible for recital. A perfect reign of terror existed. Citizens were under arms; the rangers were scouring the country, but outrages seemed to multiply. But a short time after the event just narrated the same band made another raid upon Los Angeles, robbed several houses, and carried off a number of Mexican girls.

During one of their forages a deputy city marshal was assassinated by Senati. A price was set upon his head; \$1,500 was offered for his delivery at the jail yard, alive or dead. The jailor was awakened one night by a demand for admission. Opening his doors, he found Moreno with an ox cart containing the dead bodies of Bulvia and Senati. Moreno claimed that he had been captured by Bulvia's gang, and that he managed at once to free himself and compass the death of the men whose bodies were in the cart. Bulvia and Senati were identified by the women who had been so cruelly outraged, as members of the party by whom the offense was committed. The reward offered for the delivery of Senati's body was paid to Moreno. For a few days he was the lion of the town, and lived royally upon his blood-money. He happened one day to step into the jewelry store of Charles Ducommun, who then did business on Commercial street below his present stand, and offered a watch for sale. Mr. Ducommun at once recognized it as the watch taken from the husband of the woman above alluded to, at the time of the assassination. Mr. Ducommun asked Moreno to wait until he stepped out for the money to complete the purchase. Instead of looking for money Mr. Ducommun made a straight track for the headquarters of the rangers, and informed Captain Hope, who was then in command, of the facts above stated. William Getman at once arrested Moreno. He was

tried, convicted of robbery, and sent to the State Prison for fourteen years. It afterward transpired that he had killed Bulvia and Senati in the most treacherous manner. He and Senati were left alone in camp, all the other members of the gang having left on a scout. While Senati was cleaning his saddle, Moreno blew his brains out, supposing he could get his body into town and obtain the reward before any of their companions returned. Bulvia had not, however, gotten out of the sound of the shot which killed Senati. He returned to camp and asked the meaning of it. Moreno told him that Senati's pistol had gone off accidentally. Bulvia inquired where Senati was, and was told that he was sleeping. Distrusting Moreno, he stooped to raise Senati's blanket from his face, when Moreno completed his murderous work by plunging a sword blade through his heart! The bodies of Senati and Bulvia were buried on Mariposa Hill, where they were disinterred in 1886 when excavations were made for the present county jail. Their bones were carted to the city's dumping grounds.

On October 13, 1854, one David Brown killed Pinckney Clifford in this city, the act causing great excitement. A public meeting on the next day was appeased only by the mayor's promise that if the law should fail, he would resign and help to punish the murderer. Brown was tried November 30. The District Court, Benjamin Hayes, Judge, sentenced him to be executed on January 12, 1855. The same day had been fixed by that court for the execution of Felipe Alvitre for the murder of James Ellington at El Monte. Brown's counsel, J. R. Scott and J. A. Watson, had obtained a stay of execution from the Supreme Court. Public expectation waited for it, but a like stay did not come for the wretched, friendless Alvitre. This still more inflamed the native Californian and Mexican portion of the population. The fatal day arrived, and with it a gathering at the county jail of a great multitude of all classes. Meanwhile, the mayor had resigned. Sheriff Barton posted within the jail yard an armed

guard of forty men. Alvitre was hung—the rope broke, he fell to the ground.

"*Arriba! arriba!*" (Up! up!) was the cry from outside; and all was instantly adjusted and the law's sentence carried into effect. Words fail to describe the demeanor then of that mass of eager, angry men. Suspense was soon over. Persuaded by personal friends, the odds against him seeming too great, Sheriff Barton withdrew the guard. The gate was crushed with heavy timbers, blacksmiths were procured, and the iron doors were forced. Within the next hour Brown was dragged from his cell to a corral across the street, where, amidst the shouts of the people he uttered some incoherent observations, but quickly was hung from a beam of the corral gate. Another cell held a third person condemned for a later day, but him the crowd did not molest. He was finally allowed a new trial, by the Supreme Court, and at Santa Barbara he was acquitted. It was stated that a week after the lynching an order of the Supreme Court in favor of Alvitre, was received, it having been delayed by various causes.

On May 30, 1856, Nicholas Graham was hung for the murder of Joseph Brooks in the previous January. A large crowd attended, but there was no disturbance, as he confessed from the scaffold his crime.

In 1856 crime had increased to such a degree that a vigilance committee was organized, with Myron Norton as chairman, and H. N. Alexander, secretary. They expelled a great many people, some of whom returned later, and became very pretentious folk in Los Angeles.

On January 22, 1857, came the band of Pancho, Daniel and Juan Flores. Through the day they plundered the stores of Miguel Krazewsky, Henry, Charles and Manuel Garcia, finishing their work by the cruel murder of the German merchant, George W. Pflugardt. Sheriff James R. Barton, on the night of the 22d, left the city with a party consisting of William H. Little, Charles K. Baker, Charles F. Daley, Alfred Hardy, and Frank Alexander.

Within fifteen miles of San Juan on the San Joaquin Rancho, the next morning, Little and Baker advanced a few hundred yards in pursuit of a man in view on horseback. The bandits, eight in number, sallied out from behind a hillock, killed the two men, and then attacked Barton's party. After a short conflict Barton and Daley were killed, the other two escaping only through the swiftness of their horses, and bringing the news to Los Angeles, where five companies, French, German and Americans, and two of native Californians, were organized; also one at El Monte and one at San Bernardino. A company of United States infantry came from Fort Tejon; and at San Diego, under a warrant issued by the district judge, Captain H. S. Burton placed at the disposal of the sheriff thirty of his mounted artillerymen. These companies scoured the country. One body, under James Thompson, was sent toward the Tehunga, with some of the infantrymen, who were stationed near Simi pass as a lookout. Two of the soldiers, hidden behind the rocks, captured a man who had come for water, mounted on a poor horse, unarmed, and only a little dried beef tied to his saddle. He gave his name as Sanchez, said he belonged to San Fernando Mission, was out hunting horses, and would now go no farther. Taken into camp, Pancho Johnson recognized him as Juan Flores. In accordance with a vote of the mass of the people, he was executed on February 14, 1857, on the top of Fort Hill, in the presence of almost the entire population. In January, 1858, Sheriff Murphy found Pancho Daniel concealed in a haystack near San José, and he was jailed in Los Angeles. His case came before the District Court, and great delay ensued, owing chiefly to the challenging of successive venirees of jurors, the case at last being transferred to Santa Barbara County. On November 30, at about 6:30 A. M., as Richard Mitchell, the jailer, was on his way to Market, he was stopped and made deliver over the keys of the jail. A piece of artillery was planted so as to bear upon the jail door, and a large number of men marched

from a neighboring corral. The door was opened, and Pancho Daniel was summoned to come forth, which he did with coolness and resignation. At 7:20 he was hung in the jail-yard. The body was delivered to his wife. A coroner's jury examined a number of witnesses, and rendered a verdict that he "came to his death by being hanged by some persons to jury unknown."

On September 27, 1857, at the Montgomery saloon, Thomas King and Lafayette King quarreled over a game of cards, and as the other was leaving the house, Thomas King stabbed him to the heart. He was arrested, tried, convicted of willful murder, and, on February 16, 1858, hung at the same time as Leonardo Lopez, for the murder of Pflugardt.

Late in the evening of March 30, 1857, James P. Johnson, of El Monte, entered the saloon of Henry Wagner, at Los Angeles, evidently bent on making a disturbance. He was at last persuaded to leave, but returned and shot Wagner dead. After a long and tedious trial he was convicted, and he suffered death at Los Angeles, October 3, 1857.

About the time Sheriff Barton and party were murdered, the citizens of El Monte hanged four Mexican desperadoes, and the Angelenos went further, in hanging eleven Mexicans, for connection with criminal acts.

On January 7, 1858, Sheriff William C. Getman was killed by a maniac, who was in turn shot by citizens.

A noted Mexican desperado named Alvitre, was hanged by a mob at El Monte, April 28, 1861, for the murder of his wife. On October 17, of the same year, Francisco Cota was hanged by a mob for the murder of Mr. Leck that morning.

On January 24, 1862, Ciriaco Arza was hanged for the murder of Frank Riley, an Irish peddler, the previous May.

On November 17, 1862, John Rains, of Cucamonga was murdered near the Azusa Rancho. A Mexican named Cerradel, who had been sentenced to ten years in San Quentin, was hung

by citizens on Banning's ferry-boat at Wilmington, while being taken as a prisoner to the steamer Senator.

On November 21, 1863, "Boston" Dame-wood, Chase, Wood and two Mexicans, all of the criminal class, were taken from the jail and hanged by citizens on Spring street. On December 17, of that year, Charles Wilkins was hanged by the vigilance committee for the murder of John Sanford near Fort Tejon.

In January, 1864, Edward Newman was killed near San Bernardino, and one of his supposed murderers was killed by a posse on the Santa Ana river. Another Mexican, supposed to have shared also in the killing of Newman, was hanged in June for the murder of a fellow-countryman.

On April 23, 1865, Robert Parker, a carpenter, was called to his door and shot down by parties then unknown. Later on a Mexican was found guilty of this, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. On July 5, of this year, occurred one of the most desperate and sanguinary affrays ever witnessed in Los Angeles. On the night of July 4, at a ball at the Bella Union, now the St. Charles Hotel, Under-Sheriff A. J. King had some difficulty with one Robert Carlisle, who cut him severely. About noon on the next day, as the stages were leaving for the steamers, and as the hotel and express office were both crowded with people, Frank and Houston King, brothers of the under-sheriff, entered the bar-room of the hotel, and with pistols attacked Carlisle, who defended himself in like manner. Shot succeeded shot with great rapidity, and soon Houston King fell, disabled by a ball from Carlisle's pistol. His brother continued the fight unaided. The people fled panic-stricken. A stray ball killed a stage-horse at the door. A bystander was shot down accidentally, and some eight or ten had their clothes pierced by the leaden hail. At last the combatants reached the sidewalk, where Frank King seized his antagonist and beat him over the head with the revolver till it was useless. So far, King was uninjured, but Carlisle was fairly riddled

with balls. With a last effort the latter broke away, staggered into the doorway, leaned painfully against the casing, raised his pistol in both hands, and fired his last shot. Frank King fell, shot through the heart. Carlisle died three hours later. Houston King finally recovered, was tried for the murder of Carlisle, and was acquitted.

In July, 1865, George Williams and Cyrus Kimball, of San Diego, were on their way to Los Angeles with their families, and encamped for the night by the Santa Ana river. About sunrise in the morning, while the women and children were at some little distance from the camp, seven American cut-throats (the leader being Jack O'Brien) rode up and deliberately shot the two men dead. When the women came up to see what occasioned the firing, they found their husbands dead, and were ordered by the assassins, under pain of death, to hand over all the money of the party. This they did, and the scoundrels left, having secured over \$3,000. They never were captured.

In 1869, Horace Bell, formerly a ranger, was indicted for murder in the second degree for killing a Mexican. The principal witness dying before the case came to trial, a *nolle prosequi* was entered.

On October 31, 1870, a quarrel between Policeman Joseph F. Dye and City Marshal Warren led to a shooting affray upon the public street between the two, in which Warren was killed and several spectators more or less wounded. Dye was tried and acquitted.

The notorious Chinese massacre occurred on October 24, 1871. For two or three days previous, two Chinese factions had been quarreling over the possession of a woman of their race. Both sides purchased arms and ammunition and fortified themselves on either side of Negro alley, and exchanged shots. On the 23d, four of the combatants were arrested, and after a preliminary hearing, were released on bail. On the next morning the fight was renewed, and several officers and citizens interfered to preserve the peace. Officer Bilderrain and two citizens



were wounded, one fatally, presumably by stray shots. The news of Robert Thompson's death spread like wild-fire, and brought together a large crowd, composed mainly of the lower class of Mexicans and the scum of the foreigners. The more they talked and drank, the more excited they became, and when an unlucky Chinaman put his head outside a shanty, he was instantly seized. The mob, now fairly thirsting for blood, dragged him to the corner of Temple and New High streets, and strung him up to a gateway. The rope broke, and the poor wretch fell to the ground, begging for mercy from his Christian persecutors. In vain. He was again strung up and his life choked out. The fury of the mob was but whetted by this taste of blood, and they returned to Chinatown for fresh victims. Torches were applied, but this with caution, from fear of a general conflagration. Then hose was laid, and efforts made to flood the Chinamen out. Excited individuals, more forward than the others, climbed upon the house-tops and shot through various openings into the rooms below. Wherever a miserable Chinese could be forced out, he was at once hurried away and hanged. Five were suspended in a row to an awning on the corner of Los Angeles and Commercial streets; and three more were hung on the gateway before-mentioned. To the crime of murder was added that of theft. The stores of Chinatown were looted. The knife, rope and pistol were in active use for more than three hours; the dead bodies of eighteen Chinese, one of them a child, were to be counted. The authorities endeavored in vain to quell the mob. Efforts were made by such citizens as R. M. Widney, H. T. Hazard, H. C. Austin, and others, and they were successful in saving several more Chinese from murder. The excitement finally wore itself out. An inquest was held, lasting several days, and a few of the mob were imprisoned in San Quentin for a short time, although the leaders escaped punishment. It is said that more than one citizen of Los Angeles who to-day make great pretensions helped that night to murder the Chinese and violate

order. The United States Government paid a heavy indemnity to the Chinese empire for its slain citizens.

In 1871, two brothers named Bilderbeck, were murdered in Tejuanga cañon, and David Stephenson was shot by a posse in Lower California in resisting arrest for this crime.

In June, 1874, a Mexican named Gordo was hanged at Puente for a murderous attempt upon William Turner, a storekeeper.

The most noted criminal associated with Los Angeles County was Tiburcio Vazquez, the outlaw. This man was born in 1837 in Monterey County. He early became a highwayman, robbing stages, stealing horses, and even committing murders without number. After the awful tragedy of Tres Pinos he came to Los Angeles County. On April 16, 1874, at the head of a band of robbers, he visited the rancho of Alexander Repetto, at the Arroyo Seco, and tying Repetto to a tree compelled him, on pain of instant death, to sign a check on Temple & Workman's bank at Los Angeles for \$800. A nephew of Repetto was then dispatched to Los Angeles to cash the check, being warned that at the first symptom of treachery his uncle would be killed. The boy's manner excited suspicion at the bank, and its officers detained him until he told why the money was needed so urgently. Sheriff Rowland at once organized a posse and started for the place, but the boy, by hard riding across country, reached home ahead of them, paid the ransom, and released his uncle. The robbers fled, and, when not more than 1,000 yards ahead of the officers, they robbed John Osborne and Charles Miles of Los Angeles, whom they met on the road, and then made good their escape. This was the last exploit of Vazquez, plans for whose arrest had long been quietly laid by Sheriff William R. Rowland. Again and again the game had escaped him, but he was to be at last successful. Early in May he learned that Vazquez was making his headquarters at the house of "Greek George," about ten miles due west of Los Angeles, toward Santa Monica, and near the Cahuenga pass. The



house, built in the form of an L, of adobe, was at the foot of a mountain, the foot of the latter toward the range, and the shank extending south. Behind the house ran a comparatively disused road, leading from San Vicente through La Brea Rancho to Los Angeles. In front of the house a small bunch of willows surrounded a spring, and beyond these a vast rolling plain stretched westward and southward to the ocean. A window in the north end of the building afforded an outlook over the plain for many miles toward Los Angeles. Other windows in like manner commanded the other points of the compass. The middle section of the shank was used as a dining-room, and a small room in the southern extremity, as a kitchen. It was well known that Vazquez had in Los Angeles confederates, who kept him well informed as to all plans for his capture. Therefore the utmost secrecy was necessary. The morning of Thursday, May 15, was determined on for making the attack, and the preceding day the horses for the sheriff's party were taken, one by one, to a rendezvous. It was decided that, to disarm suspicion, Sheriff Rowland should remain in Los Angeles, and the attacking force was placed under the command of the under-sheriff, Albert Johnson. The other members were Major H. M. Mitchell (attorney at law of Los Angeles); J. S. Bryant (city constable); W. E. Rogers (of the Palace saloon); B. F. Hartley (chief of police); George A. Beers (special correspondent of the *San Francisco Chronicle*), and two others, all armed with shot-guns loaded with slugs, and with rifles and revolvers. At 1:30 a. m. they started, and by 4 o'clock they reached Major Mitchell's bee-ranch, not far from the house of Greek George, where Mr. Johnson left part of his companions, while with the rest he climbed the mountains to reconnoiter. At first a heavy fog obscured all objects, but as this lifted, they could discern a horse, answering in description to that usually ridden by the bandit, which was picketed near the house. Twice a man resembling Vazquez issued from the house and led this horse to the spring, then back to his picket.

Soon a second man, believed to be the bandit's lieutenant, Chavez, went in pursuit of another horse, and then Mr. Johnson prepared for action. His two companions, Mitchell and Smith, went in pursuit of the man last seen, while he returned to the bee-ranch, marshaled his forces, and prepared to attack the house. Fortunately at this moment a high box-wagon drove up the cañon from the direction of Greek George's house. In it were two natives, and into it the sheriff's party at once clambered, taking with them one of the men. They commanded the driver to turn his horses and drive back as close as possible to George's house, promising to shoot him dead at the least sign of treachery. He obeyed his instructions and soon the house was surrounded. As the party advanced upon the door leading into the dining-room it was partially opened by a woman, who, as she caught sight of them, slammed it shut, with an exclamation of affright. They burst it in just in time to see Vazquez spring from the table where he had been eating, through the narrow kitchen window, in the end of the house facing south. As he went through an officer fired on him with a Henry rifle, and as he rushed for his horse shot after shot showed him the hopelessness of escape. Throwing up his hands, he advanced toward the party and surrendered, saying in Spanish: "Boys, you have done well; I have been a damned fool, but it is all my own fault. I'm gone up."

The man Mitchell and Smith had gone after was taken, and still another was arrested. A large number of arms was found in the house, all of the latest pattern and finest workmanship. Greek George was arrested in Los Angeles. Vazquez was conveyed to the city and placed in jail. Here he received the best of medical treatment, and, as his injuries were only flesh-wounds, he soon recovered. Much maudlin sympathy was expended on him by weak-headed women while he remained in Los Angeles jail. His last victim, Mr. Repetto, called to see him. After the usual salutation, Repetto said: "I have called, Señor, to say that so far as I am

concerned you can settle that little account with God Almighty. I have no hard feelings against you,—none whatever." Vazquez returned his thanks in the most impressive manner, and began to speak of repayment, when Repetto interrupted him, saying: "I do not expect to be repaid. I gave it to you to save further trouble; but I beg of you, if you ever resume operations, not to repeat your visit to my house." "Ah, Señor," replied Vazquez, "if I am so unfortunate as to suffer conviction, and am compelled to undergo a short term of imprisonment, I will take the earliest opportunity to reimburse you. Señor Repetto, I am a gentleman, with the heart of a gentleman," this with the most impressive gesture, and laying his hand upon his heart. He was taken to San José, tried for murder, found guilty, and was there hanged on March 19, 1875. Several others of the band were captured and sent to San Quentin; some were shot by officers, and the whole band was thoroughly broken up.

On October 10, 1877, Victor Fonck was shot in the leg by C. M. Waller, keeper of the Laud Company's bath-house at Santa Monica. He died two days later from the effects of the wound. At the time of the shooting, Fonck was erecting a private bath house on the beach, in defiance of warnings not to do so, and Waller claimed that, in doing the shooting, he was acting on instructions from H. Parker, agent of the land company. Waller was found guilty of involuntary homicide, and was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. Parker, found guilty of murder in the second degree, was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. This had such an effect on himself and his young wife that they both died broken-hearted before the sentence could be carried into effect.

In February of 1883, occurred a *cause célèbre* in the criminal records of Los Angeles. Maggie O'Brien, a young Irish girl of Los Angeles, had aroused the jealousy of the wife of William McDowell. She had left her home, ostensibly to visit friends, and, after she had been absent some weeks, not having been

seen by the parties for whose house she professed to be starting, Rose, the wife of McDowell, presented herself to the authorities with the story that her husband, having summoned Miss O'Brien to Colton, had murdered her, and had thrown the body into an arroyo. Notwithstanding the absence of motive for the crime on the part of McDowell, who was fond of Maggie, and of various circumstances tending to prove that not he, but his wife, was the guilty party, McDowell was convicted of the crime, and he was hanged at San Bernardino, March 28, 1884.

In this year also occurred the murder of Henry Amadon, a locomotive engineer, by his wife and her accomplices.

### MEDICAL.

The Southern California Medical Society was organized in Los Angeles, June 8, 1888. For several years the physicians of this part of the State had felt that a district society embracing the leading medical men of the section would promote the best interests of the profession, and would in many ways benefit the community. Resolutions laid before the Los Angeles County Medical Society led to the assembling of representatives from San Diego, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Kern and San Luis Obispo counties. The society then organized has indicated its character and aims in the following articles of its constitution: "The objects of this society shall be the advancement of medical knowledge, the elevation of professional character, the encouragement of social intercourse and harmony among the members of the profession. \* \* \* To entitle a person to membership he must be a graduate of a regular medical college; he must hold a registered certificate from the State Board of Medical Examiners, and be of good moral and professional reputation and be a member of the County Medical Society, in case one exists in his county." The society now numbers 112 members, and is growing rapidly. The present president is Dr. W. N. Smart, of San Diego. Regular meetings are held semi-annually, the

first Wednesday of June and December. The second meeting was held in San Bernardino; the third, in San Diego; the fourth, in Pasadena. On all these occasions, many valuable papers were presented, and instructive cases reported. The following are the sections represented by the committees at the regular meetings: Practice of Medicine; Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Obstetrics; Surgery, General and Special; Gynecology; Diseases of Mind and Nervous System; Ophthalmology and Otology; Skin and Venereal Diseases.

The Los Angeles County Medical Society was organized January 31, 1871. The original membership consisted of Doctors William F. Edgar, Russell F. Hayes, Henry S. Orme, J. P. Widney, John S. Griffin, Joseph Kurtz, L. L. Dorr and H. H. Rose. At present the organization has about seventy-five members, most of whom have joined since 1884, up to which time accessions were not rapid nor numerous. The aims of the society are, in the main, similar to those of the Southern California Medical Society. Its meetings, held the first Friday of every month, have exercises in which the reading of papers and discussion by the members are leading features. Dr. J. S. Griffin was the first president.

The Los Angeles Homœopathic Society was organized February 6, 1885, with Dr. A. S. Shorb as the first president. This was the first physician of that school to settle and practice in Los Angeles. At the present time, there are more than thirty of this branch of medical science in active practice here, representing most of the best-known colleges. The society has regular monthly meetings, is actively engaged in its field of work, and it is a source of great benefit to its members.

The Southern California Odontological Society was organized November 19, 1885, with Dr. J. S. Crawford, one of the prime movers in its organization, as president. No city of equal population in America contains more practitioners of a high rank in the dental profession than does Los Angeles. To maintain this

high standard, and to keep in the vanguard of progress in the profession, was the end to which this society was instituted, as appears in the by-laws: "The objects of this society shall be the discovery and promulgation of scientific truth relating to dentistry and oral surgery, and the promotion of the highest excellence in the art and science connected herewith." The society numbers about twenty active members, all practitioners in good standing. The organization is harmonious, and it is doing a good work for the advancement of dental science.

DR. RICHARD S. DEN,

the Nestor of the medical fraternity of Los Angeles County, was born in Garandara, County Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1821, and is the eldest surviving son of a truly noble family, whose pronounced views upon the Christian creed no member ever swerved from.

The Dens are of Franco-Norman and Anglo-Norman descent, and arrived in Ireland in the retinue of King Henry II., A. D. 1171. Their accession to power is a matter of history, and their deeds of valor and goodness will be handed down to futurity. The impregnable religious belief of the family, their loyalty to the English crown, and their adhesion to the unfortunate King Charles I., led to the confiscation of all their estates by Cromwell, who bestowed them upon his ruthless soldiers; but, despite of this monstrous injustice, of the infamous penal laws for ages in existence, and of the galling acts of unscrupulous officials, they still held fast to their cherished principles, and by counsel, precept and example continued to do infinite good. Legends, for which the Irish people are famed, are to this day narrated at many firesides of the conscientious victories of the Dens. Although the latter branch of the family tasted of the bitter cup of adversity, they lost not one particle of their faith or honor.

After receiving his preliminary education in Dublin, the subject of this sketch entered the City Infirmary and Leper Hospital of Waterford, at that time in charge of Drs. Mackesy and

Burkitt, two eminent practitioners, remaining there for six years during the summer sessions. Dr. Mackesy, who afterward became president of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland, was a warm personal friend of young Den, who in after years felt a desire to return home for the purpose of seeing his mother, his sisters, and his old friend, and of presenting to the latter in person some little souvenir of the warm place in his heart that well remembered him. In December, 1839, having completed the regular courses of instruction and practice of midwifery in Dublin, R. S. Den passed his examination, and afterward received his first qualifications as obstetrician; and in April, 1840, at a public examination of the students of the first-class, held at the original School of Anatomy, Medicine and Surgery, in Dublin, the first certificate was awarded him in the three branches of his profession. Continuing to pursue his studies, and having attained his majority, he, in August, 1842, received his final qualifications. Then his friend, Sir John Pirie, Bart., Lord Mayor of London, and an eminent ship owner and shipbroker, desired to place him on one of his largest vessels going to the East Indies, which, however, would not sail for some time; but Dr. Den, desiring an immediate position, sought for and obtained the appointment as surgeon of the fine ship *Glenswilly*, of Glasgow, which left London dock August 29, 1842, bound for India, with special passengers for Melbourne, Australia. Some of these passengers (who were men of wealth and influence, leaving England with their families, retainers and servants for the purpose of settling down in a new country), at first sight of the young doctor before starting thought him unfit for the responsible position; but, on learning from the Lord Mayor of the high honors received by him at his examination, and of the length of time he had devoted to his studies, they raised no further objection. During the voyage they had every reason to be satisfied with his services; and when they landed, December 3, 1842, at Melbourne, where the ship remained some weeks, the passengers were

all in the best of health, and they were profuse in their thanks, and did everything in their power to persuade the Doctor to remain in the antipodes; but, this not suiting his inclinations, he remained aboard the ship, at Port Phillip, the harbor of Melbourne; and while there Dr. Den was informed by the authorities of the port that he was the only ship surgeon who for a long period had landed his passengers in good health and without a single death having occurred during the voyage.

After touching at Sydney and remaining there about a month, the vessel set sail, but her course was changed from India to Valparaiso, and arrived safely there. Stopping a few weeks at Valparaiso, the vessel came on to Mazatlan, arriving there July 23, 1843; and while in that port the Doctor received news of his brother, who was living at Santa Bárbara, California, and from whom he had not heard for many years. Hailing this intelligence with delight, he determined to start for his brother's home. Accordingly, resigning his position as surgeon of the *Glenswilly*, he took passage on the first vessel bound for California, the bark *Clarita*, Captain Walter commanding, and Don Enlógio de Celis (whose family still reside in Los Angeles) acting as supercargo. Arriving at San Pedro August 21, he took passage on the ship California, in command of Captain Arthur, with W. D. M. Howard as assistant supercargo, and arrived at Santa Bárbara September 1, 1843, at the age of twenty-two years.

After paying his brother a short visit his intentions were to return home; but months passed without any vessel touching these then almost unknown shores, and the longer he remained the more he became attached to the country; so he was prevailed upon by the courteous, kind-hearted and hospitable residents to cast his lot among them, his professional services being in demand by them. During the winter of 1843-'44, while visiting Los Angeles, whither he had been called to perform some difficult operations, a petition signed by all the leading people, native and foreign, was presented



to him, inviting him to remain among them and practice his profession. In reply, he stated that he had not made up his mind to stay in the country; but if he should remain he would reside at Los Angeles. He then returned to Santa Bárbara on professional business, and shortly afterward went to Monterey, the seat of government, to arrange some minor official matters. In the meantime he received several letters from his kind friends in Los Angeles reminding him of their invitation, and, concluding to accept it, he returned to Los Angeles the latter part of July, 1844, and remained until the breaking out of the gold excitement.

From the Medical Directory of 1878, the following paragraph is taken: "It is of record that Dr. R. S. Den, in obedience to the laws of Mexico relating to foreigners, did present his diplomas as physician and surgeon to the Government of the country March 14, 1844, and that he received special license to practice from said government."

In 1846-'47, during the Mexican war, he acted as Chief Physician and Surgeon of the Mexican forces located in Southern California. Among the American prisoners confined in Los Angeles, he treated Don Benito Wilson and party, and Thomas O. Larkin, the only American consul ever appointed in California while under Mexican or Spanish rule. Becoming surety for Larkin, he secured his removal to more healthful quarters and attended him through his illness. Governor Flores, commander-in-chief of the military forces in the Californias, despite the reports to the contrary, Dr. Den insists was very considerate and humane to the prisoners. In behalf of those who were wounded, he sent an urgent request to Captain Gillespie, in command of the American forces, for the services of a physician, and Captain Gillespie sent this request to Dr. Den, asking him to comply with it, which he did. The Doctor urged their removal to town, where they could have proper care. Flores not only readily consented to this, but he also acted on any suggestion offered by Dr. Den that would

alleviate the condition of the prisoners. It may also be mentioned in this connection that Don Luis Vignes, long since dead, who was the pioneer of the French colony of Los Angeles, and who planted the extensive "Aliso Vineyard," which also is a thing of the past, furnished comfortable quarters for Mr. Larkin, and did much for the wounded American prisoners. Don Luis had a high adobe wall around his dwelling-houses, cellars, etc. During the war the wives and children of certain residents used to seek and receive hospitable shelter within Don Luis's capacious castle.

Throughout those stirring times Dr. Den assiduously and untiringly ministered to the wants of suffering humanity, irrespective of nationality, and he was loved and respected by all the good people. He permitted no prejudice to overcome his zeal for his chosen profession, the benefits of which, in a crisis like this, he held it was his duty to bestow on all alike. Consequently he remained neutral during this time, when a bitter feeling existed between the Americans and Californians, the latter of whom believed they were being stripped of their rights by the former.

In 1848 Dr. Den organized, at his own expense, a prospecting party, and started north for Sullivan's Diggings, near what is now Angel's Camp, in Calaveras County. The party mined with varying success during that and the following year (1849), when the Doctor, perceiving that his professional services were needed on account of the prevalence of intermittent and malarial fevers in that district, discharged his men and entered into the practice of medicine. He did this not so much for pecuniary gain as to relieve the sufferings of his fellow-men, a man's purse forming no inducement for his services, for he treated all alike, whether they had money or not. Nevertheless, it may be recorded that in one day he was paid over \$1,000 for medical attendance. At that time gold dust was the medium of exchange, being valued at the mines at \$5 to \$6 per ounce, but was worth in San Francisco \$14,







*H. S. Orme M. D.*

the rate at which the Doctor received it. After a few months' practice in the mines, he went to San Francisco, and while there he was one of the seven original organizers of the Society of California Pioneers. They met in 1850 at the office of William D. M. Howard (who was at one time also a resident of Los Angeles), on Montgomery street in that city. Soon afterward the Doctor returned to Los Angeles.

In 1854 he went again to Santa Bárbara County, where he was engaged some twelve years in looking after the interests of his San Marcos rancho of eight leagues, which was stocked with cattle. About the year 1859 he made a conditional sale of this ranch and stock, intending to visit his old home and purchase a place which his ancestors had held for over 450 years before the confiscation; but the sale fell through, and later, during the great drought in California, he lost almost all his stock, over 2,000 head of horned cattle, so that he was forced to indefinitely postpone the trip.

In January, 1866, he moved to Los Angeles, where he has ever since lived, practicing his profession.

Dr. Den is averse to becoming involved in any litigation except where his principles are at stake, preferring to relinquish his material interests rather than have his good name sullied by coming in contact with certain minions of the law. His faith in mankind has resulted in the loss of considerable property, brought about by fraud and false testimony, which his sense of right revolts against, as all those who have obtained wealth by such means have always been scorned by him.

The Doctor ranks among his patients some of the leading men and women of California, both of the past and of the present, and from the period of his arrival in this country has highly distinguished himself as a physician, as a surgeon and as an obstetrician, and all who know him well speak in the highest praise of his many noble qualities. Honor, integrity and lofty-minded strength of purpose, with a scrupulous regard for the true ethics of his pro-

fession, are qualities he possesses and holds dearer than anything else upon this earth. Although in his sixty-eighth year, the highly preserved state of his health visibly indicates a long life.

Many of the Spanish people in old times, and some even now, have such faith in Dr. Den's skill that their oft-expressed confidence in him has crystallized into this proverb: *Despues de Dios, Doctor Don Ricardo* (After God, Dr. Don Richard). The pleasant relations that have existed between Dr. Den and the people of the country, and the trust they have reposed in him, is fully appreciated. Indeed he cherishes with genuine pride, as he well may, the esteem and kindly regard in which he has been held by the good people of this community during the many years that he has lived in Southern California. His learning and skill, his high sense of professional honor, and his kindly nature, have combined to give him a warm place in the hearts of the old Californians. They fully believe that as a physician he has been the means of saving hundreds of lives; and only those who are familiar with the affectionate way in which the respectable Spanish people speak of "Don Ricardo," can appreciate how strong is their friendship for him.

#### DR. H. S. ORME,

ex-President of the State Board of Health of California, was born in Milledgeville, Georgia, March 25, 1837. He graduated as A. B. at Oglethorpe University in 1858, and attended his first course of Medical lectures at the University of Virginia. He afterward graduated as M. D. in the medical department of the University of New York, in 1861. In 1868 he came to California, arriving at Los Angeles July 4, of that year, and has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine ever since. Dr. Orme has filled many official positions in both medical and Masonic societies during his residence in Los Angeles. He has been president of the Los Angeles Medical Society, the California State Medical Society; is now a

member of the American Climatological Association, Medico-Legal Society of New York, American Public Health Association, and has also been Vice-President, and is now an active member of the American Medical Association, and is a Professor of Hygiene in the University of Southern California. Of local Masonic lodges, he has been a past officer of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery, and also Grand Master of Occidental Consistory of Los Angeles A. A. Scottish Rite, Thirty-Second Degree, of the State. He is now Past Grand High Priest of the Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of California; Past Grand Master of the Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters; Past Grand Commander of Grand Commandery Knights Templar, an officer of the General Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters, and of the General Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons, U. S. A.

Doctor Orme married Mary C. Van de Graaff in 1873, and has one son, Hal McAllister, born March 4, 1879. Dr. Orme is a genial, cultured and popular gentleman, a good citizen in all relations in life, whether public or private; and he is skillful in his profession, in which he takes a genuine pride. Dr. Orme has written various valuable papers on the climate and diseases of Southern California; as also other important papers, for the State Medical Society and State Board of Health, on leprosy.

#### THE PRESS.

Los Angeles County has its due share of worthy newspapers and periodicals; and, like all intelligent, enterprising communities, its highways are strewn with the graves of dead journals and the wrecked hopes and fortunes of ambitious but mistaken journalists. The following is a list of the periodicals of the county, perished and surviving, published in the county since 1850:

The Los Angeles *Star* was established in 1851, its first number appearing May 17, of that year, printed in English and Spanish, appearing weekly. John A. Lewis and John Mc-

Elroy were the publishers. It underwent various changes of partnership and owners up to 1864, when it was purchased by General Banning, who removed the plant to Wilmington, where it was used for the publication of the *Journal*. In 1868 the *Star* was again established at Los Angeles, published and edited by Mr. H. Hamilton. From that time it suffered many changes of editors, management, and political affiliation, and probably no other journal in the county could show on its rolls so many names which were notable in the history of the county, and not a few of them over wider territory. The *Star* ceased publication early in 1879.

The *Southern Californian*, published weekly, was founded by C. N. Richards & Co. The first number appeared July 20, 1854, William Butts, editor. After various changes, it was finally discontinued in 1857, and the following year its plant was used to publish the *Southern Vineyard*.

*El Clamor Publico*, a Spanish publication, was established in 1855, by Francisco P. Ramirez, making its first appearance on June 18 or 19, and continuing as a weekly until December 31, 1859, when for lack of support, it suspended. The materials of the office were transferred to the Los Angeles *News*.

The *Southern Vineyard* was established on March 20, 1858, as a four-page weekly, 22 x 30 inches in size. It was devoted to general news, and appeared every Saturday morning. In December of this year it became a semi-weekly, 20 x 26 inches, issued Tuesday and Friday mornings. It continued under the management of its founder, Mr. J. J. Warner, until June 8, 1860, when the plant was transferred to the Los Angeles *News*.

The *Christian Church*, a monthly paper, devoted to religious subjects, made its appearance April 10, 1859, published by William Money. It was printed in Spanish and English, at the office of *El Clamor*. Receiving little support, it issued but a few numbers before it was discontinued.

The semi-weekly *Southern News*, independ-

ent, issued every Wednesday and Friday, was established in 1860, by C. R. Conway and Alonzo Waite. The sheet was enlarged in six months and again in thirteen months. On October 8, 1862, the paper was styled the *Los Angeles Semi-Weekly News*, and so continued until January 12, 1863. It was frequently enlarged and modified between this and the early part of 1873, when it finally suspended.

The *Amigo del Pueblo*, printed in the Spanish language, made its appearance November 15, 1861, published by José E. Gonzales & Co. It was a weekly, and in politics independent. In May, 1862, it announced its suspension for want of adequate support.

The *Los Angeles Chronicle*, a German weekly journal, published by F. G. Walther, was first issued May 19, 1869. It continued until August, 1870, when it stopped publication for lack of support.

It may as well be here stated that while it appears that more newspaper ventures prove abortive than any other class of business undertakings, they are so conspicuous that they are more likely to be noted, and thus made to appear more numerous when in reality they are not.

The *Evening Republican* was founded in June, 1876, by W. W. Creighton. It was continued with various modifications, until September, 1878, when the daily was discontinued for lack of support, the weekly continuing until January, 1879, when it also ceased publication.

The *School-Master* was established in 1876, edited by Dr. W. T. Lucky, at that time superintendent of the city schools. It was the organ of the public schools of the county, and was a very valuable publication for those interested in educational matters. The death of Dr. Lucky caused the paper to be discontinued after a few months.

The *Southern California Horticulturist* was first issued in September, 1877, by the Southern California Horticultural Society, L. M. Holt, editor. This was a monthly periodical in pamphlet form, 6 x 9 inches, devoted to the interests

of horticulture and agriculture in Southern California. It was sent free to all members of the society and to others on subscription. After January, 1880, it was issued by another management, in enlarged form, as *Semi-Tropic California and Southern California Horticulturist*, devoted to the same interests as formerly. Its contributors numbered several able writers. It was succeeded by the *Rural Californian*.

The *Los Angeles Daily Commercial*, established by W. H. Gould, was first issued March 6, 1879. It was Republican in politics, and it was devoted to the development and interests of the Pacific coast. D. M. Berry was its editor. Its publication was discontinued some years since.

The *Daily and Weekly Journal* was started in 1879 by J. C. Littlefield, the first issue being June 23. At the close of the political campaign, in September of that season, Mr. Littlefield withdrew, and the *Journal* was conducted until its publication ceased, by Mr. Hewitt, as editor and proprietor. It was Republican in politics.

The *Weekly Rescue* was an eight-page sheet, devoted to temperance, current literature and general news, being the official organ of the Grand Lodge of the Good Templars of the State, and published under the direction of its executive committee. It was printed at different times in Sacramento, San Francisco and Los Angeles. While it was issued here, Messrs. Yarnell & Caystile, then publishing the *Mirror*, printed it by contract for three years, beginning November 1, 1877.

The following are the periodicals published in this county in the year of 1889:

The *Los Angeles Evening Express* enjoys the distinction of seniority, and it is, with one exception, the oldest daily newspaper published in Southern California. It was founded and first published by an association of practical printers comprising Jesse Yarnell, George Yarnell, George A. Tiffany, J. W. Painter and Miguel Verelo. The first number appeared March 27, 1871, and consisted of four pages, six columns to the page. In March, 1875, it



was purchased by James J. Ayers and Joseph D. Lynch, who enlarged and otherwise improved it. The following year Mr. Lynch retired from the *Express*, and Mr. Ayers continued in editorial charge and practical management of the paper until his appointment as State Printer by Governor Stoneman in 1882, when he removed to Sacramento. Mr. Lynch now resumed responsible charge of the *Express*, which he published in connection with the *Herald*, in the same building and on the same press, but with a separate editorial and local staff. In 1884 this journal was sold to H. Z. Osborne and E. R. Cleveland, with whom, as editor and manager and city editor, respectively, it was first printed on August 18 of that year, and under whose administration it has ever since continued. In August, 1886, these gentlemen organized the *Evening Express* Company as a corporate body, to facilitate business, and transferred the newspaper property to that company. The paper has for some time enjoyed a steadily increasing prosperity, well known throughout Southern California, and it is one of the most influential of the State. It has a splendid plant of modern presses and material, and a book and job printing establishment equal to any in the State outside of San Francisco. The company has also acquired in perpetuity the exclusive franchise of the Associated Press, the greatest newsgathering association of the world, for all its despatches. The paper is now a handsome eight-page issue, with three daily editions.

The Los Angeles *Herald*, the oldest morning daily in Southern California, was founded by C. A. Storke, its first appearance being October 3, 1873. Some two years later it was sold to J. M. Bassett, and shortly afterward to Joseph D. Lynch, formerly editor of the *San Diego World*, who had been in the newspaper business from boyhood, and who had been attached to the staff of various leading eastern papers. He alone edited and owned the *Herald* until the fall of 1886, when he sold a half interest to Colonel James J. Ayers, who since "the days of '49" had been engaged in newspaper work in this

State, having been connected with several notable journalistic enterprises, and who was the founder of the *Call* in San Francisco. Thus this journal has proceeded with perhaps fewer changes than any other in Southern California. At all times it has been a clean, conservative newspaper, Democratic in the true Jeffersonian and Jacksonian sense. As a conservative advocate, the managers take great pride in building up what is good in the community, and in consistently extending the fame of the merits of the section. The *Herald* is now an eight-page journal, containing all the important news, given in prompt and readable style.

On February 1, 1873, appeared the first number of the *Weekly Mirror*, a diminutive sheet of three columns to the page, 10 x 13 inches. It was published and distributed free every Saturday, by Yarnell & Caystyle, who embarked in journalism with \$500 worth of second-hand job printing material, which they had purchased on credit, their primary purpose being to do job printing. The little paper flourished far more than other such enterprises of ambitious beginning. On March 1, 1873, the proprietors, having taken a new partner, announced in a double-leaded editorial that, having abandoned the idea of publishing the smallest paper in California, they would set no bounds to the *Mirror's* growth. During the year that followed, it underwent repeated enlargements and changes of personnel, some of the original founders always continuing in the firm, however, and by 1882 it was the largest paper published up to that time in Southern California. Its fifth enlargement took place in July, 1882,—six months after the *Daily Times* was started,—when the *Mirror* was made a double sheet of eight large pages. After the *Times* was started in 1881, the *Mirror* became practically the weekly edition of that paper, but retaining its original name, as being the older journal. In May, 1888, it was changed to its present shape,—twelve pages of six columns each. Unlike the *Times*, it is not a partisan paper, although

it aims to give all the current political news. The *Mirror's* specialty is the development and advancement of Los Angeles and Southern California.

On December 4, 1881, was started the Los Angeles *Times*, as a seven-column folio. The projectors were Cole & Gardiner. With the first issue retired Mr. Gardiner, and on January 1, 1882, Mr. Cole also, leaving the *Times* in the hands of the proprietors of the *Mirror*, Yarnell, Caystile & Mathes, who continued this publication they had bought, as a Republican morning journal. It grew and waxed strong from the outset, as no other Republican paper had been able to do in Los Angeles. After several enlargements, a share in the paper was bought by Colonel H. G. Otis, who became the editor of the *Times* and the *Mirror*. Various changes successively ensued, in the make-up of the paper and in its administration, until, in October, 1884, the *Times-Mirror* Company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$40,000, which was increased to \$60,000, two years later, for the purpose of erecting the *Times* building. In April, 1886, the *Times-Mirror* Company was reorganized, Albert McFarland and William A. Spalding, both practical printers, coming into the concern, the former becoming vice-president, and the latter secretary of the company. Mr. McFarland has since been succeeded by another partner, but the other members still continue the administration. The *Times* is a standard seven-column quarto, 35 x 47 inches.

The first number of the Los Angeles *Daily Tribune* was published on Monday, October 4, 1886, by H. T. Payne and Edward Records as publishers and proprietors. It was then a seven-column, four-page paper. With the advent of the *Tribune* were introduced some features new to Los Angeles journalism, as the publication of a paper every day in the year, including Sundays and holidays. The new venture was well received, and enlargements and further improvements speedily followed. Able talent was employed in each department of the paper, the aim being to make it a newsy sheet without

its becoming sensational. The policy of the *Tribune* is thus set forth in its own language: "Politically it is stalwartly Republican, and labors for the interests and principles of that party, irrespective of the feelings of any one man or set of men. Locally it has given a faithful and pure reflection of the news of the day, without any sensational attempt to ridicule or blacken the character of even the most humble citizen. Editorially it has fairly, honestly and manfully discussed the issues of the day without fear or favor, awarding to Caesar that which is Caesar's, \* \* \* honestly laboring for the honest rights of the people, and the best interests of the city and the whole of Southern California. Its course has been honorable, open, and upright." General H. H. Boyce is at present editor-in-chief and general manager of the *Tribune*, and Ed. Gill managing editor.

The *Süd California Post*, the only daily German newspaper published in California south of San Francisco, was established as a weekly in 1874, by Conrad Jacoby, its present editor and proprietor. The weekly enjoys a prosperous career, having a large circulation among the German population in Southern California. In 1887 the daily made its appearance, and has been published ever since, as an afternoon paper. It is a four-page, eight-column sheet, 26 x 40 inches. Its weekly edition is the same size, with a supplement added. The daily has a general circulation among the Germans, nearly 1,100, in Los Angeles, and its advertising columns are liberally patronized by the business men.

*La Cronica*, a Spanish newspaper, was founded in 1872, by M. S. Arevalo, a native of Mexico; B. F. Teodoli, a native of Rome, Italy, and B. F. Ramirez, a native of Los Angeles. Mr. Teodoli was a practical printer and a thorough business man, clear-headed and energetic. Mr. Arevalo was a musician, and of the artistic temperament. Mr. Ramirez was a lawyer, and a gentleman of fine education, but timid and retiring in character, so much so that his personal courage was not equal to the vigor of his

writings, a circumstance which shortly led to his retiring from the paper, when he was succeeded by a congenial associate, Eulogio F. de Celis, a native of Los Angeles, with a European education. Combating with difficulties apparently insuperable, this paper has come to be the most influential paper printed in Spanish in California. It is the respected organ of the Hispano-American population where that race is still numerous and important. In 1880, Mr. Arevalo organized the *La Cronica* Publishing Company, a joint-stock association, limited to 100 shares of \$100 each, which were all taken by the most influential citizens of Los Angeles and the State. Soon afterward, Mr. Teodoli withdrew from the company, which, after a time, leased the newspaper to Miguel J. Varela and Pastor de Celis, a brother of the original editor, who had also retired. Next, the *Cronica* passed into the hands of the Cardona Brothers; then E. F. de Celis again assumed the management, with S. A. Cardona and Thomas W. Temple, the latter of whom is now sole proprietor.

*L'Union Nouvelle* was founded in 1879; it has been edited from the start by Mr. P. Geneé, the present editor and proprietor. It is a large four-page, eight-column sheet, 36 x 42 inches; it is taken by most of the 3,500 population of Los Angeles.

*Le Progrés* was founded in 1883 by a corporation of the same name, whose object was to have in Los Angeles a true representative of the French population. Its founders and stockholders are among the leading and most influential members of the French element in Los Angeles. The first editor was Dr. Pigné du Puytren, who resigned the position in something over a year, when Georges Le Mesnager succeeded to it, and he in turn resigned, to attend to private interests. Since then, the paper has been in charge of the directors' committee. Felix Violé is now editor, and Thomas Laughlin, Jr., is manager. *Le Progrés* is issued every Saturday. It is independent in politics; and it enjoys a liberal advertising patronage.

The *Porcupine* is a weekly news and story

paper, which was started by Major Horace Bell, November 11, 1882, heading the sheet with the motto:

"For the cause that needs assistance,  
For the wrongs that lack resistance,  
And the good that I can do."

On September, 22, 1888, Major Bell retired from the editorship in favor of his son, Charles A. Bell, the present editor and proprietor of the *Porcupine*.

The *Cactus*, the only weekly illustrated paper in Los Angeles, was established by Carl Browne, its first number appearing February 11, 1883. It is a quarto, four-column sheet, whose principal feature is its cartoons. It has passed through several local campaigns.

The *Court Journal* is a three-column folio, published on the morning of every week-day in the year, and devoted to recording the daily proceedings of the courts of Los Angeles County, thus making a convenient and valuable accessory to the office of every member of the bar, who are its chief patrons. It was first issued April 6, 1888, and its brief existence has been a varied one, as it has several times changed hands, and twice suspended publication. It is now considered a permanent fixture of the city, being pretty generally supported by the lawyers.

Los Angeles *Life* is a weekly journal, published on Saturdays, and devoted to gossip, criticism, literature, music, the drama, etc., and it is non-political. It first appeared in Los Angeles on December 8, 1888, under the title of the *Critic*. J. M. Shawhan was the proprietor, and he had, previous to its removal, conducted the paper in Pasadena for about eight months. On February 1, 1889, Mr. Shawhan transferred the business and good will of the *Critic* to Gilbert McClurg and L. Montgomery Mather, who changed the name to the Los Angeles *Life*. Mr. Mather afterward became sole proprietor. The paper has a good circulation, and is in a prosperous condition.

The *Social World* was established by Mr. Ward in 1886. It was then an eight-column,

four-page paper, devoted to social, dramatic and personal matters. Under another management in 1887 it was made an eight-page, five column quarto, and much improved. In February, 1889, it was sold to the present owners, one of whom, W. H. Kennedy, has the management. The paper is published every Saturday. It is steadily growing in public favor and patronage.

The *Commercial Bulletin* was permanently established in January, 1887, as an advertising sheet. Its projectors were Fred W. Beau de Zart and John G. Hunsicker. The first few numbers bore the name *The Weekly Directory*, but the owners saw the necessity in future for a trade journal to represent the jobbing and manufacturing interests of Southern California, and so changed the name to the present form. That the paper has been successful is evinced by its well-filled columns and the advertisements of many of the largest wholesale, manufacturing and jobbing houses in the world. The subscription list extends through the southern counties of California, Arizona, part of New Mexico, and to El Paso, Texas. Fred W. Beau de Zart still conducts the editorial department.

The *Exponent*, published every Saturday in East Los Angeles, is a four-page, seven-column paper, 24 x 36 inches. It was established July 28, 1888. In politics it is Independent Republican, but it is devoted chiefly to local and family matters. The proprietors have erected a publishing house, equipped with steam presses and a neat book and job office. These gentlemen, Charles A. Gardner and L. S. Akerman, are both practical newspaper men of many years' experience.

In September, 1877, the *Rural Californian*, then called the *Southern California Horticulturist*, was established in Los Angeles. Two years later, George E. Rice, the present editor, bought and consolidated this and several other publications more or less devoted to agriculture, naming the new paper the *Rural Californian*. There was an interregnum of his work from 1886 to 1889, when Mr. Rice resumed the editorial chair. The *Rural* is a neatly printed

illustrated monthly journal of forty-eight broad double-column pages, bound in an illuminated cover. It is devoted to the discussion of topics relating to the farm, the orchard, and the home. It has a large list of readers, not only in Southern California, but throughout the State, and also in the East.

The *Pacific Coast Poultry Journal*, C. O. Cummings, editor, was first issued in May, 1889. It started out as an illustrated monthly journal, in magazine form, with imperial quarto page of three columns.

The *Southern California Christian Advocate* was founded by its present editor and publisher, Rev. P. H. Bodkin. It began issue March 1, 1886, having superseded a district quarterly issued by Rev. R. W. C. Farnsworth, A. M., of the Los Angeles District Methodist Episcopal Church. For nine months it was issued as a medium four-page monthly, under the supervision of the Los Angeles Preachers' Meeting. In November, 1886, its field was enlarged, its name changed to its present title, and it was made a sixteen-page semi-monthly, with a local advisory committee, which raised a subsidy of \$500 to aid the editor and publisher in the work. Since then the paper has been again enlarged, and additional subsidies provided. At the session of Conference held in Pasadena, September 13, 1888, the *Advocate* was made the Conference organ, thus raising it from the character of a local concern to that of an official paper. The present editor was unanimously elected by the Conference, and, as is usual, he was appointed to the work by the Bishop. The publication committee was enlarged to embrace representative men of the entire Conference, and another subsidy raised. The subscription list has grown with reasonable rapidity, and numbers 1,500 or 1,600. The paper bids fair to be self-supporting in another year. It is entirely managed by the editor, who has frequently issued large editions of ten or twelve pages.

The *Los Angeles Churchman*, first issued in January, 1888, by Rev. Thomas W. Haskins,



its present editor and proprietor, is a monthly magazine of some twenty pages of three columns each. It is devoted to "the interests of the church in Los Angeles and Southern California." It embraces articles on various religious and Sunday-school topics. Its circulation is about 500 copies.

The *Southern California Baptist* was first issued February, 1887, with Rev. W. B. Wright as editor. It started as a weekly of sixteen pages of four columns each. After the first three numbers were issued, Rev. G. S. Bailey, D. D., assumed the editorship, which he retained until June 15, 1889. The paper has received a liberal support and has prospered from the beginning, its influence extending beyond the limits of the section. In February, 1889, its name was changed to the *California Baptist*.

The *Pentecost* was first issued in 1885 as a quarterly publication. The following year it was changed to a monthly, and since the middle of 1887 it has been issued semi-monthly. No advertisements are inserted in this paper, which is a four-page sheet of four columns to the page. The paper and plant, including a job printing office, is the property of the "Holiness Band" societies of Southern California and Arizona; its editing and publishing is done by L. A. Clark and W. C. Brand.

The *Southern California Practitioner*, a monthly medical journal, was established in January, 1886, its editors and founders being J. P. Widney, A. M., M. D., Dean of the College of Medicine of the University of Southern California; Joseph Kirtz, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery; and Walter Lindley, Professor of Obstetrics in the same college. These gentlemen have remained in charge of the journal, having associated with them Frank L. Haynes, M. D., Professor of Gynecology in the college. The *Practitioner*, while treating of all matters pertaining to the science of medicine and surgery, has mapped out for itself as a specialty one particular field, viz.: the careful investigation of the climatic peculiarities and climatic laws of Southern California, and of that

great inland plateau which embraces Arizona, New Mexico, and the elevated portion of the interior of Mexico; the effect which these climatic peculiarities may have upon race types, race development, and race diseases; the local changes which through human agency—such as irrigation, drainage, cultivation, planting or clearing of timber—may be produced in climate; the question of race habits, of food, drink and manner of life; the physiological and pathological effects of the crossing of bloods; and all of these questions as affecting the Anglo-Tenton in taking up his abode in this, to him, new climate. This is a new, a broad, and a hitherto unworked field; and the *Practitioner* hopes to add somewhat to the stock of human knowledge in this direction, and to help toward the solution of these problems. It will also endeavor to present the salient features of various sections of this now widely-known climatic belt, so that physicians in the Eastern States and abroad, who may be recommending a change of climate to invalids or persons of delicate constitutions, may have accurate information upon which to base a selection. In carrying out the plan of work thus outlined, the *Practitioner*, which is the pioneer in the field, has hardly issued a number without some valuable climatic article; and it has become standard authority throughout the continent in this new line of climatic and disease study.

The *Pomona Times* was established in 1882 by Messrs. Short & Morton. In December, 1883, the first number of the *Pomona Weekly Courier* was issued, with John H. Lee as editor and publisher. On April 1, 1884, the two papers were consolidated, under the name of the *Times-Courier*, with J. H. Lee and W. D. Morton as editors. In April, 1886, Lee & Sumner began the publication of the *Daily Times*, the first daily issued in Pomona, and the only one to the present writing. The *Times-Courier* is continued as the weekly edition. Both papers are independent in politics, but strong in support of all industries and interests that tend to develop the resources of



Los Angeles County, and especially the beautiful San José valley and the city of Pomona. The *Pomona Progress* was established in January, 1885, the first issue appearing on the 31st of that month. It was then owned and managed by E. E. Stowell. Pomona was then a hamlet of about 1,500 people, and the *Progress*, with its superiority of material and style, was an innovation on the rural journalism that the town had had hitherto, and it soon made for itself a prominent place in the eastern part of the county. In January, 1886, the plant and business of the *Pomona Telegram* was added to that of the *Progress*, which continued, through various managements, to be a handsome and successful paper.

### BANKS.

Banks are the thermometer alike of the trade and the wealth of the community or commonwealth in which they are situated. Measuring Los Angeles by this standard, there are few cities of its size in the United States, or even in the world, upon as substantial a financial basis; for there are none, perhaps, of equal population, which have a larger number of thoroughly solid banking institutions. The aggregate working capital of the eleven banking houses of the city runs into millions of dollars, while the combined wealth of the gentlemen officially connected with them probably exceeds \$30,000,000. The first National Bank was organized in 1875 as the Commercial State Bank, with a capital stock of \$177,100. The first officers were: T. F. Patrick, formerly of Chicago, president; Edward F. Spence, cashier. In October, 1880, the bank was nationalized, and it became the First National Bank of Los Angeles. It was now organized on a capital of \$100,000 stock, and \$50,000 surplus. J. E. Hollenbeck became president, Mr. Patrick having died some time before. On the death of Mr. Hollenbeck, Mr. E. F. Spence was elected president, and he still fills that position. J. M. Elliott being the present cashier. Saving the year 1887, the business of this bank has steadily increased ever since its

opening. It does the largest exchange business in the city, drawing direct on all the principal cities of the East and Europe. It has open accounts with about 4,000 depositors. It is also a United States depository. Its present capital stock is \$200,000, with a reserve fund of \$50,000, and undivided profits of about \$190,000. The aggregate wealth of the directors is estimated at \$4,000,000. The management has always been conservative. The bank has always paid moderate dividends.

The Los Angeles County Bank, the second oldest bank in Los Angeles, was organized under the laws of the State, opening its doors for business in July, 1874, with a capital stock of \$300,000. The first four years of its existence, it did both a commercial and a savings business; but since 1878 it has been a commercial bank only, the capital stock being reduced to \$100,000. The first officers were: J. S. Slauson, president; J. M. Griffith, vice-president; J. M. Elliott, cashier. The policy of this house has been conservative, and its career prosperous. It has paid large dividends and its stock is worth 100 per cent. premium. The deposits now aggregate \$500,000, and its capital and surplus \$220,000. It does a large exchange business, drawing on all the principal cities of the United States, Europe, China and Japan. The present officers are: John E. Plater, president, and George E. Stewart, cashier.

The Los Angeles National Bank, opened for business June 12, 1883, was organized in May of that year, having a capital stock of \$100,000 paid in. The officers, who, like the board of directors, are the same as at starting, are: George H. Bonebrake, president; John Bryson, Sr., vice-president, and F. C. Howes, cashier. This bank has now \$500,000 capital stock, \$50,000 surplus, and it has paid about \$130,000 in dividends to its stockholders. Its deposits average fully \$2,000,000; it is a United States depository.

The Southern California National Bank was organized in July, 1886, and was opened the August following. The first officers were: H.

H. Boyce, president; L. N. Breed, vice-president; W. F. Bosbyshell, cashier. On January 1, 1888, an accumulated surplus of \$10,000 was added to the capital; the capital stock was increased on May 1, 1888, to \$200,000, the increase being readily taken. At the same time a dividend of 16 per cent. was declared to the old stockholders. On December 31, 1888, after repeated increase, another dividend of 4 per cent. was declared. During that month the stock sold as high as 117. This bank now has \$200,000 capital stock paid in, and a surplus, undivided profits, of \$22,000. Its thirty-eight stockholders represent an aggregate capital of over \$7,000,000. The present officers are: L. N. Breed, president; W. F. Bosbyshell, vice president; C. N. Flint, cashier.

The University Bank was incorporated in March, 1887, opening its doors on April 18, with a capital stock of \$100,000, to which has been added an earned surplus of \$20,000, and undivided profits of \$37,717.22. This bank was established originally in the interest of the University of Southern California, to provide a safe depository for and profitable employment of the increasing funds of that institution, too large to be safely handled by any other method than a regular banking system. The bank does, moreover, a regular commercial banking business, drawing directly upon Chicago and New York, and through its correspondents on the principal European cities. It has also introduced a new banking feature, in the way of first mortgage bonds, issued and for sale by it. These are secured by a first mortgage on over three times their face value on improved real estate, which bonds are issued to the bank as trustee to secure the payment of the bonds to the bearer, the mortgage security being wholly independent of the solvency of the bank, as the failure of the bank would leave the holder of the bond secured by the borrower's first mortgage on his property.

The California Bank was incorporated August 7, 1887, and opened for business November 1, 1887. Its subscribed capital stock is \$500,-

000; paid up, \$300,000; and its surplus \$20,000. There has been no material change in its management since it commenced business. H. G. Newhall is president, H. C. Witner vice-president, and T. J. Weldon, cashier. This was the last bank to join the Los Angeles Clearing House, being No. 8.

The East Side Bank was organized as a State Bank under the laws of California, and opened on April 1, 1887, with an authorized capital of \$100,000, of which \$50,000 was paid up. This bank draws exchange direct upon San Francisco and the principal Eastern cities. From the first, it has done a profitable business, and since the first six months of its existence it has paid five per cent. semi annual dividends to its stockholders. Its average deposits are about \$100,000. The officers are: William Vickrey, president; Thomas Merideth, vice-president; Uri Embody, cashier.

The Security Savings Bank and Trust Company of Los Angeles was organized January 11, 1889, under the State law of California, to do the business of a savings bank and trust company, with an authorized capital of \$200,000. This bank lends money on real estate, and pays interest on deposits. J. F. Sartori is its cashier.

#### COLONEL JAMES CLINTON ROBINSON,

a prominent business man of Los Angeles, was born at Birkenhead, on the Mersey, just opposite Liverpool, in 1848. At the age of thirteen he became an apprentice of George Francis Train, who was the pioneer of English tramway locomotion. With such a tutor, and himself possessed of an unusual amount of natural ability, he soon acquired a knowledge of the business which paved the way to his subsequent career. After serving seven years at Birkenhead young Robinson came to America, where he devoted himself so assiduously to his profession that his health failed him and he was obliged to return to his native country, arriving there in 1870. A year was spent in Liverpool gathering tramway experience, another in Dub-

lin, and two in Cork, where he gained the reputation of being "full of invention and endless resources which he zealously applied to the interest of his chosen enterprise."

In 1875 Mr. Robinson, at the age of twenty-seven, was elected general manager of the Bristol system of street railroads. Taking this position when the system was hardly begun, having but two miles of completed tramway, he developed it, during the seven years of his management, into one of the most successful and extensive systems in England. Upon retiring from this position to take that of a more lucrative one, he received the most complimentary and substantial testimonials from the board of directors of that company, from the citizens of Bristol and the staff.

In 1883 he was chosen, out of more than fifty applicants, as general manager and secretary of the Edinburg Street Tramway Company. Here he found no small difficulties to overcome. Up to the time of his taking charge the line had not been a paying one. There was great dissatisfaction among the stockholders and disaffection among the officials. But by his characteristic tact and firmness he soon brought order out of chaos, and finally succeeded in placing the system in a most satisfactory condition. The directors at the last meeting of Mr. Robinson's administration of that enterprise took occasion to express in the highest terms their appreciation of his valuable services. While in Edinburg he prepared and read before the Royal Scottish Society of Arts, of which he was a member, an exhaustive paper on tramways, giving a detailed account and argument in support of the cable system.

In May, 1883, he was elected to the position of general manager of the Cable Corporation of London. Upon taking the position as manager of the cable system in the metropolis of the world, his first work was to complete and equip the Highgate Hill Cable Tramway, "which line was opened with so much eclat by the Lord Mayor" on the 29th day of April, 1884. To James Clifton Robinson, the subject of our

sketch, belongs the honor of opening the first cable road in Europe, for which he received the most complimentary testimonials from the company, the citizens of that great city, and from the press.

After completing this line Mr. Robinson took up the profession of "consulting and organizing manager of tramways," and was frequently called upon to give evidence on new schemes before committees from both Houses of Parliament. This work and that of securing several valuable patent rights, occupied all his time until 1888, when he again visited the United States with a view to disposing of his patent rights and make a tour of the country. While in Chicago, in November, 1889, he was tendered the position of general manager of the Los Angeles Cable Railroad, which position he accepted and soon came to assume charge. Amid many discouragements he has achieved the honor of putting into successful operation one of the most perfect cable railway systems that can be found in any city in the world. Having achieved the same brilliant success here which crowned his efforts in Great Britain and Europe, Mr. Robinson may be classed among the most successful tramway men of the world.

The final completion and successful opening of the Los Angeles Cable Railway System has inaugurated a new era of prosperity for Los Angeles. It comes almost in the form of a benefaction, and Colonel Robinson, as the active head and intellectual force which controls and regulates the ponderous enterprise, is esteemed and regarded as the practical benefactor.

Colonel Robinson, aside from his perfect knowledge of his profession, is a man of wide information and broad views. He has been an extensive traveler, a critical observer of men and things, his keen judgment of human nature and his versatile tact in handling, and, if needs be, in controlling men, make him popular in the community, and with his numerous employes; and the high esteem in which he is held has been practically and most suitably manifested by the public banquets that have

been given in his honor by the citizens of Los Angeles, and also subsequently by his employés. He is a man of the moment, genial in his manner, a fluent and eloquent public speaker, and, withal, a gentleman of whom Southern California in general and Los Angeles city in particular may be justly proud to claim as a citizen.

#### OTHER TOWNS.

In 1855 Don Antonio Maria Lugo, owner of the San Antonio Rancho, of nearly 30,000 acres, lying between Los Angeles city and the San Gabriel river, finally granted to him in 1838, partitioned the same—reserving a homestead for himself—among his sons, José Maria, Felipe, José del Carmen, Vicente and José Antonio, and his daughters, Doña Vicenta Perez, Doña Maria Antonia Yorba, and Doña Merced Foster. In 1860 Doña Merced Foster and Don Vicente Lugo sold their respective portions to parties who immediately resorted to subdivision and sale in small lots. The first deed is from Isaac Heiman to David Ward, dated June 21, 1865; followed by other sales in 1865 and 1866. Before this, John G. Downey had begun the subdivision of the Santa Gertrudes Rancho lying along the San Gabriel river, and containing 22,000 acres. These two tracts, with their settlements, have long been known as Downey City, twelve miles southeast from Los Angeles, a town with a newspaper, business houses, and intelligent and contented farmers; and Los Nietos, which in 1836 had a settlement of 200 persons, subsequently dispersed, but which has at the present a large population of farming people of good habits and antecedents. This district, with all the river land, up to El Monte, is pre-eminently the “corn country.”

Whittier is a town twelve miles east of Los Angeles, lying at an elevation of about 1,500 feet. It was founded by a body of Quakers from Illinois and Iowa, who own a large portion of land adjacent to the settlement. All kind of fruit and grain known to Southern California can be raised here. There is in the nucleus a commodious Friends’ meeting-house, a public

school, a prospective college, to be under the control of Friends, and the Branch State Reform School, now in process of erection.

Santa Fé Springs is a neat village, with a Methodist Episcopal Church, a school-house, etc. This place, under the name of Fulton Wells, became quite famous on account of its iron-sulphur wells, of which there are here half-a-dozen whose water is rich in medicinal virtues. This town is twelve miles from Los Angeles, and connected therewith by the San Diego branch of the California Central Railway.

Norwalk, in this township, is a flourishing village, seventeen miles from Los Angeles, on the Santa Ana branch of the Southern Pacific Railway. There are here extensive fields of corn and alfalfa, and numerous artesian wells, for irrigating purposes, and thoroughbred stock is extensively and profitably raised. Near this place Dr. C. J. Sketchly in the fall of 1882 established the first ostrich farm in North America, bringing some twenty-five birds direct from the Cape of Good Hope. Since then several other such farms have been started in various districts of the State.

San Gabriel is a very old town, clustered around the nucleus formed by the ancient mission. It lies nine miles from Los Angeles, on the Southern Pacific Railway. This place has long been noted for its salubrious climate and aged people. One mile from here is the famous “Sunny Slope” vineyard, lately sold to an English company for \$750,000.

Alhambra is a beautiful little town, having a handsome hotel, a bank, a school-house, several churches, and fine orchards of almost every variety of fruits—oranges, lemons, limes, guavas, plums, pears, nectarines, apricots, etc., etc.

Lamanda Park has for its nucleus the station nearest to the Sierra Madre Villa, a noted hotel for tourists. Near this point is Kinneyloa, the far-famed rancho of Hon. Abbott Kinney, containing one of the largest orange orchards in California.

Sierra Madre, often called “the model colony,” is a scion of the renowned Santa Anita Rancho,







R. E. Rofs

belonging to "Lucky" Baldwin. In February, 1881, Mr. N. C. Carter purchased 1,100 acres of this rancho, then in its wild state, and had it at once surveyed into smaller tracts of twenty, forty, and eighty acres, for the location of self-sustaining and healthful homes. Fine water was brought from the mountains, and conveyed to the highest portion of every lot and building site, the water-right going with the realty. The next year a public school, a large hotel, and many other buildings were erected, and the district was rapidly settled up by a class of people unusually refined, intelligent, and enterprising. During the year 1886, the Santa Fé Railway was completed to this point, the town hall was built, at a cost of \$5,000, and Mrs. R. E. Ross erected and donated to the town a fine library building.

ROBERT E. ROSS,

deceased, formerly a resident of Lassen County, this State, was born in Clarke County, Ohio, August 15, 1830, and came to California in 1850, locating in Nevada County, where he was largely engaged in mining enterprises until 1858. He then returned East, and the next spring came the second time to California, crossing the plains with large droves of cattle and horses. On arrival in this State with them, he located in Long valley, Lassen County, where he was for many years one of the most prominent men and leading agriculturists of that county. He was an intelligent and energetic pioneer, and his strict integrity gave him hosts of warm friends. In 1862 he married Miss Elizabeth Banon, now one of the most enterprising and public-spirited residents of Sierra Madre. She is the owner of a fine tract of land, some twenty-eight acres in extent, located on the south of Central avenue and west of Markham avenue. Mr. Ross died in Lassen County, March 31, 1884, and his widow, who moved the same year to Los Angeles County, brought his remains to Los Angeles and had them buried in Evergreen cemetery; and as a further tribute to his memory she erected in the winter of 1885-'86, at Sierra Madre, the Ross

Memorial Library building, on Central avenue, one of the largest, handsomest and best equipped public library buildings in the county outside of the city of Los Angeles. She donated three-fourths of an acre of land upon which the building stands, and also contributed nearly \$2,500 toward the building fund. Mrs. Ross is a native of Nova Scotia, but in early life her parents moved to the United States and located in Boston, Massachusetts, where she was reared and educated. Mr. and Mrs. Ross never had any children of their own; their adopted daughter, Margaret, is now the wife of Eugene Steinburger, of Sierra Madre. The ranch which Mrs. Ross now occupies is under a fine state of cultivation, containing 1,200 apricot trees, 150 peach, 100 orange and about 100 other trees, such as prunes, apples, figs, pears, lemons, limes, etc. Her residence is a neat, substantial cottage, and the outbuildings are trim and tastefully arranged.

The settlers of El Monte, in 1851 were Ira, W. Thompson, Samuel M. Heath, Dr. Obed Macy, and his son, Oscar Macy, now of Los Angeles; F. W. Gibson, Nicholas Smith, J. Coburn, J. Sheldon, Chisholm, and Mrs. John Rowland, who now resides at Puente. In the years 1852-'53 came fifty-odd families, many among them being among the names best known to old-time Angelenos. Among others, was Thomas A. Garey, since become the great authority on horticulture in this county. The arrival of these immigrants gave the first decided impulse to agriculture in the county, encouraged business in the city of Los Angeles, and produced beneficial results lasting until the present time. The people at El Monte are mostly from the Southern States. They are principally engaged in raising corn, hogs and cattle. This tract lies along the San Gabriel river, twelve miles east of the city. Adjoining El Monte on the east lies La Puente Rancho, of 48,790 acres, granted July 22, 1845, to John Rowland and William Workman. Only a few miles farther eastward is the fertile valley of San José, Los Nogales Ranchito, about 500 acres, granted March 13,

1840, to José de la Cruz Linares; and next, San José de Palomares, of 22,720 acres, granted in 1837 to Ricardo Vejar, Ygnacio Palomares, and Luis Arenas. This was a colony which John Rowland gathered at Taos, Albuquerque, and other pueblos of New Mexico, in 1841. It formed a connected settlement for several miles from Rowland's. A portion of these colonists, under Don Lorenzo Trujillo, planted themselves at Agua Mansa, on the Santa Ana river, six miles south of San Bernardino, the rest in this valley. Long after 1850 were to be seen the ruins of the great granaries of adobe which the padres built in front of William Workman's dwelling, to store the grain harvested on the plains of La Puente. Mildew never affected the wheat of San José. Time has made many changes since 1850, but it has well attested the productiveness of this soil, upon which stand to-day Pomona, Spadra, and other flourishing towns and settlements. The original settlement still exists, though missing many whose kindness memory cherishes—the Ybarras, Alvarados, Martinez, and others.

Arcadia is a new town that was platted and sold by H. Unruh, from the central portion of E. J. Baldwin's Santa Anita possessions. It is the scene of considerable activity. Much of the land contiguous to the village has been sold for fruit farms. Santa Anita settlement is two miles farther westward.

Monrovia, two miles east of Arcadia, was founded by W. N. Monroe, and it is a place of wonderful growth. It is sixteen miles from Los Angeles, lying close to the base of the Sierra Madre mountains. It has an elevation of 1,200 feet, and is especially commended as a health resort. It contains Methodist Episcopal and Baptist churches, a school-house that cost \$15,000, two lines of street railways, large hotels under excellent management, two banks with large capital, large business blocks, thriving commercial enterprises, and beautiful homes surrounded by semi-tropical growth and productive orchards.

Glendale, a pretty little town with churches,

school-houses, and other evidences of an intelligent population, is about eight miles north of Los Angeles, with which it is connected by a "dummy" railway. In this village is one of the largest peach orchards in California.

In West Glendale, adjoining the town of Glendale, is a large ostrich farm, where the young birds are hatched by incubators. There is a large number of birds at this farm, and this has proved a very profitable industry.

Newhall, thirty miles from Los Angeles, has an elevation of 1,265 feet. The winters are cooler than in the southern part of the county, and the summers somewhat warmer. While this region is not so well known as the southern part, it is very healthful, particularly in cases of lung trouble. The atmosphere is so dry that large quantities of grapes are shipped thither by rail to be sun-dried. Grapes are also successfully grown in this section, and it bids fair to become a rich raisin-grape producing country. Not far from Newhall are extensive deposits of petroleum. The following is a sketch from a report on this industry, which affords no little information historical and practical, on this subject: "The first effort that promised success toward the development of our petroleum deposits was made by a Pennsylvania company in 1862, headed by Tom Scott. This company bored a hole on the Camulos Rancho in Ventura County, and at 800 feet secured a quantity of black oil, which they endeavored to refine in a still erected near the spot; at this time illuminating oil was worth from \$2.50 to \$3 per gallon in Los Angeles, and a chance for a handsome margin was excellent, but this operation failed principally for the reason of lack of knowledge of refining and the sudden drop in price of oil in Pennsylvania. From this time on until 1876 but little effort was made. What oil was produced from tunnels and shallow wells in small quantities found its way to the gas-works or was used for a lubricator. In this year the Star Oil Company commenced operations in the Pico cañon, San Fernando district, and was soon followed by R. McPherson and C.

N. Felton. These operations were rewarded handsomely, and the two companies soon after consolidated under the name of the Pacific Coast Oil Company. The year 1876 also saw the organization of a company to operate in what is known as the Sepe Oil Region, about thirty miles west of San Fernando district, which was composed of citizens of this city and known as the Los Angeles Oil Company. They were successful, and their first well produced for a time 125 barrels of oil every twenty-four hours. This well was lost some years later, through ignorance, and the company ceased operations. Owing to the lack of demand, the producing of oil remained stagnant for a period of years up to 1884. From that time until the present much greater activity was displayed, and the opening up of a new district in the Puente Hills, twenty miles east of the city, still further increased the vast field for development. The immediate cause of this activity was the demand for fuel oil. The organization in March, 1885, of the Los Angeles Oil Burning and Supply Company, for the purpose of introducing this liquid fuel, both for manufacturing and domestic purposes, sold in the first year 137,000 gallons of the distilled product, which was used solely for domestic purposes, through the medium of their patent burners.<sup>27</sup>

San Fernando, the town, was laid out by Hon. Charles Maclay, in 1874. The village contains a neat Methodist Church, a commodious public school building, and a large three-story brick hotel. This is the location of the Maclay Theological College of the University of Southern California, whose building the Senator erected at a cost to himself of \$50,000, endowing the institution moreover with \$150,000. The establishment, which is under the control of Southern California Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was occupied early in 1888. In about the center of this township is the Mission of San Fernando Rey, founded in 1797, in honor of Ferdinand V., King of Aragon and Castile. The old church building is now a picturesque ruin, as are other buildings formerly

connected with the Mission, while some are yet well preserved. The elevation here is 1,061 feet, the climate is delightful, and the situation beautiful. The section is watered by artesian wells and mountain streams. Wheat and barley here never need artificial watering, but fruit trees demand some irrigation. San Fernando is forty minutes by rail from Los Angeles, and there are several trains each way daily. The Southern Pacific Railway, in going from San Fernando to Newhall, passes through a tunnel one and one-third miles long, being, with two exceptions, the longest on the Western Continent. San Fernando Township was formerly a rancho of nearly 125,000 acres, belonging to General Andres Pico, who in 1846 sold it to Eulogio de Celis for \$14,000; in 1853 he repurchased one-half of it for \$15,000. Since 1876 this rancho has been one immense wheat-field, and although subdivided and belonging in tracts of a few thousand acres, it has still remained almost exclusively a wheat-producing territory, some of the fields comprising not less than 20,000 acres. These immense tracts are fast being subdivided into small farms of five to 160 acres, which insures a more rapid development of the county's products and a greater diversity of products.

One of the most picturesque and prosperous mountain resorts in Southern California is Monte Vista, situated in a beautiful fertile valley, between the Verdugo and the Sierra Madre mountains, twenty miles north of Los Angeles, and four miles east of Monte Vista Station, on the Southern Pacific Railway.

On the main transcontinental line of the Santa Fé Railway, and twenty-seven miles east of Los Angeles, lies the town of Glendora. It is built on a gentle southern slope at the foot of the Sierra Madre, 700 to 900 feet above the sea, near the head of the San Gabriel valley, where it commands a very wide view. This town was founded in 1887, by George Whitcomb, a Chicago manufacturer, who came to Southern California, like so many others, for the health of himself and his family. There

is here a stock water company, with a paid up capital of \$50,000, which has constructed two large tunnels and two reservoirs of nearly 2,000,000 capacity, which supply through pipes the water to the colony. Glendora's growth has been prosperous and steady. The town has seventy-two residence, business and public buildings, including a fine two-story school-house of four rooms, which cost nearly \$10,500; a twenty-room hotel, which cost over \$7,000; and two churches. The altitude of this town places it within the warm belt, and renders it almost entirely free from frosts, and its distance from the ocean exempts it from fogs. Thus the climate is exceptionally mild, pleasant and healthful. Extensive and costly borings for petroleum are being carried on here.

Alosta, adjoining Glendora on the south, was founded about the same time as that town, by a corporate body known as the Alosta Land and Water Company. The town plat consists of eighty acres, traversed by the railway. A number of buildings was erected, including several hotels, one costing nearly \$16,000. The contiguity of Glendora proved fatal to Alosta, and many of its enterprises have been discontinued.

Azusa is situated on the transcontinental line of the Santa Fé Railway, twenty-two miles east of Los Angeles, and thirty miles from the Pacific, near the east end of the San Gabriel valley. The town is located on a gentle sloping plateau, at an altitude of about 800 feet, near the base of the Sierra Madre, and a mile directly south of the mouth of the cañon through which the San Gabriel river escapes from the embrace of the mountain fastnesses and hastens to the sea. Azusa was founded early in 1887 by a company of Los Angeles capitalists, who bought the site and laid out the town as an investment. The streets lie with the points of the compass, crossing each other at right angles, being from 60 to 100 feet wide; they have 1,600 feet of excellent cement sidewalks, constructed at a cost of \$15,000; there are establishments representing most essential branches of business, and the town contains a school-house which

cost some \$10,000, a good hotel, a city hall, a public library, and three church buildings, aggregating in cost nearly \$10,000. The near proximity of the San Gabriel river gives to Azusa an abundant water supply, which is piped through the town from a reservoir of 2,000,000 capacity. The principal streets of the town are sewerred, and this contributes to the healthfulness promoted by the natural characteristics of the place. Citrus and deciduous fruits are here produced in large quantity. Last season fifty car loads of oranges alone were shipped hence. The potato crop is one of the staple productions, and it is shipped extensively. In the immediate vicinity of the town are grown great quantities of strawberries, which are noted for their superior quality.

Duarte is a settlement upon the southern foot-hill slope of the Sierra Madre mountains, in the San Gabriel valley, eighteen miles east of Los Angeles, and 600 feet above the sea. It is so named from Andres Duarte, a Mexican military officer, who received from the Mexican government, and settled on, some time in the '40s, a grant of 4,000 acres, of which this is a part. He built a fine adobe dwelling, planted a vineyard and orchard, and dug a water ditch to the mouth of the San Gabriel cañon. He was not a successful farmer, and he became involved in debt, the Rancho Azusa de Duarte passing into the hands of other parties. About 1872, the then owners had a large portion of the rancho surveyed, selling the forty-acre lots to settlers. It was quickly demonstrated that the climate and soil here were adapted to the growth of citrus fruits, and many thousands of trees were planted on the foot-hill lands within the next few years. Duarte oranges and lemons now stand at the head in quality and popularity of the citrus fruits grown in the county. The area in orchard and quantity of product has been steadily increased until over 100 carloads of oranges were shipped from Duarte last season, beside those sold for local consumption. There have been serious controversies over their respective water rights between the people of



Duarte and those of neighboring districts, notably Azusa; but these have all been adjusted, and the water supply and distribution of Duarte are now among the best in Southern California. Here is the usual complement of shops and stores. The school-house cost some \$5,000, and the enrollment of pupils is 115. There is but one church edifice in the district. Besides the citrus fruits, considerable area is given in Duarte to the deciduous varieties, chiefly, however, the apricot and the wine-grape. The apricot crop of the district in 1889 was 7,500 tons. The Duarte is not only one of the prettiest sections, but also one of the most prosperous and fruitful in Los Angeles County.

Lancaster, on the Southern Pacific Railway, is a flourishing little place, supported by a prosperous agricultural and horticultural community. It has especially thriven since, in 1884-'85, certain Los Angeles capitalists have given it support and attention.

Wilson's Trail was made by B. D. Wilson up the Sierra Madre, the summit of which is Wilson's Peak. Midway up is a cabin called the Half-way House, where Wilson in pioneer times made the first shingles manufactured in the county. The scenery along this route is extremely wild and picturesque. A company has been organized to build a railroad up to the top of this peak, 6,000 feet above the sea level. It is probable that a very large sanitarium will be erected here also. In an observatory on the summit will be placed the largest telescope in the world, for the mounting of which ex-Mayor E. F. Spence, of Los Angeles, has contributed \$50,000.

Among the largest cities of Los Angeles County is Pomona, thirty-three miles east of Los Angeles, near the county boundary. The altitude of the city is 860 feet, the valley gradually rising to 2,000 feet, at the foot of the mountains, whose ranges protect the quarter equally from harsh sea winds and the unpleasant dry winds and sandstorms of the desert. This valley is believed to be one of the mildest and most healthful in Southern California. The

Southern Pacific Railway runs through the heart of the city, and the Santa Fé through the northern portion, thus giving passengers their choice of routes. The soil of this valley is mostly a gravelly loam, although there are many acres of moist adobe land peculiar to it, which requires little or no irrigation. The title to the lands of Pomona is considered the best of all the present town sites in the county. It is a part of the old Rancho San José, from the portion of which allotted to Ricardo Vejar and afterward sold by him, the Pomona tract was parceled out—Vejar being one of the original grantees under the early Mexican rule. The town of Pomona was founded by the long defunct corporation, the Los Angeles Immigration and Land Co-operative Association. The first sale made on the site was that of a ten-acre lot near the depot. This is now a flourishing city of 5,000 to 6,000 inhabitants, with fine churches, school-houses, and all the institutions demanded by a refined community. The city has no debts, save a very small item in connection with the Palomares school district. The city was incorporated December 31, 1887. The water supply is provided by two water companies, which convey water from artesian wells for domestic use, and from the mountains for irrigation. San Antonio cañon, which is a favorite summer resort, is the source of the irrigation supply, and so bountiful is its yield that half of it is diverted to the Ontario region, both sections being amply supplied. Near Pomona are sixty or seventy artesian wells, with an average flow of 200,000 gallons in twenty-four hours.

San Pedro is the principal harbor of Los Angeles County. It was often lively in 1840, as it had been in mission times, with the trading vessels engaged, with active competition, in the purchase of hides and tallow. Francis Mellus gave a list of those on this coast, on August 22 of that year, as follows: Ships—California (Captain Arthur), Alciope (Clapp), Monsoon (Vincent), Alert (Phelps); barques—Index (Scott), Clara (Walters); hermaphrodite brigs—Leonidas (Stevens), Ayacucha (Dare); brigs—

Juan José (Dunkin), Bolivar (Nye); schooners —Fly (Wilson), California (Cooper), Nymph, formerly Norse (Fitch), and two more expected. The first steamer that ever visited San Pedro was the Goldhunter, a side-wheeler, in 1849; she made the voyage from San Francisco to Mazatlan, touching at way ports. The next was the old Ohio. From 1844 to 1849, Temple & Alexander had the only general store at San Pedro, and they carried on all the forwarding business. The first four-wheel vehicle in this county, except an old-fashioned Spanish carriage belonging to the mission priests, was a rockaway carriage which this firm bought of Captain Kane in 1849, paying \$1,000 for the carriage and two American horses. It created a sensation like that of the first Wilmington railway car on October 26, 1868. Goods were forwarded to Los Angeles, twenty-four miles, in carts, each drawn by two yoke of oxen, yoked by the horns. The regular train was of ten of these California carretas, which were modified by spoked and tired wheels, imported from Boston. Freight \$1 per hundredweight. This style of transportation continued until after 1850. The first stage line was started by Alexanders & Banning in 1852; the next was by that man of iron, J. J. Tomlinson, whose death came too early for the public good; this particular sign of his enterprise being inaugurated June 7, 1867. In 1851 D. W. Alexander purchased at Sacramento ten heavy freight wagons that had been sent in from Salt Lake by Ben. Holladay; and in 1853 a whole train of fourteen wagons and 168 mules, that had come through from Chihuahua, for which was paid \$23,000. So ox carts were supplanted. Such antiquated methods could not remain long after the management of trade fell into the hands of such men as Douglass & Sandford, John Goller, Don José Rubio, J. J. Tomlinson, J. M. Griffith, A. W. Timms, A. F. Hinchman, D. W. Alexander, Phineas Banning and a few other pioneers of public spirit and enterprise in the county. General Banning lived long enough to see passengers ride from the port to Los Angeles in railway cars as fine as any in

the United States, where he had seen the trip undertaken perforce in carts whose construction was guiltless of iron; and he saw their number grown from fifty persons to near 3,000 per month. In 1858 old San Pedro was abandoned and Wilmington became the real port for Los Angeles' commerce. In the early days 500 tons of freight would have been a fair average for the trips both ways each month; now there is as high as 15,000 tons afloat at one time, to say naught of the enormous amount of produce which the same vessels carry away on their departure. In 1871, after several careful preliminary surveys, the United States Government commenced the work of improving Wilmington harbor; this inner harbor then consisted of nearly 1,200 acres, and a narrow entrance from the outer bay and Rattlesnake Island. From this island to the rocky pile called Dead Man's Island, one and a quarter miles, San Pedro bay was comparatively shallow, except in a narrow channel near Dead Man's Island. Timm's Point was the nearest point to this channel on the mainland. The improvements instituted comprised a training wall from Rattlesnake to Dead Man's Island, closing the old channel; and another wall from Timm's Point to Dead Man's Island, establishing the channel between the latter wall and the island. These walls form a channel 500 to 800 feet wide, connecting the outer with the inner bay, so that lumber vessels and all but two or three of the largest steamships coming to this port can reach the wharf at San Pedro at high tide. Vessels that can not reach the dock find safe anchorage about two miles outside. Further improvements at this harbor are greatly needed and some are now in progress, carried on, not by the government, but by railroad companies having important interests there. Congress has lately made an additional appropriation of \$500,000 for such improvements, however.

In the explosion of the little steamer, *Ada Hancock*, April 29, 1863, near Wilmington, among many people lost were, of the merchants: William T. B. Sanford, Dr. Henry R. Miles, Loeb Schlessinger; of the steamer *Senator*:

Captain J. S. Bryant, Fred Keilin, Thomas Workman; the young Albert S. Johnston, son of the general of that name, and Miss Medora Hereford, sister-in-law of B. D. Wilson, who was so severely injured as to die a few days after.

This harbor has several picturesque peninsulas and high points of land stretching into the sea, and Dead Man's island, the most conspicuous object in the bay. Twenty miles out is the great summer resort, Santa Catalina.

Ever since the early settlement of California, San Pedro has been a commercial point of more or less importance. It is now second to San Francisco only; for though the town itself is small, compared with San Diego, it is the receiving and distributing point for Los Angeles and the populous, rich and growing districts thereabouts. Until 1873, the port was known as San Pedro, but in that year Congress decided that it should be called Wilmington, as nearly all the business was transacted at this town, located at the head of the inner bay. In 1882 an act of Congress established the customs district of Wilmington, with that town as the port of entry, and Hueneme, San Buenaventura and Santa Barbara as ports of delivery, neither of these three places being in the same county as Wilmington. Until the extension of the railroad to San Pedro, all the business of the port had to be transacted by means of lighters, for the conveyance of merchandise between vessels and the landing places. The construction of the railroad from here to Los Angeles in 1869 gave fresh impetus to the development of agricultural resources in the county, as well as to business generally in the city. In 1870 the anchorage for vessels touching at this harbor was nearly five miles from Wilmington, in San Pedro bay, and about one mile from Dead Man's island.

The village of Wilmington was laid out in 1858 by General Banning, and by him named in honor of his native city, Wilmington, Delaware. It flourished until the Southern Pacific Railroad was completed to San Pedro, since

when it has not been able to compete with that point.

Long Beach, on the coast southward from Wilmington, is becoming a noted resort, and at present it is especially advertised as the Methodist camping-ground. The village is located on a smooth plateau which slopes gently down to the water. From any portion of the town a charming view greets the eye. At low tide the beach is hard, smooth and level for seven or eight miles, constituting a perfect boulevard upon which twenty teams can be driven abreast, their hoofs clattering as if upon a turnpike. Long Beach has an intelligent, refined class of citizens, excellent public schools, four church societies, no saloons, enterprising business men, and a live newspaper.

Santa Monica is one of the most charming of seaside resorts. It lies on a level plateau between which and the ocean there is a perpendicular descent of about 100 feet. At the foot of the bluff stretches a long line of beach, well adapted to surf-bathing, and it is mainly this delightful and invigorating pastime which makes Santa Monica so popular. It is estimated that during the bathing season 2,000 people a day, on an average, visit this place, and on Sundays a much larger number. The permanent population of the town is about 1,500. A branch of the Southern Pacific runs thither from Los Angeles, and also the new Los Angeles County Railroad. The Santa Fé is expected to throw a branch into the town soon. There are several large hotels here, and several large bathing houses on the beach. A wharf is shortly to be built. The surroundings are exceedingly picturesque. From almost any portion of the town may be enjoyed a most delightful view of the mountains, foothills, plain and ocean. Three miles up the coast is the famous Santa Monica cañon. This town was founded in 1875, by United States Senator John P. Jones and Colonel R. S. Baker.

One of the great institutions of Los Angeles County is the National Soldiers' Home, located about fifteen miles from the city and four miles

from Santa Monica beach, with both of which places it is in railway communication. When the management appointed by the Government to locate such an institution on the Pacific coast visited Los Angeles, they were hospitably received and entertained by the city council, board of trade and others. They had visited and inspected other counties in California, and had received from some of them tempting offers; yet it remained for Los Angeles to secure the coveted prize. A tract of 300 acres, with a sufficient water right (the water coming from the mountains) and thirty acres additional for a reservoir, were offered free; and an adjoining tract of 300 acres was set aside for sale and guaranteed to yield \$100,000 in cash, to be applied to the improvement of the grounds. Congress appropriated \$190,000 for the erection of buildings, and the work was speedily begun and completed. There are four barracks, each 50 x 200 feet, affording quarters for 125 men; a residence for the surgeon and other officials; an imposing building of two stories with a lofty tower, and with accommodations for 2,040 men. The arrangement of this building is unique, the kitchen being the second story, the pantries and serving-rooms on the ground floor and the sculleries in the basement, all connected by five elevators. The ground is a gentle slope toward the south, and this building crowns the eminence. Immediately in front is a large lawn, with music pavilion and flagstaff. On either hand are twenty-five barracks, so arranged as to secure the maximum of sunlight, while the porches are sheltered from the cool trade winds. In a depression of thirty-five feet below the general level of the slope are the boiler houses and laundry, from which the other houses and buildings are heated by steam, and to which the sewage is conveyed to be removed by steam pumps. A hospital in cruciform shape, 450 x 50 feet, with accommodations for about 500 patients, occupies a conspicuous position. There are also commissary and quartermaster's buildings, headquarters building, treasurer's residence, memorial building and guard-house. A side track

from the railroad runs to the laundry, boiler-house and commissary buildings, and a grand boulevard from Los Angeles to Santa Monica will pass through the grounds. The reservoir among the hills constitutes a charming little artificial lake.

Compton was laid out in 1869, and named in honor of G. D. Compton, then the sole resident. It is eleven miles south of Los Angeles, on the Wilmington branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The distinctive industry is the making of butter and cheese. Although it is not considered a first-class section for the production of deciduous fruits, citrus fruits and many kinds of deciduous fruits and berries are successfully raised here.

From the evidence of the remains of aboriginal implements, etc., it is clear that the Arroyo Seco anciently flowed through a richly wooded and populous region before entering the Los Angeles river; and several Indian rancherias of importance occupied the lands now covered by Pasadena, Garvanza and Lincoln Park. The first visit of white men to this territory was on January 17, 1770, when Gaspar de Portolá, returning southward with the first landward expedition sent out from Loreto in search of Monterey, having missed the trail along the coast, entered the San Fernando valley through the Simi pass, and, crossing the Verdugo Hills, mistook the Arroyo Seco, then a full stream being swollen by winter rains, for the Porciúncula, now the Los Angeles river. The natives were friendly, hospitable, and ready to share their primitive food-supplies with the strangers. Ere long, this territory was traversed by a well-broken trail connecting the parent missions of Monterey and San Diego, which was called Camino del Rey (the King's road), and over which were sent northward all the dispatches from Mexico and Guatemala. In consideration of her services as nurse and midwife, Eulalia Perez, of the Mission San Gabriel, was granted three and one-half leagues of the mission lands; and this grant comprised precisely the tract now in question, then known as Rancho San Pascual,



according to some, from the saint to whom was sacred the day of the grant's making, but by others said to have derived that title from the name by which had been baptized its Indian captain, at the old San Gabriel mission.

The removal of the San Gabriel Mission to its present site greatly affected the destiny of the San Pascual Indians. It was the wooded slopes of the Arroyo Seco that furnished timber for the dwellings of Los Angeles. Here, too, were lassoed the bears that were used in the rude sports of primitive times.

A Mexican grant carried with it the obligation to occupy and improve its territory; and, as Eulalia Perez failed to comply with this condition, it came about that presently Manuel Garfias, a gay and popular soldier, received from his friend, Governor Micheltorena, the title to the Rancho San Pascual. This grantee built among the spreading oaks of the Arroyo Seco, a house of considerable pretensions for that time, where he and his family dispensed much rural hospitality for some years. Then they suddenly departed for Mexico, and the improvements went to ruin, and nature had soon effaced almost every trace of human occupancy. In August, 1873, the California colony of Indiana sent out from Indianapolis a committee to select for the members of the society the most favorable spot on which to establish a settlement suitable for the cultivation of citrus and other fruit. After a careful survey of many locations in Los Angeles, San Diego and San Bernardino counties, the association purchased the interest of Dr. J. S. Griffin, consisting of about 4,000 acres, in the Rancho San Pascual. At a critical moment in the negotiations, Thomas Croft laid down the required amount, and, securing the property, he was for a brief period the sole owner of the whole domain. The original purchase comprehended beautiful upland plains, wooded glens and sylvan openings, as well as mountain lands upon the slopes of the Sierra Madre, arroyo lots filled with valuable timber, and a magnificent grove of live-oaks, covering 400 acres, on the road to Los

Angeles, making a natural park entirely suited for outdoor resorts and diversions. John H. Baker and D. M. Berry, "the Caleb and Joshua" of the California colony of Indiana, were present on the bright winter morning of January 27, 1874, when the twenty-seven incorporators met for the selection of their individual homesteads. Many of these were wealthy, while others had brought but humble savings to secure a modest home where there should be "summer all the year round." Nearly all had a choice spot in view, and it was an anxious moment when, the lovely landscape at their feet, and the maps outspread, the bidding began. One of the wealthiest shareholders moved that the owners of single shares be invited first to make their selections; and such was the diversity of soil, location and topography, that each of the twenty-seven stockholders obtained his chosen homestead without interfering with the choice of his neighbors. The advantages of this site were even greater than the selectors had supposed at the time of its choosing; the elevation of some 1,000 feet more than that of Los Angeles, eight miles distant, was a sufficient guaranty of exemption from malaria; soil, drainage, and an apparently inexhaustible water supply, were all most satisfactory; game and fish were abundant; the mountain barriers shut out the north winds; the view was grand, what with the perspective of mountain and valley, and the blue Pacific, with Catalina island in the distance. Los Angeles was near enough at hand for reliance; three miles eastward was the Southern Pacific Railway station at San Gabriel Mission; close by were the enormous estates of Sunny Slope and Santa Anita, with their great orange groves and vineyards; the superb orange groves of the Duarte also were near, and Riverside with its rich yields, was not so very far away. Prompt and energetic measures were instituted for the utilization and development of these manifold advantages. Homes were reared, orange groves and orchards of diverse fruits were planted, and many improvements of common interest organized. The public schools,



the pride of Pasadena, were begun in 1874, in a private house, with only two pupils; in 1888 it was shown by official reports that Pasadena had "the best ventilated, the best lighted, and the handsomest school-buildings of all towns of its size in the United States." There was then an enrollment of 1,354 pupils, and an instructional force of a superintendent, four principals, three vice-principals, and seventeen teachers. The school property is valued at \$200,000. There are also two private academies; here live also many professional teachers of high repute in music and the fine arts. Services of the Presbyterian Church were at first held at the bachelor quarters of Mr. Charles H. Watts; but that gentleman's marriage and the birth of a child necessitated the procuring of another place of worship. Thus, the first church edifice was erected in 1875-'76, costing, with its parsonage, some \$4,200. The Woman's Home and the Foreign Missionary Society, organized in this church, have been most useful institutions. The first Methodist society was organized in 1875, and their chapel was dedicated January 7, 1887. Both these denominations have long since outgrown their primitive temples. They, with the other nine congregations of Pasadena, are provided with handsome and commodious places of worship. In March, 1880, Pasadena held her first citrus fair, the display receiving high praise from the hundreds of visitors. In 1881, at the annual fair of the Southern California Horticultural Society, Pasadena took the first premium for display and quality of citrus fruits. It is a well-known fact that young trees, growing on virgin soil, produce the very best exhibition fruit; but the San Gabriel orange belt was the earliest known in American fruit culture, and trees in the Mission garden sixty years old, are still producing fruit of excellent quality, thus attesting the superiority of the soil of this district. A single tree in Pasadena, eleven years old, yielded in one year 3,000 fair-sized, well-flavored oranges. In 1880, Pasadena was served with a tri-weekly stage and mail; now this flourishing young city of 10,000

inhabitants has a service of almost hourly trains over the Santa Fé railway, and a mail delivery by carrier. Then the people depended wholly upon Los Angeles; now the city contains two magnificent hotels, of almost world-wide fame; three banks, two daily newspapers, twenty miles of horse-car lines, running in every direction; a manufacturing company which operates one of the largest planing-mills in the State, and a brick yard producing 60,000 bricks daily.

The Indian name of this region was "Acuarangna," signifying "where streams meet." Dr. Elliott suggested the present name of Pasadena,—an Algonquin word, meaning "Crown of the Valley."

#### THE GREAT BOOM OF 1886-'87.

The great real-estate boom of Los Angeles in 1886-'87, is certainly the most wonderful thing of its kind in the history of the Pacific slope. Of course, nothing has excelled the great gold boom of '49 and '50, but in real-estate booms this is pre-eminent. There had been one, comparatively small, eleven years before. The years 1872-'74 witnessed a general improvement in material matters. Immigration was steady, crops and markets were good, and real estate advanced in price. Its advancement marked it as a good investment for local capital, and in the winter of 1874-'75 a genuine boom began. In 1875 also, immigration was large, and many bought land at the high figures then ruling, while others caught the fever and bought largely, paying part cash and making agreements to convey, or giving mortgages for the balance of purchase price.

In the fall of 1875, with the failing of the bank of Temple & Workman, the bubble burst and the usual crisis followed. Men who had bought on credit suddenly found the money market stringent, and the four years that followed were full of the efforts of these luckless land-holders to extricate themselves,—complete failure attending only too many of these struggles. In 1876 there was a gradual diminution in the number and value of real estate sales.

In 1877 and 1878 it was really unusual to find a piece of property unmortgaged. Then came a period in which even the leaders could see no value in real estate; new loans could not be effected; high rates of interest prevailed, and the era of foreclosures began. In 1879 there was no such thing as a market for unimproved property, and even productive real estate could not be sold for an amount on which it was actually yielding a liberal interest. During all this period of depression people worked, economized, pushed new industries, and in 1880 the output of products arrested the downward tendency. The receipts for the crops of grain, wool, wine, honey, and fruit and dairy products distributed among the producing classes an amount of capital, which was circulated with good effect, paying off mortgages, securing new loans, and making money easy.

The following is the story of the boom of '87, as told by H. E. Brook: "Rail communication with the north was opened in 1877, but the boom did not really begin until 1881, when the Southern Pacific, which had gone on building east, met the Santa Fé at Deming. Then land began to rise, but not rapidly. People did not yet realize the value of land. They had no conception of what was coming. In 1882, when the Southern Pacific was opened to New Orleans, the population increased to about 15,000, and property began to stiffen in price. Values in Los Angeles and vicinity rose about 25 per cent. that year, the previous valuation having been very low. People continued to come, and in 1883 values doubled, while the population had increased to 25,000. The progress continued through 1884 and into 1885. The Santa Fé road was on the way to Los Angeles, making another direct through road to the East. The Santa Fé reached Los Angeles in November, 1885, and after that it is difficult to follow the course of the boom, so rapid and immense was the advance. People poured in by thousands, and prices of land climbed rapidly. Everybody that could find an office went into the real-estate business, either as agents or

speculators, or as operators. Tracts of land by the scores were cut up into lots. Auctions, accompanied by brass bands and free lunches, drew their crowds. At private sales lines were formed before daybreak in front of the seller's office, for fear there would not be enough lots to go around. As soon as a man sold out at a profit, in nine cases out of ten he re-invested. There was no lack of faith in the country. Some of the new towns laid out in this period outside of Los Angeles, contained in themselves and their surroundings elements of solid worth, which insured their permanent progress. Others were merely founded on the credulity of the public, and the general scramble for real estate, whatever and wherever it was. The advances in values of real estate were astonishing. The best business property in Los Angeles, a corner on Main street, could have been bought in 1860 for \$300 the front foot, in 1870 for \$500, in 1880 for \$1,000. Now it is valued at \$2,500. For a lot on Main and Sixth, that was sold in 1883 for \$20 a foot, \$800 a foot was offered last year. Acreage property rose in like proportion, and meanwhile population continued to pour in. As Los Angeles city property began to reach prices which were then considered near the top notch, the boom in outside property was started. Great tracts of land were bought by speculators and subdivided and sold in lots to suit purchasers. Some of the speculators were men of large capital, and some had next to none. They took their chances of coming out ahead, and nearly all of them did. New life was put in many small places previously settled, and many new enterprises were launched on land that had never been touched. Some of the land, which only a few years before could hardly have been given away, but which has been shown, with proper cultivation, to be among the best, was bought at extremely low figures, but eligible land soon began to rise, in response to the large demand. Lands four miles outside the city limits of Los Angeles, that were sold for \$1 an acre in 1868, rose to \$1,000 an acre, in some cases. Some of these lands were divided and

sold without improvement, the work to be done later; some were sold while improvements were going on; some were improved, and then sold. Water was the first great necessity,—the first subject to be broached by purchasers. Such streams as exist were made use of at once: ditches were dug and the water turned in with branch ditches to the various tracts. Dams were built in mountain gulches, and great bodies of water stored. In some places artesian belts were discovered and put under contribution. Some lands were bought by colonies from the Atlantic States, and were improved by them. When a tract was laid out as a town site, the first thing usually done was to build a hotel. Cement sidewalks, brick blocks, a public hall and a street railway soon followed. A miniature city appeared, like a scene conjured up by Aladdin's lamp, where a few months ago the jack-rabbit sported and the coyote howled. Such a scene of transformation had never before been witnessed in the world. Old settlers, who had declared that land was dear at \$5 an acre, looked aghast to see people tumbling over each other to secure lots at \$500 each. New arrivals were charmed with the climate and surroundings, and determined to get a share of it before the shares gave out. Most of the purchases were made on the basis of one-third cash down, the balance in installments on six and twelve months' time. Such was the state of affairs in the spring of 1887. Up to that time the course of the boom, then some three years old, had been accompanied by reasonable restrictions as to future possibilities. The buyer had generally acquired some little idea of what he was purchasing, and had exercised some judgment in making his selections.

In the summer of that year a crowd of outside speculators settled down upon Los Angeles like flies upon a bowl of sugar. Many of these came from Kansas City, where they had been through a school of real-estate speculation. These men worked the excitement up to fever heat. They rode a willing horse to death, and crowded what would have been a good, solid

advance in prices for three years into as many months. Land at a distance of thirty miles or more from Los Angeles—land which was worthless for cultivation, and possessed no surroundings to make it valuable for any other purpose—was secured by the payment of a small installment, and under the excitement of glowing advertisements, brass bands, and the promise of immense improvements, lots were sold off like hot cakes, by scores and hundreds, to persons who in many cases had not even seen them, had but a vague idea of their location, and no idea at all of doing more with them than to sell them at a high profit before their second payments became due. This was during the summer, when things are unusually quiet in Los Angeles. The buyers were mostly our own people. The great cry of the speculators was that every one should buy as much as he or she possibly could, to sell to the enormous crowd of land-hungry Easterners who would pour in that winter—the winter of 1887-'88. As a consequence every clerk and waiter and car-driver and servant girl scrimped and saved to make a first payment of one-third on a 50 x 100 lot in "Southwest Boomville," or "East San Giacomo," or "Rosenblatt," or "Paraiso," or one of the other hundred or more paper cities which sprang up like mushrooms during the summer of 1887. Most of these town sites were not very attractive to look at, it is true, but that made small difference, for very few buyers took the trouble to visit them, and they looked remarkably pretty on the lithographic views, with those grand old mountains in the rear, and a still grander three-story hotel in the foreground. From October, 1886, to May, 1887, the monthly real-estate sales had been steadily rising from \$2,215,600 to \$3,163,327. In June of the latter year they amounted to \$11,500,000; in July to \$12,000,000; in August to \$11,500,000—a total of \$35,067,830 in three months, and these what had always been the dulllest months of the year, with very few strangers within our gates. This was the culmination of the boom. It had been driven to death. Every one was loaded up with

property and was a seller, at 33½ per cent. profit, or just double what he had paid. When there are nineteen sellers to one buyer, the result cannot long remain in doubt, whether the commodity be wheat or mining stock, or real estate. Natural causes produce their natural effects, in this instance, as in all others since the Creator established gravitation as the prime law of the material universe. Sales began to fall off. The brass bands ceased to exercise the same charm as of old; the free lunch was looked at askance, and the design of the (proposed) \$100,000 hotel was subjected to more careful scrutiny. Some captious purchasers even went so far as to demand information about the town and its water supply, while it is on record that one or two recent arrivals excited the scornful commiseration of the real-estate agents by inquiring what was going to support the town. In September, 1887, sales had dropped nearly a couple of million dollars; in October, to \$8,120,486; and in November, just when the real winter boom ought to have been commencing, they went down to \$5,819,646. Moreover, the Eastern visitors did not begin to arrive in any such enormous numbers as sanguine prophets had predicted. It is probably well for them that they did not, for if one-third the number had come that some wild-eyed journalists had professed to expect, a vast army would have been forced to camp *al fresco*. It was also noted, with marked surprise and considerable indignation, that those who did come from the "ice-bound East" were disposed to be hypercritical in their investigation of the resources of "Rosenblatt," "Paraiso," and other coming trade centers, and were not by any means eager to exchange the proceeds of the sale of their Eastern farms for a twenty-five foot "business lot" in the paper towns. Finally a great many became disgusted with the muddy streets (since paved), the reckless real-estate agents and the greedy lodging house keepers with which the city was at that time especially afflicted, and so left for other places. The great real-estate boom of 1887

collapsed like a balloon, but the country and its great resources and its enterprising people still remained. A majority of the purchasers made their second and third payments, or satisfactorily adjusted their accounts, except, perhaps, in a few cases where investments had been made in "wild-cat" towns. Naturally, the money market became tight, and while many individuals failed, not a bank did. There was an unusual number of cases of suicide and insanity following the collapse, but even the proportion of these was not so large as might have been expected. The boom over, and speculation past, people began to resume legitimate business. The city in 1887-'88 witnessed a remarkable building boom, about \$20,000,000 being invested in business blocks and residences during that period. A number of steam-dummy roads were built into the country. Standard-gauge roads were built to Monrovia, Santa Monica, Ballona and Redondo. Direct railroad communication was opened with San Diego. The great cable-road system began operation in 1889. In the country the fields, which had been covered with town-site stakes, were re-sowed, while greater areas than ever were planted with vines and trees. Farms, vineyards, and orchards continued to yield bountiful harvests, which brought profitable prices. The oil wells increased in number. Los Angeles County holds her own, and, although losing a large and valuable slice in Orange County, she is still an imperial county.

#### HENRY DWIGHT BARROWS

was born February 23, 1825, in Mansfield, Tolland County, Connecticut, near the Willimantic river, which separates the town of Coventry from Mansfield. His ancestry came from England to Plymouth Colony, and afterward two brothers by the name of Barrows moved from Plymouth to Mansfield, where they settled. From these two brothers, who seem to have been a hardy stock, sprang a great number of descendants, many of whom still remain in Mansfield. The subject of this sketch says he



counted over thirty heads of families of that name in his native town in 1845. Indeed, it was the most numerous family name in the town at that time and for years afterward; besides, many married and acquired other names, and many also scattered throughout the United States. His ancestors on his mother's side were Bingham's. Mr. Barrows' early years were spent on a farm, and he received a good, thorough English education in the common schools and academies of Tolland County. He also taught school several winters, commencing when only seventeen years old. Early in life he acquired a strong love for music, which he cultivated as he had opportunity, learning to play on any instrument he could get hold of. He took lessons on the organ of a Mr. Monde, an English organist in Hartford, Connecticut. He also became the leader of the local brass band of his native town when he was only eighteen years of age. He was fond of books and devoured all he could get hold of in the neighborhood, which, however, was not very rich in literature of any kind. He read through the Bible and Shakespeare and Byron, including all the prose writings of the latter. A stray copy of Dr. Dick's "Christian Philosopher" he read with delight, and he thinks to this day that it is one of the best books that can be placed in a boy's hands to enlarge his ideas of the worlds around him. He went to New York in 1849 and engaged in clerking; and while there had a touch of the California gold fever which prevailed so generally that year. However, he did not decide to go to the new El Dorado till some years later. In 1850 he went to Boston, where he lived something over two years, being employed as book-keeper in the large jobbing house of J. W. Blodgett & Co., on Pearl street. This firm sold goods in every State in the Union and in Canada, doing an immense business; and the experience and discipline acquired here were invaluable to him in after life. During his residence in Boston he of course enjoyed the lectures, music, etc., of that center of intellectual activity. He says he retains to-day a

vivid recollection of Theodore Parker's preaching, the Lowell Institute lectures, the concerts of the Germanians, Jenny Lind, etc. In the spring of 1852 he finally concluded to come to California, and April 1 he left Boston for his home in Connecticut to get ready for the trip, and on the 26th of that month he sailed from New York on the steamer Illinois, with a large number of passengers. The hardships of crossing the Isthmus at that time were great, the railroad having been finished only a few miles out from Aspinwall, the balance of the way being made by row-boat up the Chagres river to Gorgona, and from thence twenty-six miles on mule-back or on foot to Panama. To a Northern man the heat of all seasons seems formidable on the Isthmus. Especially is this true at Aspinwall, where the heat becomes more oppressive on account of the excessive humidity of the atmosphere. It used to be said that it rained there all the time in the "wet season" and twenty hours a day in the "dry season." The connecting steamer of the Illinois on the Pacific was the Golden Gate, Captain Patterson, of the navy, commander. About 1,700 passengers came up on this trip. Soon after arriving in San Francisco, Mr. Barrows started for the Northern Mines above Shasta; but he worked only a short time at mining, as (it being the month of June) the dry season had set in, and he returned down the valley as far as Tehama, where, about five miles back, he went to work on Thom's creek for Judge Hall, who had a contract to furnish Hall & Crandall, the stage contractors, some 200 tons of hay. There were great numbers of deer and antelopes roaming over the plains of the Upper Sacramento valley at that time. One day, as Mr. Barrows was walking along Thom's creek alone, a California lion jumped out from a clump of bushes within a few feet of him and made off out of sight in a few muscular bounds. Coming down the Sacramento valley to Marysville, where he made a brief stop, he arrived in San Francisco the last day of July; and having his system full of chills and fevers, then so



prevalent in the neighborhood of Tehama, and the contrast between the heat of the Sacramento valley and the cold of San Francisco being so very great, he found himself very ill with congestive chills, from which he did not entirely recover for nearly a year afterward. When he first arrived in California he knew nothing about the great differences in climate of the different sections of the State. Having suffered much, including an attack of Panama fever, in coming through the tropics, he had an aspiration for a cool climate, which he thought could be found in going 500 miles north from San Francisco; but if, instead, he had come 500 miles south and kept near this coast he would have found the blessed temperature he sought. But he had then never heard of Los Angeles. Finding that he could not get rid of the chills in San Francisco, he went in August to San José. There he staid about a year; and there he met two men who were from this same town from which he came. One of them, Captain Julian Hanks, had come out to this coast many years before, and had married at San José, Lower California, and afterward moved to San José, Upper California, where he was living with his family at this time (1852). He had a vineyard and orchard and also a flouring-mill at his home place not far from the center of the pueblo; and he also had a ranch about four miles south of the town. Mr. Barrows went on to this ranch and raised a crop of wheat and barley. He says that the rains were very heavy that winter, and that the house in which he lived was for some time surrounded by water. Flour was very dear, being worth 25 cents per pound. James Lick (since the founder of the magnificent Lick Observatory) was then building very deliberately, and finishing off somewhat elaborately, a fine flouring-mill just north of San José, on Alviso creek, where he lived. Citizens urged him to finish it whilst flour was so scarce and high, and grind up some of the wheat which was abundant, and thus benefit the public as well as himself; but he gruffly replied that he was building the mill for Lick and not

for the public. Among other eccentricities he insisted on having mahogany railing for the stairway of his flour-mill. Mr. Barrows, in the fall of 1853, went to Jamestown in the Southern mines, where he worked at mining for awhile. Afterward he secured an engagement as teacher of music at the Collegiate Institute in Benicia, where he remained during the greater part of 1854. While there, the late William Wolfskill engaged him to teach a private school in his family in Los Angeles, whither he came in December, 1854. He has made his home in Los Angeles ever since. He taught four years, or until the latter part of 1858. During 1859 and 1860 he cultivated a vineyard that is now owned by Mr. Beaudry, on the east side of the river. In 1861 he was appointed United States Marshal for the Southern District of California, by President Lincoln, which office he held four years. In 1864 he engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which he continued about fifteen years. At present (1889) he is in no regular business. He has been twice married and has three children living, all grown.

Mr. Barrows has made frequent visits to the Atlantic States, once in 1857 by steamer, once in 1860 by the Butterfield stage route, and several times by rail. In 1875 he spent the summer in the East with his family. He has been a member of the city school board many terms, and was county superintendent for one term, and he has always taken a lively interest in educational matters. He has been a frequent writer for the local and other papers on economic and social questions. Besides much that he has written for the public press over his own name during his long residence in Los Angeles, he has said many things and made many arguments that have been admitted into the editorial columns of sundry journals at different periods. For nearly ten years, from 1856 to 1866, he was the regular paid Los Angeles correspondent of the San Francisco *Evening Bulletin*. He has enjoyed the respect and confidence of his neighbors among whom he has lived so many years. He has administered, first and last,

several large estates, including those of William Wolfskill, Captain Alex. Bell, and others. Was appointed by the United States District Court one of the commissioners to run the boundary line between the "Providencia Rancho" and that of the "ex-mission of San Fernando." Also, by appointment of the Superior Court, he was one of the commissioners that partitioned the "San Pedro Rancho," which contained about 25,000 acres. For the year 1888 he was the president of the Historical Society of South-

ern California, of which he has been an active member since its organization. In the publication of the society for 1887, Mr. Barrows explains the theory of rainfall, or of aqueous precipitation generally, whether in the form of rain, hail or snow, and also explains the cause of California's wet and dry seasons. He has written brief sketches of a considerable number of the early pioneers of Los Angeles, many of whom he knew personally.





## GENERAL REMARKS.

**O**RANGE County is the youngest county in California, and save San Diego County it is the most southerly. By act of Legislature, approved March 11, 1889, it was set apart from Los Angeles County on August 1, 1889. This county is about forty-four miles northwest and southeast, by some twenty-two miles wide, the greater extent having coastage throughout its entire length.

The new county comprises an area of 861 square miles, or about 610,000 acres, of which 450,000 acres is excellent, indeed choice, agricultural land, of which some 250,000 acres are already under cultivation. The population of the county is about 16,000.

In Orange County can be found soil of every class and kind found in California, and here may be cultivated every product to be grown in semi-tropical regions.

The following-named are the old-time ranchos comprised within the limits of Orange County: Trabuco, Mision Vieja or La Paz, Niguel, San Joaquin, Las Bolsas, La Bolsa Chica, one-half each of Los Alamitos and Los Coyotes, San Juan Cajon de Santa Ana, Cajon de Santa Ana, a small portion of La Brea and of La Habra, Santiago de Santa Ana, Lomas de Santiago, Cañada de los Alisos, Boca de la Playa, and El Sobrante. In Anaheim Township are the ranchos: San Juan Cajon de Santa Ana, containing 31,501.99 acres, confirmed to Juan Pa-

cifico Ontiveras; Rancho La Habra, of 6,698.57 acres, confirmed to Andres Pico, and a portion of Los Coyotes. Westminster Township is composed of the whole of Rancho Los Alamitos, containing 28,027.11 acres. Santa Ana Township contains the Rancho San Joaquin, 48,803.16, confirmed to José Sepulveda; Santiago de Santa Ana, 62,516.57 acres, granted to Bernardo Yorba et al.; Lomas de Santiago, 47,226.61 acres, granted to Teodocia Yorba and Cañon de Santa Ana, of 13,328.53 acres, granted to Bernardo Yorba. San Juan Township contains the Trabuco, of 22,184.47 acres, the Potrereros, three in number of San Juan Capistrano, aggregating 1,167.76 acres, and the Mision Vieja or La Paz, of 46,432.65 acres, all confirmed to Juan Forster; Cañada de los Aliso, 10,568.81 acres, granted to José Serrano; Niguel, 46,072 acres, M. de Jesus Garcia et al.; Boca de la Playa, 6,607 acres, granted to Emidio Vejar; Mission San Juan Capistrano, 44.56 acres, to the church; Santa Margarita, 3,616 acres (a part only), Juan Forster.

## WATER.

A vast quantity of water for irrigating purposes is furnished by the Santa Ana river, the Santiago creek and numerous mountain streams. What is not supplied to the tillable lands from these sources is had from artesian wells. The artesian belts cover a total area of about 50,000 acres, or about one-fifth of the land under cultivation in the county. Flowing wells are

obtained at a depth of from thirty-five to fifty feet, at a cost of \$100 to \$1,000. There is in the county considerable moist land which does not require irrigation, which will yield, even in the driest seasons, large crops of corn, potatoes, alfalfa, garden vegetables, feed for dairy stock, and superb pears and apples.

The chief source of water for irrigating the Santa Ana valley is the Santa Ana river, the largest stream in Southern California. The water supply of this section is highly favored by the vast area and great elevation of the mountain ranges drained by this stream, and by the conformation of the surface with regard to the bed-rock, by which is raised and made available all the seepage and undercurrents of the great upland basins. Thus is secured to this valley an amount of water certain and sufficient for all its needs, a supply not to be affected by local drouths, nor by the diversion of settlements farther up the river.

In 1877 was organized the Santa Ana Irrigation Company, whose completed works consist of more than seventy-five miles of ditches, pipes and tunnels. Their main canal is ten feet wide at the bottom, twenty-six feet at the top, and six feet deep, with a carrying capacity of 6,000 inches of water. This canal, about eight miles from its head, passes through a spur of hills in two tunnels, 900 feet long, ten feet wide, and seven feet high, and emerges at a point overlooking the whole valley. Here it divides into two branches, one of a capacity of 2,500 inches, keeping on a higher level, while the other, of 3,500 inches, plunges fifty-six feet downward to the level of the valley, to whose farthest limits it reaches. This stream of water, in reaching the lower grade, makes one of the finest water-powers in the State.

#### RAILROADS.

The entire length of this county is traversed by the main line of the Santa Fé system, connecting Santa Ana with Los Angeles and San Diego, and another line of this system branches from Orange and follows the Santa Ana river,

connecting at Riverside with the main line from San Diego to San Bernardino.

The Southern Pacific has a branch line connecting Santa Ana with Los Angeles; also, another line which connects with the main system at Los Angeles, skirting the foothills from Tustin. It is fairly well asured that this company designs extending its line to San Diego.

The Fairview Development Company has completed a narrow-gauge road connecting Fairview with Santa Ana, its objective point being an ocean outlet at or near McFadden's landing.

A standard-gauge road is being built from McFadden's landing (Newport Pier) to the city. A considerable amount of the road-bed has been graded, and it is expected that the road will be completed within a few months,

#### RESOURCES.

Good unimproved land can be had for \$30 to \$60 per acre, while improved land sells for from \$100 to \$200, according to its location and the improvements upon it.

In this section "boom times" affected the farming interest, although less, perhaps, than in many other districts; and there is now a strong reaction again in favor of husbandry, as against real-estate speculation. Small tracts are growing in favor with the farmers and fruit-growers, who are giving great attention to lots of five or ten acres, well cultivated for the products for which they are especially adapted.

Walnut-growing is fast becoming one of the leading features of horticulture in Orange County. Walnuts have been planted over a great portion of the vineyards devastated by the vine disease, and more of these trees than of any other were planted out during the past season. No less than 10,000 acres were planted to walnut trees during 1889, and it is estimated that 15,000 more acres will be planted in 1890. Orange County contains many thousands of acres particularly adapted for growing these nuts, and, as there is an unlimited demand for them at remunerative prices, it is safe to

predict that this will soon become the banner walnut-producing county of the State. Not less than \$50,000 worth of English walnuts from Orange County were put upon the market during the past season. Peanut-growing also is assuming important proportions, at least \$16,000 worth of peanuts having been shipped hence this season.

Probably no other county has made large shipments of oranges in proportion to her size, than Orange County. It is estimated that about 45,000 boxes was this section's yield for this season.

The ravages of the vine pest has done almost incalculable damage to the grape industries for several years past; yet even under these circumstances the county has had a revenue of \$100,000 from wine and brandy; and if, as it is expected, the methods already adopted prevent a recurrence of the blight, the shipments for next year from the Santa Ana valley will, probably, include 200,000 boxes of first-class raisins.

While a great portion of the lands thus devastated have been set to orange and walnut trees, very many of the vineyards have been replanted to vines. On these diseased vineyard lands also were made extensive experiments with the sugar beet, which, save in the vicinity of Anaheim, showed most satisfactory proofs of sugar and polarization. It is believed that a refinery and crushing-house will soon be established hereabouts by one of the sugar-beet companies.

A newborn industry here is the shipment of fresh vegetables to the markets of the Eastern States during the months when such staples are out of season there. The promoters of this enterprise, having secured favorable freights, purpose to establish a regular system of such shipments.

But agricultural products are not the only natural resources and elements of wealth. The section is rich in minerals. Silver ore assaying \$16 per ton is found in the mountains. Good seams of coal exist; and a vast deposit of Portland cement has been discovered. To exploit

this, there has been organized a company with a capital of \$300,000, one-third of which sum is to be expended in a plant, where 1,000 hands will be given work. This branch of the county's riches includes a mineral-paint mine, whose product is deemed superior to the imported article; and a gypsum mine, with grades ranging from the purest alabaster to the ordinary element, which after calcining becomes the plaster of Paris of commerce. Natural gas also is found within the county, and several geologists assert that a large petroleum basin begins under the outskirts of the city of Santa Ana.

#### SCHOOLS.

There are in Orange County thirty-four school districts. The apportionment for the last school year was \$59,584.57 from the respective sources.

There are in the county 4,095 school census children, for whose instruction are employed sixty-eight teachers. Most of the districts possess good buildings, with improved furniture and appliances.

There are in Santa Ana three school buildings, accommodating about 720 pupils. The largest building cost \$30,000, and the other two \$9,000 and \$6,000 respectively.

Orange has two good school-houses, costing \$8,500 and \$7,800. There are here 392 school census children.

Anaheim has two fine school buildings, costing \$16,000 and \$7,000. The number of census children here is 546.

The Tustin school building cost about \$12,000, and accommodates 267 pupils.

Most of the schools run nine to ten months yearly.

#### WEALTH.

At the close of 1889, the books of the county assessor showed the following figures for the new county:

Number of acres.....	420,462
Value of real estate, other than city or town lots .....	\$4,800,706
Value of improvements thereon.....	680,625
Value of city and town lots.....	1,837,169



Value of personal property, exclusive of money and solvent credits.....	1,168,641
Total value after equalization by State Board..	8,646,024
Railway, Santa Fé.....	385,951
Railway, Southern Pacific.....	288,791
Total.....	\$18,268,269

Santa Ana is the county seat of Orange County, and the other important cities and towns are Anaheim, Orange, Tustin, and Westminster.

The officials of Orange County are as follows: Superior Judge, James W. Towner; Supervisors, William H. Spurgeon, Jacob Ross, Sheldon Littlefield, S. Armor, A. Guy Smith; District Attorney, E. E. Edwards; Sheriff, R. T. Harris; County Clerk, R. L. Wickham; Recorder and Auditor, George E. Foster; Treasurer, Dr. W. B. Wall; School Superintendent, J. P. Greeley; Tax Collector, F. C. Smythe; Deputy Revenue Collector, Richard Melrose; Public Administrator and Coroner, I. D. Mills; Engineer,—Wood.

The Orange County Medical Association was organized in the spring of 1889, shortly after the segregation of the county. It has fourteen members. The president is J. M. Lacy, M. D.; vice-president, J. R. Medlock, M. D.; secretary, J. P. Boyd, M. D., and treasurer, W. B. Wood, M. D.

#### SANTA ANA.

The Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana was granted, under the old Spanish regime, in 1810, to one of the Yorbas, the grant comprehending about 62,000 acres. After the death of the original grantee, the land now occupied by the town site of Santa Ana fell to the share of Zenobia Yorba de Rowland, from whom it was bought by Mr. W. H. Spurgeon, who had the land surveyed and laid off in town lots in October, 1869. The growth of Santa Ana has been slow, but steady, the town being built up and supported by the resources of the surrounding country, and being the trade center of one of the finest agricultural and horticultural sections of Southern California.

Santa Ana was first incorporated June 1, 1886, as a city of the sixth class, and it was re-

incorporated, August, 1888, as a city of the fifth class.

This city is situated on branch lines of two great railways, the Santa Fé and the Southern Pacific. It is thirty-three miles distant from Los Angeles, forty from Riverside, forty-eight from Colton, and twenty-five from San Juan Capistrano; it is ninety miles from San Diego, eighteen from Laguna, eighteen from Long Beach, fourteen from Anaheim Landing, seven from Anaheim, seven from Westminster, four from Las Bolsas, nine from Newport Landing (which is its seaport), five from Garden Grove, three from Orange, and two miles due west from Tustin City.

Thus, it will readily be perceived, Santa Ana has superior advantages, both for residence and business purposes, from its situation with regard to the foregoing cities and towns, and from its excellent railroad facilities.

The climate of the valley is inviting. Lying about ten miles from the coast, it has a more equable temperature and a drier atmosphere than points immediately on the seaboard, while the breeze from the Pacific prevents sultriness. The mercury rarely reaches 90° in the shade during the heated season, and very rarely falls to within 10° of the freezing point.

Santa Ana is now the county-seat of Orange County, with a population of some 5,000. The assessed valuation of city property for 1889, was \$2,561,275. During the past year, there have been erected two business blocks costing \$35,000 and \$45,000, one \$20,000 residence, over a dozen dwellings ranging from \$2,500 to \$5,000, and a great number costing from \$500 to \$1,000.

The city is well lighted, having both gas and electricity systems.

There is a street railway system of about six miles, and it also connects the city with Orange and Tustin. The Orange and Santa Ana line again connects with the Orange and El Modena system, thus giving Santa Ana a continuous line of about twelve miles of street railway.

There is a local telephone exchange, besides

communication with Los Angeles and other neighboring points.

Almost every line of business is well represented at Santa Ana. The merchants carry good stocks, and sell at reasonable figures. The following is a list of the business houses operating in the city at the beginning of 1890: Six dry-goods shops, twelve grocery stores, two men's furnishing-goods houses, six hardware stores, five livery stables, four millinery stores: two feed and grain shops, one steam roller flouring-mill, three hotels, three restaurants, two confectioneries, five drug stores, one bazaar, eight saloons, five harness shops, two photograph galleries, two merchant tailor shops, four job printing houses, six newspapers (four weeklies and two dailies), four cigar stands, two news depots, one cigar factory, one hairdresser, two musical instrument depots, one paint and oil store, four bakeries, three shoe shops, nine real-estate offices, three dental parlors, two packing houses, four butcher shops, three clothing stores, two gun stores, two undertaking parlors, three banks, two abstract companies, three jewelry stores, one fruit and seed store, one hardware and grocery store, one general merchandise store, six blacksmith shops, one machine shop, six lodging houses, one tin store, one oil and gasoline store, two second-hand furniture stores, two sewing-machine offices, one marble works, one employment office, two lumber yards, one gas works, one Thompson & Houston electric light works, three carpenter shops, four carriage repositories, three furniture stores.

The oldest bank in Santa Ana is the Commercial Bank, incorporated in April, 1882. Its capital is \$100,000, and its surplus \$35,000. D. Halladay is the president and Will K. James, cashier. This house transacts a general banking business with foreign and domestic exchange and collections.

The First National Bank was organized in May, 1886; it has a paid-in capital of \$150,000. Its president is William H. Spurgeon, and its cashier, M. M. Crookshank.

The bank of the Orange County Savings,

Loan and Trust Company, has a capital stock of \$100,000. Its president is Carey R. Smith, and its cashier C. F. Mansur.

Santa Ana Lodge, No. 124, F. & A. M., was organized October 1, 1875.

Santa Ana Lodge, No. 236, I. O. O. F., was organized October 30, 1875.

Santa Ana Lodge, 151, I. O. G. T., was organized January 19, 1878.

Santa Ana Lodge, No. 82, A. O. U. W., was organized February 27, 1879.

These were the pioneers of the fraternal organizations, which are now represented by:

Santa Ana Lodge, No. 124, F. & A. M.; Santa Ana Lodge, No. 236, I. O. O. F.; Laurel Camp, No. 87, I. O. O. F.; Rebekah Degree, I. O. O. F.; Santa Ana Lodge, No. 82, A. O. U. W.; Santa Ana Lodge, No. 151, I. O. G. T.; Women's Relief Corps, No. 17; Santa Ana Lodge, No. 149, Knights of Pythias; Order of Chosen Friends, Hesperian Council; Sons of Veterans, McDowell Camp No. 2; Carpenters' Union, No. 232; Ladies' Benevolent Society of Santa Ana; Y. M. C. A.; W. C. T. U.; Y. W. C. T. U.; G. A. R., Sedgwick Post, No. 17.

The Methodist Church South was organized at Santa Ana, at the residence of W. H. Tichenal, December, 1869. A church edifice was erected in 1876, and consecrated in October of that year. It cost \$2,000.

The Baptist Church was organized March, 1871. The church edifice costing \$4,000, was dedicated September, 1878.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1874.

The United Presbyterian Church was organized June 22, 1876. Its edifice was built August, 1877. It cost \$2,800.

Such were the pioneer churches. It may fairly be said that Santa Ana is now a city of schools and churches. Almost every religious denomination is represented, and most of them own their own edifices.

At present there are in Santa Ana church edifices of ownership and valuation, so far as can be learned from the assessment lists, as fol-

lows: United Presbyterian, \$3,000; Presbyterian, \$5,000; Baptist, \$5,000; Methodist Episcopal, \$3,500; Methodist Episcopal South, \$4,000; Adventist, \$3,500; German Lutheran, \$3,000; Episcopal, \$6,000; Roman Catholic, \$3,000; Christian, \$6,000. The Congregationalists have no building.

Santa Ana has five newspapers: the *Blade*, daily and weekly; the *Free Press*, daily and weekly; the *Standard*, weekly; the *Herald*, weekly, and the *Pilot*, a Prohibitionist organ, weekly.

GEORGE RIDGLEY BROADBERE, editor of the Santa Ana *Free Press*, was born in New York city and educated at Cambridge University, England. He began the newspaper business as war correspondent while serving in the naval brigade in the Zulu war in Africa, and while there he was severely wounded. In China he did war correspondence for the London *Daily News*. Returning to America, he was employed on the New Orleans *Picayune* as reporter and traveling correspondent in Louisiana and Texas; next he was a traveling agent and correspondent for the States of the great southwest for the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*; then he was on the local force of the Kansas City *Times*, and then going to Lawrence, Kansas, he took charge of the local pages of the *Kansas Daily Tribune*. In 1881 he established the *Mirror* at Tongawoxie, Kansas, but losing his health he was compelled to seek the high altitudes of New Mexico, where he was for some time city editor of the *Albuquerque Journal*; thence he came to Los Angeles and worked on the *Times* and the *Express*. As soon as it was settled beyond dispute that Orange County was to be organized, he established the *Free Press* at Santa Ana, the county seat, with Lester Osborn as business manager. He recently bought out Mr. Osborn and organized a stock company under the name and title of the Free Press Publishing Company, with Dr. R. F. Burgess as treasurer. The paper, both daily and weekly, is published in the Opera House block, corner of Fourth and Bush streets. Having had an

experience of sixteen years in journalism, Mr. Broadbere understands thoroughly what is necessary to conduct a newspaper successfully.

He was married in Kansas, in 1880, to Miss Margaret J. Sappenfield, and their children are George Ridgley, Jr., Martin Ashley and Margaret Case.

The *Blade* was originally started as the *Pacific Weekly Blade*, at Santa Ana, then a small town in Los Angeles County, in September, 1886, by A. J. Waterhouse and W. F. X. Parker, both of whom had migrated from Dakota. The paper was started as a Republican journal, and as Mr. Waterhouse proved to be a man of more than ordinary ability the *Blade* forged ahead rapidly, and soon became the leading paper of the southeastern portion of Los Angeles County. In a few months Mr. Parker retired from the firm, and Mr. Waterhouse continued as sole manager until January, 1888, when he failed. The coming of the "boom" had encouraged him to start a daily, called the *Morning Blade*, leading him into other extravagances because of the flattering patronage extended to the daily and the rapid growth of the country. A suspension of the weekly followed, but an association of printers, with Joseph E. Tillotson as manager, carried the daily on as an evening paper, and kept it alive till June, 1889, when the material was sold at auction by the assignee, and was purchased by Victor Montgomery, a leading lawyer of Santa Ana, then the county seat of Orange, a new county formed out of Los Angeles County, and he was assisted by other leading citizens in the purchase of other mortgages resting on the material. The paper was then changed from an evening to a morning paper, and shortly afterward the *Weekly Blade* was resurrected, the whole being under the immediate management of W. R. McIntosh. On March 6, 1890, the *Blade Publishing Company* was incorporated, with a capital stock of \$25,000, and was organized with a board of directors composed of three Republicans and three Democrats, the policy of the paper to be independent in politics, and

as purely local as it is possible to make it. John Beatty, Jr., a leading merchant of Santa Ana, is the president of the board, Judge C. W. Humphreys, treasurer, and H. A. Peabody, a practical newspaper man, the secretary and manager. The *Morning Blade* and the *Weekly Blade* are recognized as the leading papers of the county, and both have constantly increasing circulation and advertising patronage.

HENRY A. PEABODY, manager of the Santa Ana *Blade*, was born in Detroit, Michigan, March 19, 1837; in 1847 he was a newsboy in Cincinnati, Ohio; in March, 1857, as a journeyman printer. He started from Columbia, Missouri, for California, crossing the plains, and arriving at Colusa, California, September 1, 1857, barefooted and without a coat to his back. There he hired himself out to drive an ox team, three yoke, to Petaluma, California, earning his first money in the State. About September 20 he took work in the *Democrat* office at Santa Rosa, California, and from that time followed his trade at Santa Rosa and in San Francisco till June, 1859, when he returned East with the intention of completing his education and studying law. The war of 1861 broke into his preconceived plan, and he entered the Confederate service, filling the positions of private, ordnance sergeant, drill-master, sergeant major, lieutenant and adjutant, and captain, passing through the war, receiving but two wounds in the four years. At the close of the war he returned to California penniless, and since then has steadily followed the business of printing, during that time being foreman of the *Sonoma Democrat*, *Vallejo Daily Independent*, *Tulare Times*, and the State printing office, and associate proprietor of the *Sonoma Democrat*, proprietor of the *Mendocino Democrat*, and now, in 1890, he is a member of the *Blade Publishing Company* and manager of the *Morning and Weekly Blade*, published at Santa Ana, Orange County, California. He has a wife, two daughters and two sons, and hopes to live twenty or thirty years longer in the service of his country.

There are in Santa Ana three fair hotels, one of which cost \$65,000.

The domestic water supply is, so far as regards the central position of the city, derived from Spurgeon's artesian well, which supplies daily about 50,000 gallons, forced by a steam pump into tanks, whence it is piped to about 100 subscribers. The rest of the city is supplied from surface water, which is to be reached by wells ten to twenty feet deep, although they mostly penetrate to the second stratum, fifty to sixty feet deep.

The city is expected to issue bonds for \$50,000 for water-works at the next election.

The irrigating supply comes from the Santa Ana Valley Irrigation Company.

The municipal government of Santa Ana is in the hands of the following officials: Trustees, John Avas, President, J. R. Congdon, A. Goodwin, C. E. Gronard, M. D. Halladay; Z. B. West, City Attorney; E. Tedford, Clerk; Geo. T. Insley, City Marshal; Geo. E. Freeman, City Recorder; D. T. Brock, Assessor; Board of Education—Victor Montgomery, President; I. G. Marks, J. A. Buckingham, I. Chandler, D. W. Swanner.

The postoffice of Santa Ana is of the second-class, the postage receipts for 1889 being about \$7,400. Eight mails are received here daily. The office employs three assistants and Walter B. Tedford, Postmaster.

Following is a report of the freight shipped from Santa Ana during the first six months of 1887:

	POUNDS.		POUNDS.
Oranges.....	5,000,000	Cheese.....	3,300
Lemons.....	75,000	Peanuts.....	12,000
Limes.....	28,000	Apples.....	900
Poultry.....	45,000	Tallow.....	10,900
Raisins.....	475,000	Hides and Pelts..	1,600
Wool.....	475,000	Pop-corn.....	1,100
Honey.....	105,000	Butter.....	1,700
Eggs.....	150,000	Walnuts.....	1,000
Nursery Stock..	125,000	Lambs.....	52,000
Beans.....	3,000	Hogs.....	320,000
Corn.....	475,000	Cattle.....	2,200,000
Potatoes.....	40,000	General merchan-	
Oats.....	25,000	dise.....	475,000
Apricots.....	3,000	Other shipments.	375,000
Grape Cuttings..	3,200		
Total.....			10,480,800

The following are the exports through the



Southern Pacific warehouse at Santa Ana, for the first eleven months of 1889:

	POUNDS.		POUNDS.
Oranges.....	790,000	Grain.....	450,000
Lemons.....	63,000	Corn.....	321,000
Miscellaneous.....	695,000	Hides.....	47,500
General merchandise.....	1,939,220	Lumber.....	168,000
Green fruit.....	211,000	Walnuts.....	3,520
Eggs.....	4,280	Cabbages.....	279,000
Honey.....	3,060	Live-stock.....	125,000
Wine.....	42,000	Potatoes.....	226,000
		Peanuts.....	5,000
Total.....			5,373,080

The exports of the Santa Fé are not obtainable, but it is fair to estimate that they would equal those of the Southern Pacific.

The exports via McFadden's Landing over the steamship company's line, as furnished by the Santa Ana office, sums up a total of 1,180,400 pounds, about all of which consisted of corn, barley, peanuts and wool.

By Wells, Fargo & Co's. express were shipped from the Santa Ana office during the month of November, 1889, the following articles of produce: eggs, 3,470; live poultry, 9,762; fish, 8,580; game, 540, and butter, 1,400 pounds; a total of 23,752 pounds, not including miscellaneous shipments of merchandise.

#### ANAHEIM

ranks as the oldest colony in California. In the year 1857, several German residents of San Francisco discussed among themselves a project whose result was the purchase by fifty persons of a tract of 1,165 acres of land, lying some twenty-eight miles southeast of Los Angeles, for which they paid \$2 per acre, including sufficient water privilege to insure ample irrigation. Mr. George Hansen, of Los Angeles, was the leader in this enterprise, he choosing and buying the land, and laying it out. There were fifty farm lots, of twenty acres each, and fifty house-lots, with fourteen additional village lots, reserved for school-houses and other necessary public buildings. The members of the company remained in San Francisco, pursuing their respective avocations, while the manager improved the colony's land by means of hired labor. A main ditch was

dug, about seven miles long, to convey over the whole area the irrigating water; and also there were 450 miles of minor ditches, and twenty-five miles of feeders. On each twenty-acre lot were planted to vines eight acres, 1,000 to the acre, and some fruit trees. Each lot was fenced with willows, making five and one-quarter miles of outside, and thirty-five miles of inside, fencing.

At the end of three years all the lots had been carefully cultivated, pruned and kept up; all the assessments were paid, each stockholder having expended \$1,200. A division was now made of the lots, also of a cash balance on hand, sufficient to give over \$100 to each shareholder. Each member of the company had now acquired at a cost of about \$1,080, a farm lot of twenty acres, with some fruit trees, and 8,000 bearing vines, and also a town lot 200 x 150 feet. Now came down from San Francisco, most of the members of the Los Angeles Vineyard Society, to take possession of conveniences, secured by intelligent management and co-operation, for which, had they acted singly, they must have expended far greater sums and waited long, moreover. These men were mostly mechanics; there was not a farmer among them; yet, owing to the system and thoroughness of the arrangements, the following propositions in 1872, were truthfully made concerning them:

"[1.] There was a struggle for some years, but every one had abundance to eat, a good school for his children, music and pleasant social amusements, and each was his own master.

"[2.] Only one of the original settlers has moved away, and the sheriff has never issued an execution in Anaheim.

"[3.] The property, which cost \$1,080, is now worth from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

"[4.] There are no poor in Anaheim."

In 1860 the Vineyard Society sold out to the Anaheim Water Company; the same shareholders formed the second company, and in effect only the name was changed.



Anaheim was incorporated as a city and duly chartered February 10, 1870, but this charter was revoked March 7, 1872, owing to a misunderstanding among the officials.

An act of the Legislature, approved March 18, 1878, granted a town organization and again incorporated Anaheim.

For many years the chief industry of Anaheim was wine-growing. Some idea of the extent of this manufacture may be had from the statement that one winery turned out in one year 187,000 gallons of wine, and 15,000 gallons of brandy, while there were some twenty or thirty other vineyards producing many thousands of gallons each, yearly. Within the last few years this industry has been almost paralyzed by the vine disease, which has almost destroyed the vineyards. The railways report that forty or fifty car-loads of wine are still sent out annually; but this is old wine, that is to say, wine stored from former harvests. It is considered, however, that the vine disease has spent its force, and a portion of the vineyards are being replanted, while others are being set to oranges and walnuts. It is estimated that some 4,000 acres will be planted to trees of these two sorts in 1890.

The orange crop here is already considerable, the output in 1888-'89 having been some 100 car-loads, and the export for 1889-'90 is expected to reach 150 car-loads, from which the growers will realize \$75,000 to \$100,000.

Other products of this section are hay, grain, all kinds of deciduous fruits, potatoes, petroleum, brea (crude asphaltum), honey, wool, walnuts, corn, dried fruit, fresh and cured meats, poultry, butter and eggs, nursery stock, cattle and hogs, cooperage, pampas plumes, and ostrich feathers. These swell the freight tonnage of produce and merchandise to about 2,000,000 pounds monthly, and bring money into the town and the district. The wool export goes out mostly from Fullerton, the winter clip amounting to about twenty car-loads. A new industry has been growing of late, in the shipment of sheep on the hoof to Kansas City and Chicago markets. Up to the

close of May, 1890, thirty-two car-loads of live sheep had gone East, and enough orders were in hand to complete 100 car-loads.

The ostrich farm was established in what is known as Centralia district, six miles west of Anaheim, the farm being stocked with twenty-two ostriches imported direct from South Africa. The youth of the birds militated against the success of the enterprise at first, but that fault became corrected with the lapse of time, and when the eggs proved fertile the success of the undertaking became assured. The constant demand for ostrich feathers exceeding the supply and the high grade of the yield insured here by the unfailing supply of appropriate food, and by the suitable surroundings, bid fair to render this a most important and profitable industry.

The present population of Anaheim is about 1,800. Notwithstanding the year just passed has been the dullest known in Southern California for many years in business and real-estate transactions, Anaheim has shown more marked progress than during any other one year of her history. There has been built: A two-story brick export brewery, cost, \$12,000; a three-story brick academy, cost, 20,000; two two-story brick blocks, costing \$8,000 and \$7,000 respectively; a one-story brick block, cost \$4,000; the Methodist Church, cost \$4,000; the West Anaheim school-house, cost \$7,000; a packing-house, cost \$1,200; nine frame business houses, aggregate cost \$6,000; and twenty-two residents of various cost, aggregating \$30,000.

Anaheim has a popular and progressive set of officials. The town has a good system of sidewalks, and extensive water-works; it has lately organized Wright irrigating district with bonds of \$50,000; it has a good opera house that cost \$16,000; a Roman Catholic Sisters' College—St. Catherine's, costing \$20,000; one public school building that cost \$12,000, and another, \$7,000, the two accommodating 400 pupils and occupying ten teachers; also a bank with over \$100,000 regular deposits. There are in the city some eighty business houses, representing almost every branch of trade, and

all doing a good business. There is a commodious new postoffice, also telegraph, telephone, and express offices, one weekly and one semi-weekly newspaper, a large brewery, a candy factory, a brick and lumber yard, a pork-packing house, a sausage factory, two planing and turning mills, two grist-mills and two bakeries, besides the usual complement of grocery and dry-goods shops, shoe and general merchandise stores and mechanics' shops.

The *Anaheim Gazette* is, except the *San Diego Union*, the oldest newspaper in Southern California.

Northern, on the Santa Fé line, near Anaheim, is the station for the Buena Park Milk Condensing Company, whose works have capacity sufficient to use daily the milk from 3,000 cows. The supply comes from over a large district, the radius reaching as far as Artesia. The product of this manufactory finds sale locally and in the neighboring mining districts. It is expected that there will be large foreign demand for this staple in the near future. At the same factory is prepared canned coffee, to be reduced for table use by the addition of water.

On this tract, too, is being promoted the development of an industry new to Southern California—the manufacture of molasses from sorghum cane. Last year trial work was done in this direction, with so much success that eighty acres have been planted this year to the cane. This promises to be an important industry, as the climate here develops a much better quality of cane than that grown east of the Rocky mountains, and the samples of molasses produced last year were greatly superior to the imported grades now in our local markets.

#### ORANGE.

In 1870 Messrs. A. B. Chapinan and Andrew Glassell purchased from the Yorba family several thousand acres of land, which they divided into small parcels and sold to actual settlers the following year. Eight ten-acre blocks were divided into town lots of 50x150 feet each, and

outside of this nucleus were laid off ten-acre farm lots, in their turn surrounded by lots of forty acres each. At intervals of one-half mile, throughout the whole tract, running from north to south and from east to west, were surveyed roads sixty feet wide.

The town, as a town, dates from about 1874. The oldest orange trees were planted in 1871, and bore in 1879 from the seed.

In the spring of 1873 many new settlers arrived at Orange, planting numerous orchards and vineyards; building a school-house, and securing the establishment of a postoffice, then named, with the town, Orange. In 1874 also came many new people, who engaged largely in the planting of citrus fruits. During this year was built a Methodist church, costing about \$3,500, also a hotel, three stores, and a saloon, the last soon being starved out.

During 1875, 1876 and 1877 were made some improvements, but there was no immigration. In 1878 the existing water supply proving inadequate, a new ditch company was formed, the control remaining in the hands of those most interested, and in 1878-'79 was completed a new ditch, costing \$60,000, of sufficient capacity to supply the stockholders with abundant water. Early in 1879 there were, by actual count, 80,000 orange trees and 16,000 lemon trees in this settlement. In 1880 these figures had increased to 100,000 and 20,000 respectively. The present acreage of oranges can not be stated closely, as it is impossible to obtain the figures; but it is necessarily large, since this is one of the finest points in the orange belt.

Orange is about three miles northeast of Santa Ana, at the junction of a branch of the Santa Fé with the main line, and also on the line of the Southern Pacific. The town is incorporated as in the sixth class; it is well laid out, having a plaza, with neat walks, lined with flowers, and a central fountain. An ordinance prohibits saloons inside the corporate limits. The population is 1,500 to 2,000. There are fine church buildings, the religious denomina-

tions being represented by Methodists, Presbyterians, Christians, Baptists, and German Lutherans. There is a postoffice with several mails daily, and telegraph, telephone, and express offices, two weekly newspapers, two job offices; also a public library well supplied with periodicals and newspapers, and 1,000 volumes. There is here a bank doing a prosperous business, one dry-goods shop, two general merchandise stores, three drug stores, one confectionery, one bakery, two hotels, two real-estate offices, two fruit-packing establishments, one furniture store, one bookstore, two livery stables, one hardware store, one tinshop, one shoe shop, three blacksmith shops and two barber shops.

The water supply comes from the Santa Ana river, through the canals of the Santa Ana Valley Irrigation Company, which has about seventy-five miles of distributing *zanjas*, with some fifty miles of private lateral ditches. This company's capital stock is \$20,000, each share costing \$5. One share of water-right goes with each acre, so that the enterprise purposes to cover 20,000 acres, of which some 14,000 acres are already water stocked. This company has been operating since October, 1877.

The domestic water supply is from a company having a private franchise from the corporation.

Anaheim Landing is situated in Westminster township, about four and a half miles due west from Westminster. This is a coast landing for shipping purposes, with a good wharf and warehouse on the inlet. The Anaheim Lighter Company was organized as an incorporation in 1864, to ship the produce and import the necessary supplies of this section, and all needful privileges were granted by the Legislature. Since the railway reached Anaheim, the business of that town with the Landing greatly diminished and the through line of the Santa Fé yet further affected the traffic by way of this port, yet a considerable business is done there. The population at this point is about 200.

McFadden's Landing is about twelve miles south of Santa Ana, and about a mile from the old wharf at Newport Bay. Here is constructed

an "outside" wharf, 1,200 feet long, with twenty-two feet of water at extreme low tide, this being sufficient to accommodate all coast vessels. This is the most substantial wharf on the southern coast. Grading is vigorously in progress for a railway very soon to be laid between the wharf and Santa Ana. The wharf (known as Newport Pier) and the line are owned by the Newport Wharf and Lumber Company, which does thereby a large lumber business. Much of the traffic between Santa Ana valley and San Francisco goes over this road. Newport Beach, near this wharf, is a popular bathing resort, 500 to 1,000 persons camping there during the summer.

Fairview is a town located on the high mesa lands between Santa Ana and Newport Landing. This town was laid out about the time the "boom" subsided, and it has been advancing, notwithstanding the general business depression. The Fairview Development Company's narrow-gauge railway between this point and Santa Ana is designed to extend some four miles farther to Newport bay.

The water supply, both for irrigation and domestic purposes, is supplied from artesian wells, which flow a large volume of water. The flow from some of these wells is very warm, having a temperature of 90°, and it is highly impregnated with mineral substances, considered to possess valuable medicinal qualities. One or two of these wells emit a combustible gas, which has been utilized to a limited extent as fuel.

Fairview has a \$12,000 hotel, a number of fine store buildings, and numerous cottages and residences ranging from \$1,000 to \$15,000 each. Very few inferior buildings are in this town.

#### TUSTIN.

From the heirs of the Yorba estate, Messrs. Bacon and Johnson bought a tract of land which they sold in 1857, to Columbus Tustin and N. O. Stafford, who, dividing the tract in 1868, had each, 1,359 acres.

On his portion of the land, Mr. Tustin, in 1869, established the settlement of Tustin City,

having surveyed a town site of about 100 acres, in blocks 300 feet square, divided into lots 150 x 50 feet.

Settlers soon began to congregate here, purchasing mostly small tracts of five to twenty acres, and their improvements were so effectual and valuable that Tustin to-day is one of the richest and most beautiful spots in Orange County. The homes are handsome and substantial, and the products numerous and remunerative. Indeed, Tustin may justly be called one of the garden spots of the county. This is the terminus of the foothill line of the Southern Pacific Railway. The Tustin & Santa Ana street-car line connects this town with the county seat. The population is about 1,100; voters, 202.

Corn, barley, all kinds of vegetables and many fruits, including bananas, flourish here. Tobacco is raised in small quantities, for home consumption. Alfalfa and peanuts are staple productions. The orange crop for 1889 from Tustin, is estimated at 150 car-loads.

Tustin has a \$12,000 school building, a Presbyterian and an Episcopalian church, and the following fraternal societies: Tustin Lodge No. 331, I. O. O. F., and Tustin Lodge I. O. G. T.

#### WESTMINSTER.

The original township of Westminster was composed of the whole of Rancho Los Alamitos, containing 28,027.11 acres owned by the heirs of Michael Reese, who bought under the foreclosure of mortgage made by Abel Stearns, the original grantee from the Mexican government.

This land is flat in the north and west, with rolling and mesa land in the south and south-west.

Westminster was started as a colony enterprise, in the autumn of 1871, by Rev. L. P. Webber, who selected a tract of level land, comprising about 8,000 acres, afterwards enlarged to 10,000 acres, between Anaheim and the ocean, where he endeavored to assemble settlers who would co-operate in church, school and social matters. The original tract was soon sold,

mostly in farms of forty acres each. There are four school districts: Westminster, Las Bolsas, Garden Grove and Alamitos.

The water supply is the distinctive feature of Westminster, which probably has more flowing wells than any other section of the United States, of equal area. Every property-holder owns and controls his own water supply. There are in this district about 250 artesian wells, which afford an abundance of cool, pure water, sufficient for all purposes, including irrigation. Water in quantities sufficient for irrigation can be had at a depth of fifty to 200 feet. Moreover, the soil here is so damp that a large portion of the land will grow fine crops without irrigation.

The productive qualities of this land are almost marvelous; corn reaches a yield of 125 bushels to the acre, and other products are in proportion. The chief staples of produce are corn, beets, potatoes, pumpkins, sorghum, alfalfa, vegetables, and deciduous fruits; on the higher lands of the colony are grown some fine oranges. Dairying and stock-raising are profitable enterprises, and not a few Westminster people follow these avocations.

In the southern portion of this colony are the celebrated peat lands.

This section is thickly populated, the land being owned mainly in small holdings. The colony has a population of some 900; the central settlement, about 450. The business houses comprise two stores of groceries and general merchandise, two blacksmith and wagon-makers' shops, one hotel, one drug-store, one feed-yard, and one saloon. There are three churches, and a good school building, with two departments. The town has a lodge of I. O. O. F., and a branch of the W. C. T. U.

The stern Presbyterian stock that first settled Westminster pledged themselves to grow no grapes, that no inducement might exist to wine-making amongst them; but outside influence has so far modified matters that grapes are now grown freely, and even a saloon is established here.



## GARDEN GROVE.

The town site of Garden Grove was selected and laid out in 1877 by A. G. Cook and Converse Howe. It is now a town of 350 to 400 population lying about four miles west of Santa Ana; it is the trade center of a fine agricultural district. The country around Garden Grove has made greater advancement in the way of increase in residence buildings during the past year than any other settlement in the county, and also there has been more land brought under cultivation than in any corresponding section. The chief products are corn, barley, fruits, citrus and deciduous, vegetables, grapes, and walnuts. Dairying, stock-raising, and the poultry business are also carried on with profit. Garden Grove has a postoffice with two daily mails, a good church, a good school-house, one hotel, one dry-goods and general merchandise store, one grocery store, one shoe shop, and one blacksmith shop.

Gospel Swamp is a tract of about 4,000 acres of damp land lying in the southerly portion of the Rancho Santa Ana. A portion of the eastern end of this tract is full of alkali; hence unfit for cultivation, but about four-fifths of the tract is of marvelous fertility. Some of the farms here have produced the enormous amount of 118 bushels of shelled corn to the acre. The Mormon Church here was organized in 1875.

San Juan Township comprises ten ranchos of old Spanish granting, constituting one of the most fertile valleys on this coast. Some of the finest walnut orchards of the State are in this section, which is especially adapted to the growth of this nut, as well as oranges and lemons. The scale bug, which so devastated many of the citrus groves of Southern Califor-

nia, never infested the orange trees of this valley. Here are produced abundant crops of deciduous and citrus fruits, olives, potatoes, corn, and garden vegetables. In the neighboring cañons are numerous bee ranches, whence the apiarists ship yearly a large amount of white-sage honey, the best in the market. Besides the agricultural and horticultural interests of this valley, the surrounding foothills and mountains possess considerable merit as a stock country, supporting large herds of sheep, horses, and cattle, that bring extensive revenues to their owners. Some idea of the products and possibilities of this section may be formed from the following partial statement of the shipments from Capistrano station during the past season: Beef cattle, 1,500 head; mutton sheep, 1,000 head; wool, 185,000 pounds; English walnuts, 176,250 pounds; honey, 46,000 pounds; miscellaneous, 100,000 pounds.

The town or village of San Juan Capistrano lies on the main line of the Santa Fé, some twenty-seven miles south of Santa Ana, and two miles from the Pacific ocean. This is the trade center of a large scope of country. The Mexican inhabitants, of which the population here was mostly composed until very lately, is now rapidly being replaced by Americans. This is one of the oldest settlements on the Coast, the mission here having been established in 1776. The old Mission church and buildings at present are, virtually, but a pile of ruins, having fallen into decay since the partial destruction of the edifice by earthquake, December 8, 1812. Religious services are still held here, however, and this venerable site is celebrated in song and story.











Very Truly Yours  
Jesse H. Arnold



## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

**JESSE H. ARNOLD.**—Prominent among those who have been most active in advancing the interests of Orange County, stands the gentleman whose name heads this sketch—the pioneer merchant of Orange. He is a native of Howard County, Missouri, born July 15, 1842, and son of John and Margaret (Heard) Arnold. His father died in Howard County, Missouri, January 30, 1870, aged about seventy-four years; his mother died at his residence in Orange, September 19, 1889, aged eighty-seven years, three months and twenty days. At the time of his mother's death, Mr. Arnold wrote the following obituary, which not only throws much light upon facts of family history, but also brings out in a strong light his own sense of appreciation of lofty Christian endeavor:

“My mother, Margaret (Heard) Arnold, was born near Lancaster, in Garrard County, Kentucky, May 30, 1802. She was one of eight children of John and Jane Heard, whose maiden name was Stephenson, and who at the time of her marriage to John Heard, was the widow of William Wolfskill, of the same county and State.

“My mother's mother, Jane Heard, became a widow the second time, and soon emigrated from Kentucky and settled in Boone County, Missouri, in 1818, bringing with her eight children by John Heard, and an only son by her first husband, William Wolfskill. A few years

after her arrival in Missouri—which was then an almost unbroken wilderness, inhabited by wild animals and treacherous Indians, which compelled the settlers to live for the most part in defensive forts for protection—my mother was married to Alfred Head, a surveyor and son of a noted frontiersman, after whom one of the principal Indian forts was named, viz.: Head's Fort, Howard County, Missouri. By him she had three children, now all living: Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Lafayette Head, of Colorado, now residing at Conejos, in that State; Barthena M. Gray, of Calhoun, Missouri, and Eliza J. Downing, of Virginia, Illinois.

“Alfred Head having died, after eleven years of widowhood, my mother married my father, John Arnold, July 1, 1841, in Howard County, Missouri, whither he had emigrated from Mercer County, Kentucky, even earlier than she—in 1811. My father was then a widower, having lost his wife by death some years before. Of this marriage I was the sole issue.

“My father was an expert rifleman, and his skill was often in request as a scout and soldier in repelling incursions of the hordes of surrounding savages. For his services in the Black Hawk war, for many years my mother has drawn a small pension from the Government.

“My mother was a prudent, plain, practical kind-hearted woman, who recognized the serious obligations of life in all daily matters, and

strove to discharge them with unshrinking and conscientious fidelity. She was positive and decided in her character, and when once her opinion was founded, it was seldom changed by argument.

"Early in life she chose the 'Pearl of Great Price,' and for about sixty years, I think, had lived a consistent Christian life. My first recollections of her are associated with her teachings of the divine Savior and an omnipotent God. Her trust in the promises of His revealed Word was always implicit and unquestioned. Her faith was founded upon the Rock of Ages, and in its depth, completeness, simplicity and intensity was absolutely sublime. Whatever is best and most praiseworthy in the character and lives of her four children is imbibed from her, and is the reflection of her teachings and her living example of practicing what she taught. In her long, useful and eventful life, and in every station and relation of it she has occupied, she was ever the 'perfect woman, nobly planned.' A dutiful child, a helpful daughter, a faithful wife, a model mother, an earnest Christian, is the honest and truthful tribute of those who have known her. The grateful incense of a useful life has been constantly diffused all along her varied pathway. She hath 'sown to the spirit, and of the spirit shall she reap everlasting life.' What an answer to the arguments of those who would destroy our belief in God and our hope of heaven!"

Jesse H. Arnold, with whose name this sketch commences, was reared and educated in his native State. He took the full classical course at the Missouri State University at Columbia, and was graduated in the class of 1861. His diploma, dated July 4, of that year, bears the signature of the faculty as follows: B. B. Minor, President, and Professor of Moral Philosophy and Political Economy; John H. Lathrop, LL. D., Professor of Ancient Literature and History; George H. Mathews, Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature; Edward T. Fristoe, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy; J. G. Norwood, Professor of

Natural Science and Natural Philosophy; R. L. Todd, Secretary of Board of Curators. Those who took the full classical course with Mr. Arnold were: Thomas L. Napton, valedictorian, who became a brilliant and wealthy lawyer, and who was for some time judge in Montana; William S. Woods, who is a bank president of Kansas City; Fred Conway, James J. Hitt and William P. Jackman, of whom Mr. Arnold has lost trace.

Judge J. H. Wright, of Arizona, and Hon. John T. Heard (Mr. Arnold's cousin), a prominent member of Congress from Missouri, were also in the same class, but did not take the full classical course.

Mr. Arnold had planned in early life to become a lawyer, but the war coming on before he had completed his literary education, he went, after graduation, to California, where he remained until 1866. While in this State he clerked for John Arnold & Co. (whose principal was his half-brother) for one year at Sacramento. After this he went to Virginia City, and took a position in the Empire Mill & Mining Co., as book-keeper, under Mr. Lathrop Dunn, superintendent. In 1866 he went back to Missouri and married the lady of his choice, Miss Elizabeth Cochran, a native of Boone County, Missouri. After their marriage they lived in Boone and Howard counties, and farmed until 1875, when Mr. Arnold removed to Colorado and went into business with Field & Hill, commission and shipping merchants at Pueblo, and remained with them as their business moved to temporary terminal points along the line of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, till it was built to Fort Garland, when he left them and went into business by himself at Conejos, an old town and the county seat, and which soon afterwards became a temporary terminus of said railroad, and a lively business town. There he remained until 1880, when he again returned to California.

At Orange Mr. Arnold has been eminently successful in the mercantile business. He has taken an active part in all enterprises affecting



the interests of that beautiful place. He is vice-president of the Bank of Orange, and has a large interest in the Orange, Santa Ana & Tustin, and the Orange, McPherson & El Modena street car lines. He has all along recognized the necessity of a good water supply to protect the city in case of fire, and has strongly agitated in favor of taking measures looking to that end. It was with this idea that he took stock in the Santiago Land and Water Company. These are only cited as instances of his activity, though many might be mentioned. But above all, to Mr. Arnold the town of Orange and its vicinity owe a debt of gratitude for the establishment of the Orange County College. This was effected by purchasing by subscription the Rochester Hotel and converting it into a college building; and it is but just to say that had it not been for Mr. Arnold's influence, energy and enterprise, Orange would not to-day have had a college in her midst.

He it was who first publicly suggested and advocated the idea, in an elaborate and eloquent article published in the *Orange Tribune* of June 16, 1888, addressed to "The People of Orange and the Santa Ana valley," of which editorial mention was made as follows: "The paper of Mr. Jesse H. Arnold, which appears elsewhere in this issue of the *Tribune*, presents to the public of the Santa Ana valley the suggestion of a college of a high order of instruction to be known as Orange College, appropriating the beautiful building and grounds of the 'Rochester Hotel' at Orange for the purpose. Read Mr. Arnold's article; he states the matter fully and eloquently." The article was extensively read and copied by other newspapers, and laid the foundation of a hope which has already been largely realized.

Among the beautiful sentiments which pervade the article alluded to above, is one embodied in these words: "Such an enterprise cannot be paralleled for future good to our race, and I would rather be a founder of such or a promoter or instrument in establishing such, than to be the hero Napoleon or a soldier

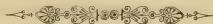
of the Old Guard which died but never surrendered."

Mr. Arnold is president of the Orange Public Library Association and is a gentleman of decided literary taste. A novel feature in his business advertisements for years past has been that he has written them in poetry.

Politically Mr. Arnold is a conservative Democrat. He is a member of the Christian Church, and takes an active part in the affairs of his congregation. His daily walk, conversation and honorable business habits show him to be a true Christian gentleman at heart. He is a charter member of Orange Lodge, No. 293, F. & A. M., having joined the order in Escurial Lodge, No. 7, at Virginia City, Nevada, in 1863.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold have reared a family of five children, whose names are as follows: Paul and David Lafayette, their two sons, are attending the University of Southern California at Los Angeles, where Paul will graduate with honors on June 26 of this year (1890). Martha Margaret, having finished her education, is at home with her parents, while Mary Elizabeth and Alice Eugenia are attending the public school in Orange.

They are all intelligent, bright children, healthy and strong in body and give promise of being useful men and women, and such is the earnest prayer of their parents.



**WYLANDER UTT**, a retired merchant of Tustin, is a "49er." He was born in Wythe County, Virginia, June 1, 1824. His parents, John and Mary (Origer) Utt, were both natives of the Old Dominion, had a family of thirteen children, and moved to Jackson County, Missouri, in 1840, where the father died, in 1849. The subject of this sketch, the third child in order of birth in the above family, worked at farming until the year named, when he came to California across the plains with an ox team. In Mariposa County he followed mining for two years, and then for twenty-three

years he was engaged in teaming and farming in Placer County. Two years ago he retired from active business, and will spend the evening of life on his fruit ranch near Tustin. He has been very successful in his business pursuits, and is widely and favorably known. Politically he is true to the principles of the Democratic party, and his genial disposition and cordiality are such as only the true "Southern spirit" can manifest.

In 1864 he married Miss Arvilla E. Platt, and they have one son, Charles E., who is now his father's successor in the mercantile business at the old stand at the corner of Fourth and D streets in Tustin.

**D**R. R. F. BURGESS, of Santa Ana, was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1834, and when he was quite young the family removed to New York State, and three years afterward to Michigan, locating in Washtenaw County, where they remained about twelve years. The father died in Montcalm County, that State, when the subject of this sketch was seventeen years of age, and the latter therefore had to look after the welfare of the family. He served three years in Company A, Twenty-first Michigan Infantry, during the last war, going out as a wagoner and having charge of an ordnance train; and afterward he had charge of a foraging party until the close of the war. Returning to Michigan, he studied dentistry, and in 1866 began to practice his profession in Ionia and subsequently in Muskegon, both in Michigan. In 1871 he moved to Fort Scott, Kansas, but in 1874, on account of the ill health of his wife, he came to California. The first three years here he practiced dentistry in Los Angeles, and in 1878 came to Santa Ana and bought land on East Fourth street. This he soon sold off in town lots except the part on which he erected a residence. He recently became connected with the Santa Ana *Free Press*, and is the treasurer of the company and principal

stockholder. Both himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and are highly respected by the community.

He was married in Michigan, in 1859, to Miss Carrie E. Allured, a native of England.

**J**W. TOWNER, the subject of this sketch, now Judge of the Superior Court of Orange County, is a native of Essex County, New York, born in 1823, in the town of Willsboro. When he was fifteen years old his father moved to St. Lawrence County, same State. His education was only that of the common school except one term, in 1841, at the Malone Academy, Franklin County. In 1844, he and an older brother went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained until 1854, when he went to West Union, Fayette County, Iowa, remaining there until August, 1861, when he entered the army, becoming Captain of Company F, Ninth Iowa Infantry Volunteers. At the battle of Pea Ridge he was disabled by the loss of his left eye. After his recovery he was commissioned by President Lincoln, Captain of Company B, Second Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps. This commission he held till July, 1866.

Then he returned to Cleveland, Ohio, and in 1874 went to Madison County, New York, where he resided until 1882. He then came to Santa Ana. During these years his occupations were, from seventeen to twenty-six, teaching school winters and working by the day or month summers; in 1849 he began preaching as a Universalist, and continued thus until 1854, when, his voice failing, he engaged in the lumber and steam saw-mill business in Iowa, till 1859, and was then admitted to the bar at West Union; and since that time to the present, excepting the five years he was in the military service, he has practiced law. While in Cleveland, Ohio, he was Judge of the Municipal Court two years. At the first election held here in Orange County, July, 1889, he was chosen

Judge of the Superior Court. He received the nomination on a non-partisan ticket, having two opponents, and in the election received 500 majority over both. As a lawyer he has had practice in all the Courts of Iowa, Ohio, New York and California, and in the United States Circuit Courts in all these States but Iowa.

He was married in Ohio, in 1850, to C. A. Sweet, of Lorain County, that State, and has had three children: Arthur J., married, and living at Santa Ana; Frederick E., died in 1876, and Lillian S. married G. D. Allen, now of River side.



**F**RED C. SMYTHE, the first Assessor of Orange County, was born in the city of Los Angeles, near the old Pico Hotel, in 1857. His father, John Smythe, was a native of the State of New York, and of Irish ancestry, while his mother, whose maiden name was Josephine Yorba, is a native of California and of Spanish descent. The subject of this sketch, the eldest of his parent's nine children, left home to take care of himself at the age of eleven years, taking as his first task that of waiting on the table at Los Angeles. Afterward he entered the printing office at Anaheim and set type on what was then the *Southern Californian*, but is now the *Anaheim Gazette*. After this he worked in the printing office in Los Angeles. His health failing, he made a journey to Nevada and Oregon, herding cattle in those States. Subsequently he kept books for Kelley & Felez. Returning to Anaheim, he began plowing and soon entered a clerkship in A. Langenberger's store; he next was employed on the Anaheim Ditch; and it was while he was thus engaged that he was elected Assessor for the town of Anaheim, and about this time he was made Deputy Sheriff of Los Angeles County, serving in this capacity under Sheriffs A. T. Currier, George E. Gard, J. C. Kays and Martin Aguirre, until his election to the office of Assessor of Orange County in July, 1889. During the full

period that he was deputy sheriff he served as City Marshal of the city of Anaheim, also constable; also two years as Deputy County Assessor under C. C. Mason, County Assessor of Los Angeles County, and two terms as Special School Assessor of Anaheim School District.

Politically Mr. Smythe is a staunch Republican, and socially he is a member of the order of Chosen Friends, being now a councilor of the order. He is also president of the N. S. G. W., and Commander of the American Legion of Honor. He is a gentleman well known throughout California for his bravery and executive ability, and has won for himself a host of friends irrespective of party.

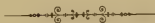


**L**OUIS SCHORN, President of the Olive Milling Company, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1839, came to the United States in 1856, and engaged as clerk for a dry-goods merchant in Alabama until 1861, when he returned to the old country to visit his parents. In 1864 he again sought the "land of the free." After clerking three years in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, he spent one year in Kansas, and then until 1882 he was successfully engaged in the grocery and milling business in Texas. Then he came to California and purchased forty acres of land northwest of Anaheim, where he now lives, and where he devotes his attention to fruits and vines, and is very successful both in horticulture and in the manufacture of wines and brandies. He has since bought 160 acres of highly improved land a half mile southwest of the Southern Pacific depot in Anaheim, devoted principally to oranges and deciduous fruits. In 1887 the Olive Milling and Land Improvement Company was organized, with a paid up capital of \$50,000. Those forming the company were Mr. Schorn, Thomas Dillon, C. Culvert and Washington Martin. For four years prior to this organization Mr. Schorn and Mr. Dillon had been carrying on the milling business successfully. In the fall of 1889 the

mill was totally destroyed by fire; but through the energy and enterprising spirit of these men it has been re-built and is now in full running order, doing a business of over \$2,500 per month. The intention of the company is to have a town at Olive, and with the railroad facilities now promised and the beauty of the location they have flattering prospects of success.

Politically Mr. Schorn is identified with the Democratic party, and though only recently a citizen of this place he has made a host of friends not only in his own party but in all the others. At present he is also president of the Anaheim Union Water Company.

He was married June 26, 1880, to Miss Minnie Stely, who died in 1885. They had two daughters.



**L** EONARD PARKER, of Anaheim, was born in the town of Boston, New York, March 1, 1818. His parents, Joel and Annie (Woodcock) Parker, were natives of Massachusetts. The senior Parker, by trade a carpenter, was employed as a builder and contractor in the city of Buffalo, New York, for many years, and the subject of this sketch had very little opportunity for getting an education. At the age of twenty-one years he started out as a farmer, and afterward learned the blacksmith trade, his early life being a rugged one. He walked five miles to work and then cradled wheat for 50 cents a day, at the same time paying \$2 a bushel for corn! In 1852 he moved to McHenry County, Illinois, and bought out a claim on the frontier, and this he improved and cultivated for twenty years, being successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising. April 1, 1870, he came to California and bought 200 acres of unimproved land near Anaheim; it was then almost completely covered with cactus and sage brush. One can scarcely realize now, as he beholds the beautiful flowers and the orchards of oranges, apricots and prunes full of

delicious fruit, that the land was once so wild and bare. Surely, Mr. Parker has made the "desert fertile and blossom as the rose." He has to-day over 3,000 orange trees which yielded last year (1889) over 5,000 boxes of fruit.

September 15, 1838, Mr. Parker married Miss Kate Kennedy, a native of Montgomery County, New York, and born in 1820, the daughter of Abraham and Catherine (McGregor) Kennedy, parents natives of Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Parker have reared a large family of children, viz.: Joel B., of Orange; Anna L., wife of Simeon Tucker; Walter M., in Texas; Mary A., wife of Owen Handy; Della, now Mrs. R. A. Brown; Eva L., wife of Arthur Lewis of Los Angeles; Jesse R., of National City; Lydia, wife of Captain O. S. Wood, of Anaheim; Ernest T., of Orange; and Kate, who died at the age of sixteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Parker in 1888 celebrated their "golden wedding," and were the recipients of many valuable presents. They are remarkably well preserved, both in mind and body, having been all their lives in the practice of the principles of temperance, which they advocated, but do not believe in orthodoxy or Christianity.

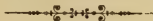


**J** AMES W. LAYMAN, deceased, late of Santa Ana, was born in Peoria, Illinois, January 24, 1846. His parents, Martin and Elizabeth Layman, were from the State of New York, and had thirteen children, of whom James was the eighth. He was educated at Minneapolis, Minnesota, where his father had moved when the son was seven years old. He followed farming with his father in Minnesota until 1871, when he came to California. His first purchase here was a ranch near Newport, where he lived four years. He then purchased property on Main street in Santa Ana, which he improved and converted into a beautiful home. Subsequently he bought the Santa Ana Hotel, of which he was the proprietor for eleven years. The brick block on Fourth street, west



of the First National Bank, stands as a monument to his enterprising spirit. Later he bought property on the corner of Sixth and Birch streets, where he erected a magnificent residence. He was a very liberal and public-spirited man, aided every enterprise both public and private, which had for its object the good of the people, and in his death Santa Ana lost one of her best citizens. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined the order in Minnesota, at the age of nineteen years; and he was a charter member of the Santa Ana Lodge of the same order. Politically, he was a strong supporter of the Republican party. His death occurred October 19, 1889.

He was married in Minnesota, June 22, 1871, to Miss Mary J. Moran, who was born in Canada, and whose parents were John and Margaret Moran, both Canadians, and among the first settlers of Minnesota. Eight days after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Lyman started for the Golden State. During their life together they have had two children: Minnie M. and Perkins A.



**CAREY R. SMITH**, President of the Savings Bank of Santa Ana, was born in Strykersville, New York, in 1843. His father, Rev. Dexter P. Smith, D. D., was a native of New York State, and his mother, *nee* Hannah J. Borland, was a native of Vermont. They moved to Iowa in 1845. Carey was educated at the State University of Iowa, graduating in the normal department in 1860. He then taught school until 1861, when he entered the army, in Company F, First Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and served three years, most of the time on detached service, his health failing. After the war he returned to the University, entered the collegiate department, and studied a year, and then his failing health compelled him to find a freer life. He owned and managed a dairy farm for five years, thus recruiting his physical powers to enable him to aim again

for his greatest ambition, namely, a university education. Accordingly he returned to the University, but at the end of a year was again compelled to desist, and he returned to the dairy farm, engaging also in the breeding of Holstein cattle until about six years ago, when he became a resident of Santa Ana in the best part of the Golden State. In the cattle business he had some extraordinarily good stock; he refused \$5,000 for a single cow. His knowledge of cattle was so thorough that he was elected by the American Holstein Breeding Association as an Inspector of the Advanced Registry for the Coast, and has been re-elected ever since. For two years he edited the *Western Stock Journal and Farmer* at Iowa City. After settling in California he entered the business of law, money-lending and real estate, but after a year his health compelled him to abandon the business. In 1889 the Savings Bank of Santa Ana was organized, with Mr. Smith as President, C. F. Mansur, Cashier, and Q. R. Smith, assistant cashier. Mr. Smith is a public-spirited man, having aided materially in the growth and development of his adopted city. Fifty shares of gas stock he virtually gave to the county in order to have the plant located in Santa Ana. He took an active part in favor of county division and in securing railroads. He was sent to Chicago as a representative of the citrus fair in 1886.



**J. E. SHARP**, a retired capitalist of Santa Ana, was born in East Tennessee, November 17, 1809, a son of Joseph and Sarah (Lamb) Sharp, who had but two children: the subject of this sketch and a boy named Prophet, who died in 1850. The parents died in 1828, the father one day and the mother the next. In 1830 Mr. Sharp went to Illinois, where for several years he followed farming in Madison County; after this he went into the mercantile business at Bunker Hill, Illinois, and subsequently he moved to Litchfield, that



State. In 1864 he came to California and spent the first ten years in Sacramento County. In 1874 he came to Westminster, where he followed farming two years; then he purchased property in Santa Ana and built two houses. Since then he has been in the real-estate business until about two years ago. He also owns property in Pomona. Mr. Sharp is a true Christian gentleman, and has been an active worker in the Baptist Church for over fifty-four years.

He was married first in 1832, to Mary E. Robinson, a native of North Carolina, and a daughter of Zachariah and Elizabeth Robinson. By this marriage there was one child—Sallie A., now the wife of William Kell, of Pomona. Mrs. Sharp died June 12, 1873, and December 21, 1875, Mr. Sharp married Mrs. Clarissa M. Trask, of Jefferson, Maine; her parents were Alexander and Mary (Curtis) Trask, who had ten children.



**W**ILLIAM DRESSER, the proprietor of extensive farms and a resident of Santa Ana, was born in East Smithfield, London, England, August 20, 1813. His parents, Christopher and Mary Dresser, came to America in 1824, landing at Montreal. Subsequently they settled in northern New York, in 1833 in Ohio, and in 1836 in Boone County, Illinois. They had four children. His father was born January 1, 1769, and died June 13, 1841; and his mother, born June 25, 1772, died November 9, 1845. By trade his father was a "linen draper," which in England corresponds with a dry-goods merchant in the United States. Mr. Dresser was educated at Alleghany College, Meadville, Pennsylvania. Afterward he followed forming in Boone County, Illinois, until 1850, when he came to California. He had intended to come the previous year, but the company which he was to join did not organize. In April, 1850, he started with a Beloit, Wisconsin, company. They arrived at Council

Bluffs May 10, passed the Humboldt desert on the night of the 4th and 5th of July, and between Council Bluffs and Carson Valley they probably passed 30,000 immigrants. July 19 Mr. Dresser first saw the gold miners at work. He arrived at Ringgold on the 20th, and was at Kelsey's Diggings when they received the news that California had been admitted to the Union.

Mr. Dresser is a farmer and rents land in Tulare and Yolo counties, while he lives in the genial climate of Southern California for his health. He is probably the oldest Sunday-school worker in the State now living. He organized and conducted the first Sunday-school outside the large towns; in Suisun valley in March, 1851. He is a close Bible student, and has in his possession a Bible printed in England in 1608. He is practically and theoretically a temperance man. As long ago as 1827, when a boy in the State of New York, he signed the first temperance pledge that was ever seen in New York State, and he has faithfully kept it to this day. He signed a private paper brought in the city of Plattsburgh from Boston long before public pledges had been published.


Mr. Dresser was first married in De Kalb County, Illinois, July 29, 1833, to Miss Sarah Jenks, daughter of Jacob and Mary Jenks. She died May 23, 1854, and April 3, 1885, Mr. Dresser married Mrs. M. E. M. Anthony. Mr. Dresser's children are Albert, Charles, William, Emma and Julia.



**W**R. DRESSER, one of the pioneers of Santa Ana, and a successful business man, was born in De Kalb County, Illinois, in 1839. For his parentage see sketch of William Dresser. He started out in life for himself at the age of twenty-one as a farmer. In 1861 he came to California, located first in Sutter County, where he "held down a squatter's claim" until 1870, when he came to Southern California and located in Santa Ana,

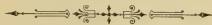

where he has since resided; and here he devotes his attention mostly to agricultural pursuits. His first purchase was that of 140 acres in the northeast part of what is now Santa Ana, when there were but two or three houses in the place, and he has seen a lively city spring up around him, and has added his share toward its growth and development. Mr. Dresser is a quiet and unassuming man and a true Christian gentleman. He is a Republican in his political sympathies and also an able advocate of the principles of temperance.

January 3, 1862, in California, he married Mary E. Willock, by whom he had three children: Clarence, Frank and Willie. She died April 12, 1873, and Mr. Dresser was married again February 9, 1875, in Illinois, to Frances Mabie, whose parents were Peter and Eliza (Chapel) Mabie. By this marriage there are Albert, Arthur, Louis, Perry, Harry and Ernest.

 D. HALLADAY, one of the members of the city council of Santa Ana, was born in Vermont, May 8, 1830. His parents, David and Nancy (Carpenter) Halladay, were both natives of Vermont and moved to Michigan in 1843. They had eight children. M. D., our subject, engaged in the lumber and saw-mill business, and in 1874 came to California for his health; and so rapidly did he improve that he determined to make this country his home. He accordingly purchased thirty acres of land within the town limits of Santa Ana, which he improved, and for several years had one of the best-paying vineyards in the valley. In November, 1887, he built a very fine residence on the corner of Chestnut avenue and Halladay street. Most of his land has been divided into town lots and sold. Mr. Halladay is a member of the Baptist Church. He has been school trustee three years, and is a member of the city council.

He was married March 23, 1863, to Miss Celia Halladay, daughter of William and Sebrina

(Whitney) Halladay, and they have had four sons, viz.: Daniel S., a graduate of Berkeley College; William D., deputy surveyor of Los Angeles County; Guy and Harlow.

  
 EOPOLD GOEPPER, proprietor of the Brunswick Dining Parlors, Santa Ana, is a native of the Buckeye State, and was born October 10, 1856. His parents, Herman and Magdalena, were both natives of Germany, and came to America with their parents when quite young. The subject of this sketch, the eldest of their six children, left the common schools at the age of thirteen years. He was brought up on a farm and came with his father to California in 1870, locating in Santa Clara County, where they followed agricultural pursuits for six years. Then they came to Santa Ana. At the age of twenty-one years Mr. Goepfer started out in life for himself, and has by his own efforts worked his way up to the position he now holds as a business man. In 1877 he began work as a waiter in the hotel kept by James Layman in Santa Ana. Afterward he was employed in the lumber-yard and then at blacksmithing. In 1879 he went to San José and, as times were dull, he went to work as waiter in the Lick House, and next he was night clerk in the St. James Hotel; next he was employed as steward in the Ogle House, the first hotel in Fresno. In 1880 he returned to Santa Ana, and followed house painting, with success, until 1887, when he went into the real-estate business. After the boom was over he kept a restaurant and bar, in company with his brother, and at that he was also successful. Then, in January, 1889, he took charge of the Richelieu restaurant, where he supplied the hungry public with the necessities of life until he took charge of the Brunswick, May 1, 1890, where he is now holding forth, attentive to the wants, comfort and convenience of the people. He has made for himself a good name as a hotel man, and is really very popular.

The Goepper tract of Santa Ana was laid out by him and his father, and it is one of the best additions of the city, being located between Main and Ross streets, east and west, and bounded on the west by Seventeenth street.

Socially, Mr. Goepper is a member of Lodge No. 82, A. O. U. W., in which he has passed all the chairs. He was chosen representative to the Grand Lodge in San Francisco in 1887, and he is at present District Grand Deputy Master. He is also a member of Santa Ana Lodge, No. 236, I. O. O. F.

November 23, 1887, he chose for his partner through life Miss Fannie Russell, the accomplished daughter of George L. and Nancy (Crowley) Russell, natives of Missouri, pioneers of 1849 to the Golden State. Mr. Russell was one of the first settlers in Santa Ana, building the fourth house in the place.



**J**OHAN H. GARNER, veterinary surgeon, Santa Ana, was born in Ogden City, Utah, June 26, 1850, the fourth son of John and Olive (Rossen) Garner, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Missouri. His father was one of the pioneers who crossed the plains to California in 1851 with ox teams, locating in San Bernardino, where he followed farming for a period of twenty-eight years. He died at the age of sixty-one years.

J. H., our subject, at the age of twenty-one years started out in the world for himself. He had previously, at the age of fourteen years, mastered many of the principles of the profession which he has so successfully practiced ever since. He was naturally a student, and at the age of eighteen years he was a proficient veterinary surgeon. At this time he was given the responsible charge of race horses. He began business by buying lame and diseased horses, curing them and selling them at advanced figures. This he followed until 1870, when he teamed for a year on the desert. After this he put teams on the construction of the railroad to

Spadra, and ran the veterinary business alongside. In 1878 he moved to Newport, where he followed farming until he was washed out by the floods. In 1884, with a sick family and being \$800 in debt, he moved to Santa Ana and bargained for residence property on the corner of Fourth and Ross streets, and also for other lots on First and Parton streets, where he ran a "Sick Horse Infirmary." Since that time Mr. Garner has worked up a lucrative practice, and his skill in the profession is known far and wide. He has served as inspector for diseased horses in Los Angeles County, and at present holds that position by appointment in Orange County. He has discovered a remedy for lockjaw in horses, which, though simple, deserves special notice. Out of 168 cases treated, over two-thirds were cured.

Of his more private life it may be said that he was married November 6, 1870, to Miss Nettie Ames, daughter of Ellis and Olive Ames, the former a native of New York and the latter of Massachusetts. They had fourteen children, and crossed the plains to California in 1851. Mr. and Mrs. Garner have had eight children in all, four of whom are living, viz.: John, Guy S., Albert and Ernest. The deceased are: Olive, Ida, Maria and Robert.



**J**ACOB ROSS, a prominent business man of Orange County, was born in Clinton County, Indiana, August 7, 1846. His parents, Jacob and Elizabeth Ross, moved to Illinois in 1851, where the father engaged in the milling business and in farming until 1865, when they with their family came overland to California, being six months on the road. They unloaded at Watsonville, November 25, 1865. Mr. Ross, the father, prospected for a home in Salinas valley till 1868, when he moved to Southern California. He purchased the undivided interest in the Spanish grant of 1,860 acres, which, however, was afterward cut down to 1,073 acres. His purchase included the ter-

ritory embraced in Santa Ana west of Main street and north of First. He was the third settler in the valley, and was a successful stock-raiser and farmer until his death in 1870. The subject of this sketch was the namesake and youngest living son of his father. He was eighteen years old when he came with the family to California, and was engaged with his father until the age of twenty-six, when he married and commenced housekeeping and the management of a farm of 160 acres adjoining Santa Ana on the west, a gift to him from his parents. The early days here were fraught with difficulties and hardships of which no one who has come in later has a practical knowledge. They tried to carry on agricultural pursuits in connection with stock-raising. The Spaniards were not disposed to cultivate the soil, and hence were opposed to the Americans settling up the country as farmers. Accordingly they gave much trouble by driving their herds close to cultivated fields and leaving them to their work of destruction. Mr. Ross had to corral his stock to keep the Spaniards from killing it; and had to guard his growing crops to keep them from being destroyed at night. At onetime Mr. Ross had \$4,000 worth of stock stolen from him in one night. Thus an idea may be gained of what it meant to be a pioneer.

After farming for six years on his quarter-section, he became interested in politics, with which he has ever since been more or less identified. He was proprietor and manager of the *Santa Ana Weekly Herald*, having purchased the *Santa Ana Times*, and he published the two together. Afterward he sold out the paper and served as justice of the peace two years and as deputy assessor two years. He was then chosen supervisor of Los Angeles County, on the Democratic ticket, serving four years. As a proof of his popularity, it can be said that he overcame a Republican majority of 480 votes. Before he took the office of supervisor he was opposed to county division; but when he saw how the Los Angeles County officials were disposed to "bleed" the southern end of the

county, he favored a division and worked for it. At the first election of officers for Orange County, Mr. Ross was nominated by the non-partisan convention at Santa Ana, and his nomination was ratified by the Orange convention, and the straight Republican convention failed to nominate a man against him. Thus he was elected Supervisor of the second district of Orange County, which district includes the fifth ward of Santa Ana. The Ross addition to Santa Ana was laid out by him in 1877. Its boundaries are from Ross street west to Olive and from First street north to Hickey. It was the largest and best addition to the city, containing many beautiful residences. Mr. Ross contributed liberally to the building of the Brunswick Hotel, and has aided materially in the growth and development of Santa Ana. He was one of the original projectors of the great water canals of the Santa Ana valley, which was the mainspring to the wonderful development and prosperity of Santa Ana and surrounding country. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the A. O. U. W. He is a cool, careful and practical man, winning for himself hosts of friends even in opposing all parties.

August 29, 1872, is the date of Mr. Ross' marriage to Miss Mary C. Russell, daughter of George L. and Nancy (Crowley) Russell, early pioneers of the Golden State. The members of the household are: George, Virgil, Etta Mildred, Lorena (deceased), Albert Randolph, Charles and Cecil.

JOHN AVAS, President of the City Council of Santa Ana, was born in Germany in 1843. His parents came to the United States in 1845, settling in St. Clair County, Illinois, and subsequently moved to Peoria County, that State, where the father died in 1851. Afterward the mother married again and moved to Washington, Tazewell County, Illinois, twelve miles east of Peoria. Mr. Avas,




the subject of this notice, remained with his stepfather until he was fifteen years old, and then hired himself out to a farmer for one year, at the end of which time he was to receive \$60. The next year he was hired by Asa Brown (afterward his father-in-law) for one year, for \$130. Then he rented land until August 4, 1862, when he entered Company B, Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for the war. He was discharged in February, 1863, on account of disability, and went to farming again. In November, 1864, he married Miss Ruth Brown, a daughter of his former employer. In 1865 he rented land in Woodford County, Illinois, and two years later purchased eighty acres of railroad land for \$1,250, paying cash in hand \$283; the rest of the purchase money he made off the land. Afterward he bought 160 acres, at three different times. For a period of twelve years he was engaged in farming and stock-raising, and was very successful. In 1882 he sold out his real estate and stock, etc., for \$15,000, and came to California. In Santa Ana he has made large investments, and is recognized as one of the best financiers and most successful business men in the city. The Richelieu Hotel, corner of Fourth and Ross streets, is a monument to his efforts in bringing up the west end of Santa Ana. He also owns valuable residence and business property in different parts of the city. He was elected a member of the city council when it was first organized, and he has been elected for each term since, which fact shows how the citizens regard his judgment. In April, 1889, he was elected president of the board, which position he now holds.

Mr. Avas lost his first wife in Illinois, October 4, 1880. While on a visit to Santa Ana in 1881, he formed the acquaintance of Miss Lucy E. Moesser, whom he married October 2, 1881. She is a daughter of J. H. and Lucy Moesser, of Santa Ana, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. The members of Mr. Avas' household are: Maggie, Ruth, John and George. Mr. Avas is a member of the Baptist Church,

and the president of its board of trustees. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party, and has a host of friends not only in this, but in all opposing parties.

His residence is on Fourth and Larue streets, Santa Ana.

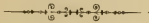


 GOODWIN, one of the members of the city council at Santa Ana, is a native of the Golden State, being born in San Joaquin County, June 24, 1854. His parents were A. D. and Amantha (Brofee) Goodwin, the former a native of New York State, and the latter of Wisconsin. The senior Goodwin came to California in 1852, and engaged in mining for a time, and subsequently in agriculture, his death occurring at Tustin, January 9, 1886. The subject of this sketch, the eldest of his parents' four children, was educated at the Washington High School in Stockton, graduating in 1873. He soon bought a ranch in San Joaquin County, whereon he followed farming until 1883. In 1880, however, he came to what is now Orange County and bought property west of Santa Ana, on the Los Bolsas tract, on which he erected a cheese factory and carried on the business for six years. He then became a citizen of Santa Ana. Here he purchased seventeen and one-half acres on North Main street, which he has laid out as the Goodwin addition to the city. The boundaries of it are, on the north, Seventeenth street; east, Wells and Shafer streets; south, Washington avenue; and west, Main street. This addition is laid out into lots, on which many beautiful residences have been erected. Mr. Goodwin also owns valuable business and residence property in different parts of the city, and he has interests also in both the First National and the Savings banks. He has aided by his influence and means the various local enterprises. April, 1889, he was elected as a member of the council, and his good judgment in regard to



municipal affairs has made for him an enviable reputation.

February 14, 1875, Mr. Goodwin married Miss Catharine Villinger, a daughter of Levi Villinger, a native of Germany and one of California's pioneers. They have four children: Jesse, Pearl, William and Florence.



**S**HELDON LITTLEFIELD, Supervisor from the third district of Orange County, was born in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, in 1834, and was brought up on a farm. At the age of seventeen years he went to Charlestown same State, and clerked in a grocery for a year. He then took what money he had saved and went to Appleton Academy so long as his money lasted. Then he taught school at Brookline, New Hampshire, and next returned to Massachusetts and for a time was engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, and then obtained a position for three years in a Charlestown provision store; and by this time he had saved money enough to bring himself to California, a journey he had been contemplating for the last six years. Taking a steamer at New York city, May 21, 1855, he traveled on the Northern Light to the Isthmus, and from there to San Francisco on the Uncle Sam, arriving June 12. Then he went by steamer up the river to Marysville, arriving there the next day, and before that night he had hired himself out to work on a ranch in the harvest field. After he had paid his hotel bill he had but fifty cents left. The price paid for his labor was \$3 a day and board. After the harvest was over he took charge of stock for two months, and then went to the mines, where he continued some nine years. He kept books, clerked in a store, cooked and took care of the mules. After this he bought a mining claim and worked until 1864; then he was engaged in the mercantile business three or four years. In 1863-'64 he made two trips to Arizona, prospecting and mining. Returning then to San Francisco, he

took the stage for Los Angeles and went thence to El Dorado cañon, where he prospected and mined with but little success. He then went again to San Francisco and to the placer digging in Arizona, where he and his comrade cut down the only cottonwood tree there, sawed it into boards with a hand-saw and made a rocker for separating the gold from the sand. After about three months Mr. Littlefield came to Los Angeles and went on to the Santa Catalina island, where he was interested in the mines. He then went to San Francisco again and tried in vain to get a position in a store. He then bought a retail fruit store, in partnership with another man, but this connection was of short duration, and he next opened up a commission house, under the firm name of Littlefield, Webb & Co., and in this business he continued until 1887. Meanwhile the house became known far and wide as a fair and square business firm. Their first shipment received was from the late O. W. Childs, of Los Angeles. In 1887 Mr. Littlefield came to Anaheim and bought a fruit ranch and a residence. Previous to this, however, he had purchased a fine ranch of 175 acres three miles west of Anaheim. He was one of the company who built the mill and Anaheim Hotel. In 1888 he was elected a Supervisor of Los Angeles County, and he is the present Supervisor from the third district of Orange County. He affiliates with the Republican party. In 1888 he was elected also a trustee of Anaheim for four years by a large vote. As a business man he has succeeded by his own efforts. In society relations he is both a Free Mason and an Odd Fellow.


He was married in 1871 at San Francisco, to Miss Nancy Southwood, a native of the Golden State. Their children are: Sheldon A., Francis T., Eva, Ellen, Joyce and Maud.



**G**EORGE P. BESSONETT, a prominent business man of Santa Ana, was born in Mississippi, July 21, 1850, and is the son of Edwin and Sophia (Neill) Bessonett, natives

of Pennsylvania, and of French ancestry. The father was a cotton planter, and the mother was a teacher, from whom George received all of his education. The latter started out in the world for himself at the age of fifteen years, at Brookhaven, Mississippi, by clerking in a confectionery store. Subsequently he carried on the business in his own name. Quitting that place, he went to Kansas City and learned the bricklayer's trade, where he continued until 1872. He then went to Denver and was employed there a year and a half, and then in 1873 he came on to San Francisco. In 1875 he moved to Santa Ana, where he engaged as a contractor and builder. Nearly all the brick houses in that city were built by him. Two years ago he went into the livery business in his brick block at the corner of Fifth and West streets. Mr. Bessonett is a public-spirited and an enterprising man, taking a deep interest in the growth and development of Santa Ana, and owning valuable property in different parts of the city. His residence, a beautiful structure, is on orange avenue and Parton street. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party. Recently he received the nomination of Supervisor for Los Angeles County. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the A. O. U. W.


August 7, 1870, he married Miss Annie E. Briggs, of Mississippi. Their children are named Edwin, Ida, Hattie, Georgie, Oscar, Frank and Charley.

 **G**EORGE W. SPONABLE, horticulturist at Fullerton, was born in Eden, Seneca County, Ohio, November 3, 1825. His parents, Christopher and Sarah (Lawrence) Sponable, were natives respectively of New York and Vermont, and of German and English origin. George W., the third of his parents' eleven children, started in business for himself in 1849, by coming to California. His father had moved in 1836 to McHenry County, Illinois, where he was an extensive farmer until his death in 1854.


Mr. Sponable followed mining and lumbering in California from 1849 to 1855, and then returned to Illinois, where he followed farming until 1879. He then moved to Nuckolls County, Nebraska, and bought 450 acres of land, which he cultivated until 1883, when he again made his advent to the Golden State and bought a fruit ranch a mile and a half northeast of Anaheim, and there he is spending the last years of his life in the pleasures of horticulture.

Mr. Sponable fought for the Union three years. Entering Company A, Ninety-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as corporal, he was at the battles of Vicksburg and Guntown, Mississippi, and in the expedition against Shreveport, etc. At Vicksburg he was wounded. He was discharged as a Sergeant, at Springfield, Illinois, in 1865. He is now a member of Malvern Hill Post, No. 131, G. A. R., of which he has been Quartermaster two years.

He has been married three times; first, in Illinois, in 1857, to Miss Anna Washburn, a native of New York State, by whom he had one daughter, Georgiana, now Mrs. Ed. Deitz, of Irving Park, Illinois. Mrs. Sponable died in June, 1865, and in 1869 Mr. Sponable married Miss Ella West, also from New York State. She died in 1871, and Mr. Sponable was again married in 1872, this time to Mrs. Sophia Huntington, who was born in New York, the daughter of Stephen Emery. By her first husband she had two children: Emery and Julia; the latter is the wife of Orson Knowlton, of Anaheim.


 **R**H. GILMAN, superintendent of the Semi-tropic Fruit Company at Anaheim, was born in New Hampshire, left home in 1862, to follow the sea, and in the next year he ran away from the ship Wild Rover and for some time traveled. He afterward worked seven years at the tanner's trade, and then followed ranching in Lake, Napa, and Sacramento counties. In 1872 the Semi-tropic Fruit Company was or-

ganized by L. M. Houlst, R. H. Gilman, I. N. Chapman and others. They have 106 acres, most beautifully located and in a high state of cultivation. There are twenty-five acres in orange trees, ten acres in walnuts in bearing, and the rest in young oranges and walnuts. Mr. Gilman, who has been superintendent of the company since its organization, has practically demonstrated what can be done in a few years with the rich soil in this part of Orange County. He has also been practically interested in irrigation, being president, vice president and director of companies for this useful enterprise. He is a worker.

 M. McFADDEN, a public-spirited business man and rancher at Anaheim, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1840, and is a son of John and Rachel (McCormac) McFadden, being the oldest of eight children. He was educated at the public schools, the People's Academy at West Pitts, the Curry Normal Institute at Pitts, the Beaver (Pennsylvania) Academy in 1860, and at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial, at Louisville, in 1861. After this he kept books for a year in Jeffersonville, Indiana, and taught school in Aberdeen, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. He came to California in 1864, by way of the Isthmus, landing at San Francisco, June 29, and within nine days he was teaching school in Alameda County. Here he continued four and a half years, for one year being principal of the San Leandro Grammar Schools, two years and a half of the Alameda Grammar Schools, and one year at Pleasanton. He came to Los Angeles in December, 1868, and was for two terms County Superintendent of schools in this county. Altogether he was engaged in educational work twenty years. He bought a ranch of forty-six acres, four miles northeast of Anaheim, in 1869. This he improved while he was at the same time teaching school. He was one of the seven who organized the Cañon Irriga-

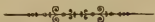
tion Company, and completed the great canal at an expense of \$100,000, and was its secretary for four years. He was appointed by Governor Waterman as one of the commissioners to perfect the the organization of Orange County. Was nominated by the Democratic party for the Legislature from the Seventy-eighth district, but was defeated by Colonel Edwards. He was a member of the Board of Education of Los Angeles County two years, and its president one year. In 1874 he built a school-house in his district with his own money, undertaking to wait until the district could reimburse him, and he served as trustee until one year ago. Mr. McFadden is Past Master of Lodge No. 207, F. & A. M.; in the lodge he has held all the offices except that of treasurer; is now Junior Warden. In 1881 he was representative to the Grand Lodge in San Francisco. He is also a member of Magnolia Council, No. 94, O. C. F. and Past Councillor.

He was married in December, 1866, to Sarah J. Earl, a native of Ohio. Their six children are: Carrie, wife of H. H. Ford, William E., Clarence, Tom, Ralph and Robbie.

 REV. JONATHAN B. TOMBES, D. D., Anaheim, was born in Albany, New York, attended Oberlin College three years, and graduated at Madison University in 1845, in the literary course. He also graduated in the regular course in theology. In 1870 the degree of D. D. was conferred upon him. He was ordained to preach in 1848. For some time he was pastor of the Fourth Baptist Church at Richmond, Virginia; then had charge of Meadville Academy. In 1859 he took charge of Liberty Female College at Liberty, Missouri; but in 1864, on account of the war, wherein he was a true friend of the Union, he left his family there and went East, lecturing on the issues of the day. Soon after he was called to take charge of the North Baptist Church in Philadelphia, where he served as

pastor for several years; next he was pastor of the Berean Church at Carbondale, Pennsylvania. Subsequently he edited and published a church paper at Charleston, West Virginia, called the *Baptist Record*; afterward took charge of Carlton College for a term of five years. In April, 1875, he came to Southern California. Here, near Anaheim, he is engaged as a horticulturist and has a beautiful home and orange trees and all other kinds of fruits and flowers. Still he does some professional work. He was mainly instrumental in organizing the Central Baptist Church in Los Angeles and was its first pastor. He continues to write articles for church papers, which exhibit thorough scholarship in divinity and collateral subjects.

He married Miss Mary A. McFadden, a native of Pennsylvania, and they have two interesting children, who are attending school.



**R**OBERT PARKER, vineyardist near Anaheim, was born in Beverly Township, Wentworth County, Canada, March 18, 1838, the third in a family of thirteen children of Robert and Ann (Stalker) Parker. He was brought up to steady work on a farm, with but limited schooling. In 1868 he came to California by steamer, followed mining a short time and then bought a Government title to 500 acres of land in Mariposa County. In 1871 he bought fifty-five acres where he now lives, a mile and a half north of Anaheim, and for several years he prospered in grape culture, until recently, when the vines died, and he is now devoting his attention to the cultivation of oranges and walnuts. Mr. Parker is a man of considerable experience and good judgment. He is a member of Anaheim Lodge, No. 85, A. O. U. W., and of the Presbyterian Church; was one of the foremost in building the Presbyterian house of worship at Fullerton. Politically he is a zealous and able Prohibitionist, while his wife is an active worker in the W. C. T. U.

at Fullerton, being now superintendent of the department of juvenile work.

Mr. Parker was first married in 1863, to Henrietta Patterson, a Canadian, by whom he had five children: Robert F., Donald, George, Mary M. (wife of Joseph Nichols of Santa Ana), and Louisa, who was drowned at the beach in 1888. January 15, 1882, Mr. Parker married Mrs. L. A. Keith, a native of the Indian Territory, born June 18, 1860. Her parents were Ira W. Wyman and Elizabeth Dunn, the former of English and the latter of German descent. Mr. Wyman met his death as a soldier in the late war. Mrs. Parker, by her former husband, H. P. Keith, had one son, named Minor L. By the present marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Parker, there are two children, Alice and Eleanor.



**A**LEX. GARDINER, general farmer and fruit-raiser near Fullerton, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1838, the fourth son of William and Mary Gardiner, who came to America in 1855, in a sailing vessel, landing in New York; thence they immediately sailed to Charleston, South Carolina, and thence they proceeded to Knoxville, Tennessee, locating ten miles south of Knoxville at Rockford. William Gardiner was a cotton spinner by trade.

The subject of this sketch served five years as a machinist in Scotland, leaving school at the age of twelve years. In 1869 he came overland to California, starting from Knoxville, Tennessee, September 21, 1869, and arrived at Watsonville, this State, October 6. He hunted along the coast for a home, and December 6 found him in Los Angeles. Directly he purchased 160 acres two miles and a half northwest of Anaheim, where he has since resided; was one of the first settlers there, buying of the Los Angeles and San Bernardino Land Company. Out of a barren waste he has made a fruitful farm, and as a general agriculturist and horticulturist he has been successful.

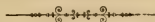
Mrs. Gardiner, whose maiden name was Susan



M. Reeder, was born in Blount County, Tennessee, and her parents, Majors and Jane (Williams) Reeder, were natives of Virginia and had ten children. Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner were married in East Tennessee in 1864. Their children are: Jennie, wife of Otto des Granges, Jr.; Mary, Frank, John, James, Lilburn and Alex. W.



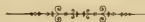
**H**ON. ISAAC LYONS, residing three miles northwest of Anaheim, was born in England in 1847, and came to San Francisco as a merchant in 1862. In 1868 he went to Prescott, Arizona, and in 1875 to Yuma, where he was engaged in the mercantile business for a number of years, with signal success. In 1887 he was elected to the Legislature from Yuma County by the Democratic party. Afterward he served two years as director of the Territorial penitentiary, his appointment to this position being received in March while he was yet in the Legislature. In 1883 he was elected treasurer of Yuma County for two years, and finally, in 1887, he came to California and bought his present place, where it is his intention to retire from active business life. He is still a zealous and able Democrat, and in his society relations he is a member of the Yuma Lodge, A. O. U. W. He was married in Arizona, in 1872, to Marcella Zegera, a native of Mexico, and their children are: Joseph, Eva, Louisa, Isabella and Edna.



**J**B. STONE, orchardist near Fullerton and a worthy citizen of the Golden State, began life in Pennsylvania, July 21, 1831, the ninth in a family of eleven children of his parents, Silas and Susanna (Ward) Stone, who were from Vermont, and moved from Michigan to Van Buren County, Iowa, in 1837. November 13, 1851, Mr. J. B. Stone started by a steamer for California, but came part of the way

by sail vessel, landing in San Francisco March 8, 1852. After mining one year he began farming in Alamada and Contra Costa counties. After a time he came to Los Angeles County, and in 1868 bought land in what is now Orange County, being one of the first purchasers from the Los Angeles and San Bernardino Land Company. He took 200 acres of wild land, on which there was not a tree or shrub, from the old Spanish adobe, Coyote, to Anaheim. He immediately went to work, built a house and began improvements, and, although for several years he had to encounter "hard times," he now has fine walnut and orange groves where once the wild mustard waved in the breezes, and he now feels richly paid for all his patient labor and toil. He is a quiet, peaceable citizen, a good neighbor, non-partisan, but a Republican in his political sympathies.

Mr. Stone was married, March 6, 1855, in Sacramento, to Annie Smith, who was born in Alleghany County, Pennsylvania, the daughter of William and Annie (Blackburn) Smith, natives of England. The children in Mr. Stone's family are Charles E., Emma A. (now Mrs. George Gray), Thomas R., Beatrice (wife of W. A. Barnes), Elnora and Roderick.




**T**HEODORE REISER, President of the City Council of Anaheim, was born in the city of Lahr, Baden, Germany, September 7, 1829, and after receiving a good education he began at the age of fourteen years to learn the art of wine-making on the Rhine, and served three years. He traveled and worked at his trade in Switzerland, and at the age of nineteen years he came to New York and worked at the cooper's trade four years. In the spring of 1854 he came to San Francisco by steamer, and was employed in a brewery three years. Next he went to Tuolumne County and established a brewery there, and remained there until September, 1860, when he came to Anaheim, being one of the original settlers here in the German



colony. He at once built a fine brick house, at a cost of over \$6,000, which is an ornament to the place. He made the first wine and distilled the first brandy ever made in Anaheim. This business he carried on with wonderful success until the death of the vineyards some two years ago. To his energy, enterprise and public spirit Anaheim is greatly indebted. By his means and influence he has supported every enterprise which has had for its object the upbuilding of the town; correspondingly his fellow-citizens have recognized his merit by electing him to nearly all of the important offices of the municipalities. Two years ago he contributed liberally to the building of the new Hotel del Campo, which was built at a cost of \$40,000. He also built the music hall on Centre street, a structure worthy of any city. One can read his social standing on his card, thus: "Theodore Reiser, W. M. Anaheim Lodge, No. 207, F. & A. M.; Signet Chapter, No. 57, R. A. M.; Los Angeles Council, No. 11, R. & S. M.; Cœur de Lion Commandery, No. 9, K. T.; Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S." In 1874 he was appointed Deputy Grand Lecturer for the twenty-fourth Masonic district, and in 1875 he was reappointed for the twenty-eighth district of California.


Mr. Reiser was married in San Francisco in 1857 to Adelheit Thiele, a native of Saxony, Germany. They have no children, and are living quietly in their beautiful home at the corner of Olive and Santa Ana streets.

HOMAS SPENCER, M. D., of Anaheim, was born, in Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, in 1835, a son of Edward Spencer, who was a dry-goods merchant. He came to the United States in 1849, received a common-school education at Burlington, Iowa, and in 1854 came overland to California and attended the Toland Medical College, where he graduated in 1861. He practiced his profession at Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, until 1872, when he

bought land in Santa Barbara County. After making his home there two years he returned to Lucas County, Iowa, and bought a large stock farm, which he still owns. He came again to California in 1887, locating three and one-half miles northwest of Anaheim, in what is known as Orangethorpe. Here he has a beautiful country residence and is practically retired from business and professional life. He is a Republican in his political views. He has held some responsible positions: was president of the Lucas County (Iowa) Agricultural Society, and secretary of that society four years; was a delegate in 1868 from the Third District of California to the Republican National Convention at Chicago; Associate Judge in 1862 of Sonoma County, etc. In the recent contests here he took an active part in favor of county division, and is one of the directors of the Anaheim irrigation district.

The Doctor was married in San Francisco, in 1857, to Miss Mary Chambers, a native of Boston; their children have been: Homer T., deceased, who for several years was city editor of the San Francisco *Examiner*; Ida, now the wife of Mr. B. F. McDaniels. Dr. Spencer was married the second time, in Chariton, Iowa, to Miss Mary C. Rogers, and by this marriage there are the following children: Virgil, Milton, Clarence, Ethel, Edith, Howard and Horace.



LEXANDER HENRY, farmer and stock-raiser, near Anaheim, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland in 1838, the son of Innes and Jacobina (Nicholson) Henry. His father had seven children by his first marriage, and eleven by the second: Alexander, who was a member of the second family, joined the English navy in 1850, and was in service throughout the Crimean war. He was at first errand boy and then ship's carpenter. After the war he served six years at the shipwright's trade at Leith. Next he joined the Sidney of Glasgow and came to San Francisco in 1860, where he





*C. W. Humphreys*

worked at his trade for seven years. Subsequently he came to Southern California and purchased 200 acres of land, a mile and a quarter west of Anaheim, where for several years he was very successful in the cultivation of the vine, and also in the manufacture of wines and brandies; and since the death of the vines two years ago, he has given his attention to general farming, stock-raising and orange culture. In his social relations he is a Free Mason and a member of the A. O. U. W.

He was married February 20, 1858, to Miss Catharine Mason, a native of Scotland, whose parents were John and Isabella (Simpson) Mason. Mr. and Mrs. Henry's children are Innes, John M. and Archibald.



**JUDGE C. W. HUMPHREYS** of Santa Ana, was born in Mason County, Kentucky, and is a son of Robert Humphreys. Following is a history of the family as furnished to the subject of this sketch by his father at the age of eighty-eight years:

"Shortly after the close of the Revolutionary war, four brothers, by the name of Humphreys, with their families emigrated from Tyrone County, Ireland, to Virginia, to either Greenbriar or Monroe County. Their names were Richard, John, Robert and Samuel. My grandfather was Robert. His sons were James, John, Robert; daughters, Mollie, Nancy and Jane. John Humphreys married Jane Ward and moved to (now) Mason County, Kentucky, in 1792, in company with Simon Kenton and other early pioneers of Kentucky. He moved thence to what was then known as Mad river valley, Ohio, in 1799, and raised sons—James, Robert, Charles, Ward, John, William, Henry, Andrew and Lewis; daughters—Phoebe, Rebecca, and Betsey, who died at the age of thirteen years. Father died March 19, 1857, in his ninety-fourth year. The other three brothers, originally from Ireland, are scattered far and wide with their

descendants. My grandfather Ward was raised in Virginia, and of Irish descent. My grandmother's maiden name was Lockhart. They had sons—William, John, James and Charles; daughters—Hannah, Betsey, Phebe, and my mother, Jane Humphreys. She died March, 1849. Grandfather Ward was killed at Point Pleasant, October 1, 1847, in the battle fought between troops commanded by General Lewis, of the whites, and the Indian chief, Cornstalk. He was buried on the battle-field and his grave was unknown. His son, John, was stolen by Indians at the age of two years, and raised as one of them. He fought, and was killed in a battle against his own people and the Indians. He had children—Rebecca, Sutanney, and a son whose English name was Ward. They emigrated many years ago with their tribe west of the Mississippi river, and nothing further is known of them. Joseph Waters, together with his first wife (whose maiden name was Lansdale) and family, lived near Annapolis, Maryland; emigrated thence to Kentucky about 1792, and settled in Mason County, and had sons—Richard, Samuel and William; daughters—Elizabeth, Sally, Henrietta, Nancy, Polly, Peggy and Harriet,—all now dead."

From the foregoing sketch the reader will see that the lines of Judge Humphreys' ancestry have been well kept, and of this he is justly proud. His father was sheriff of Mason County, Kentucky, for a period of sixteen years, and he was a well known and highly respected citizen. Judge Humphreys came to Santa Ana in 1874. Here he was elected justice of the peace in 1875 and held the office until 1887; he now holds his ninth commission as notary public, the first of which was given him by Governor Irwin. He was a pioneer real-estate man in Santa Ana, and has done a large loan and insurance business, conveancing, however, being his specialty. He married Cordelia Franklin, of Mason County, Kentucky; and they have had six children. The three living are Frank, Hattie and Jennie, and the three deceased are Charles, who died at the age of twenty-five

years; Robert, who died at the age of nineteen years, and George E., who died at the early age of two and a half years.

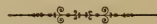


**B** F. E. KELLOGG, farmer and stock-raiser near Anaheim, was born in Morgan County, Illinois, April 31, 1822. His parents, Elisha and Elizabeth (Derrick) Kellogg, were natives respectively of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and of Scotch descent. They settled first in western New York, where most of the children were born. They emigrated to Morgan County, Illinois, in pioneer times, where Mr. Kellogg built the first house in the county. Elisha Kellogg was a prominent politician in his day, serving as county judge and sheriff of Genesee County, New York. He died in Jo Daviess County, Illinois, in 1844. The subject of this sketch left Independence, Missouri, in May, 1846, and came overland with teams to California, arriving in Napa County in November, before gold was discovered. His journey was a very tedious and troublesome one. He enlisted in Fremont's army and served six months, being discharged at Mission San Gabriel, in April, 1848. He still receives a pension of \$8 per month as a veteran of the Mexican war. He is able to relate many thrilling anecdotes of hardship and adventure. He and three brothers came in '44 to the Rocky mountains in search of a silver mine, and not finding it they built Fort Laramie by contract. Once he and a brother were attacked by Pawnee Indians, stripped of their clothes and robbed. They had to eat walnuts and raw frogs, and once he scorched the hair off his buffalo robe and ate the hide! He became sick and exhausted; his brother got lost from him, but afterward they met and were twenty-six days in reaching the borders of civilization.

Mr. Kellogg followed mining for several years after coming to this State, and afterward engaged in other pursuits. He first pitched his tent at Anaheim, May 21, 1869, and about that

time he purchased 640 acres of land two and a half miles southwest of that point. He at once built a house and began improving the place; and ever since then he has been one of the most successful farmers and stockmen in the valley. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. While in Napa, he was coroner of the city for a number of years, and he has held other positions of trust and honor.

He was married September 5, 1854, in Napa County, California, to Miss Mary O. Lillie, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of Luther and Orilla (Morgan) Lillie, natives of Connecticut, who had eight children. Mr. Kellogg came to California across the plains with her brother, L. G. Lillie, in 1853, stopping in the Napa valley August 25. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg are: Henry Clay, Elizabeth, wife of B. O. Clark; Erwin, Leonard, Jane, wife of M. Evans; Edward, Lillie, Effie and Carrie.



**J**ACOB MAGGARD, residing near Anaheim, was born in Caldwell County, Kentucky, August 12, 1815. His parents, Jacob and Susan (Bright) Maggard, natives respectively of Virginia and Tennessee, had ten children, he being the fifth. At the age of twenty years he started out in life for himself by working by the day in Scotland County, Missouri, whither his father had moved fifteen years previously. He was reared principally in Randolph County, Missouri. He continued in his calling as a farmer, in which he was successful, until about twelve years ago, when he came to California and purchased property in Sonoma County. More recently he purchased his present residence, where he will spend the evening of his life. He and his wife have long been earnest workers in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and are exemplary in their conduct as Christians.

Mr. Maggard was married in Missouri, February 11, 1841, to Elizabeth Myers, a native of that State, and a daughter of Henry and Catha-



rine Myers. Theirs was the first recorded marriage in Scotland County. They have five children: Irvine J., M. D., of Oxford, Kansas; James A., M. D., of Denver, Colorado; William F., M. D., of Corning, California; Emma, wife of Sidney Holman; and Sarah Frances, deceased.

**HENRY AND CHARLES KUCHEL**, editors and proprietors of the *Anaheim Gazette*, took charge of this paper in 1887. They are the sons of Conrad Kuchel, a native of Germany, and one of the earliest settlers of Anaheim. For several years previous to his arrival in Anaheim he was engaged in the business of engineering in San Francisco. Henry Kuchel, the senior editor of the *Gazette*, was born in San Francisco, June 11, 1859. He received a high-school education at the Anaheim schools and, learned the printer's trade in the office which he and his brother now own. He subsequently worked for ten years on the principal newspapers throughout the State. He has spent his whole time as a printer and editor, and the *Gazette* of to-day has for its editor one of the most practical newspaper men in Southern California. Mr. Kuchel is still a young man, and, having so thoroughly acquainted himself with journalism, it is but natural to predict that he will in the future hold an enviable position among the prominent members of the "art preservative of arts."

**G. GREELEY**, horticulturist, near Anaheim, was born in Belfast, Maine, in 1817. His parents, John and Mary (Black) Greeley, natives respectively of New Hampshire and Maine, and of English descent, had seven children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the second. At the age of twenty-one he started out in life for himself, learning the trade of carpenter at Searsport, Maine,


being employed in that business four years. He subsequently took up land at Aroostook, and followed timbering for about a year. Next he worked at his trade for a time, building a hotel at No. 11; worked two years longer in Boston, and then on the barracks in New Orleans. In the spring of 18— he went to New York State, and was employed one summer. In September, 1849, he left Boston for California in the sail-ship Harriet Rockwell, as the ship's carpenter. Coming by way of Cape Horn, he landed in San Francisco in February. The first two years in this State he spent in the mines on the Tuolumne river, the next six years on the Feather river, then traveled some through Oregon, and in 1858 he settled in Oakland and worked at his trade there for nine years. In 1869 he came to Southern California and bought property near Anaheim, where he has since lived, raising grapes, oranges, etc. He owns an interest in the Anaheim Union Water Works, and has been very successful as a horticulturist.

He was married in the fall of 1860, in Oakland, to Mrs. Hannah B. Greeley, whose maiden name was Strant. Mr. Greeley is a staunch Republican in politics. His first vote was cast for Harrison, and his last for the "grandson." Mr. and Mrs. Greeley have no children, and are spending the evening of life in the quiet retreat of their beautiful suburban home.

**TIM CARROLL**, proprietor of the Anaheim Evergreen Nursery, was born in County Cork, Ireland, March 25, 1840, the second in a family of nine children, of Patrick and Mary (Scandlan) Carroll, who moved to Australia in 1855. He came to Santa Cruz, California, in 1866, and worked at shipping lumber two years. In 1868 he came to Anaheim and bought fifty acres of land, his purchase being the first outside of the town limits. He then started the nursery business on a small scale, and to-day he has the largest nursery in Southern California if not in the State. A few figures


will be here submitted to show what a man of pluck and energy can do: in the nursery stock at this time there are 1,500,000 orange trees; 1,000,000 lemon trees, 4,000,000 gum trees, 1,000,000 deciduous fruit trees, besides palms, pines, cypress and other kinds of fruit and ornamental trees. The nursery is located near the Southern Pacific depot at Anaheim. In addition to this, Mr. Carroll has a young nursery at Los Alamitos, and sixty acres in the Centralia tract, besides other property. He has been eminently successful in the work he has undertaken, and eminently deserves the success, on account of his industry, enterprise and shrewd judgment.

He was married May 27, 1878, to Lizzie Doherty, from the north of Ireland. Her parents were George and Mary (Clemens) Doherty. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Carroll are Joseph M., George P., Mary and Timothy J.


ADISON H. BEAR, a farmer and dairyman near Newport, was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, December 6, 1841, the fifth child in a family of eight children of David and Maria (Anderson) Bear. Was educated in Harrisonburg and also worked upon his father's farm until he was twenty-seven years of age, when he married Miss Cornelia Firebaugh, of Rockbridge County, Virginia, and a daughter of John and Ella (McCutchan) Firebaugh. Mr. Bear then bought 120 acres of land four miles west of Harrisonburg and managed a farm there four years; selling out then, he came, in November, 1873, to California, rented land two years and then purchased the tract which he now occupies, half a mile east of Newport. For some years past he has been very successful in the dairy business.

Politically he is an earnest and intelligent supporter of the Democratic party. He served as a soldier in the Confederate army, was captured in the Wilderness May 10, 1864, and held

as a prisoner at Fort Delaware until the close of the war. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which for fourteen years he has held the office of elder. He has the following-named children: Ernest C., Lena K., Irene E. and David A.

ILLIAM A. FIREBAUGH, farmer and stock-raiser near Newport, was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, November 24, 1848, a son of David and Margaret (Hull) Firebaugh, both of Virginia. William, the fourth in a family of eight children, received but a limited education. In 1870 he went to Cedar County, Virginia, and began business for himself by renting land for two years. In 1872 he came to California and bought land, which he subsequently improved and finally sold, when he bought a ranch a half mile southwest of Newport, and here he has been successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising to the present time.

July 25, 1877, is the date of Mr. Firebaugh's marriage to Fanny Jamison, of Texas, and the daughter of J. B. and Jane (Ware) Jamison. Mr. Jamison was a pioneer who crossed the plains from Missouri to California by ox teams and followed farming a number of years at El Monte. Mr. and Mrs. Firebaugh have five children: Larine, Gertrude, Lee, James and Roy.

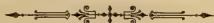
T. ARMSTRONG, of Newport, was born in Augusta County, Virginia, in 1844. His parents, Archibald and Betty (McCutchan) Armstrong, were natives of the Old Dominion, and the fourth generation born and reared on the same farm. They had nine children. Their father died in 1853, and the subject of this sketch took charge of the home place until 1864, when he entered Company A, First Virginia Cavalry, C. S. A., and served until 1865. From the close of the war until 1867 he

again had charge of the farm; he then sold out, moved to Rockbridge County, Virginia, and followed farming there until 1871, when he came to California. On arriving here he first rented land for some four years, and then bought the ranch which he now occupies one mile east of Newport. For several years he carried on general farming and stock-raising, but recently has turned his attention to dairying.

He was married in 1871 to Miss Mattie Firebaugh, also a native of Virginia, a daughter of David and Margaret Firebaugh. Their four children are: Minnie, now Mrs. Frank Baxter, of Fullerton; Berta, Willie and Fannie.



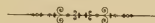
**M**ARQUIS L. SELLS, a farmer near Westminster, was born in Wyandot County, Ohio, September 6, 1845. His parents, John and Mary (McKissen) Sells, were natives respectively of Ohio and Virginia, and had five children, three of whom are still living. John Sells was a well-known attorney in Wyandot County for a number of years, and died November 19, 1886. Marquis worked on the railroad as a trackman, and subsequently attended school at New Hagerstown and Harlem Springs. Then he taught school for some ten years in Ohio and Missouri, and in May, 1871, he came to California with two brothers and his mother. He first rented land in Santa Barbara County and afterward came to what is now Orange County, purchasing a fine ranch one mile south of Westminster, where he successfully engaged as stock-raiser and general farmer.



**F**RANK A. GATES, general farmer and fruit-raiser near Anaheim, was born in Groton, Massachusetts, in 1836, a son of Ioring Gates, a well-known merchant in Groton, Massachusetts, and Boston. Mr. Gates attended the University at Hartford, Pennsylvania, and at the age of eighteen years he went to Chicago,

where he was engaged in the wholesale clothing business with his brother, James L. Gates, until 1859. He then went to Lawrence, Kansas, but, finding all vegetation dried up and the prospects of business consequently poor, he returned to Chicago and engaged with his cousin, Charles A. Eaton, in trade in guns and sporting goods. Next he conducted a hotel on the Union Pacific railroad. He took a house on the train up the North Platte to Julesburg station in Nebraska; in the fall he moved it to Cheyenne, Wyoming, and there ran a hotel until February, 1870, with good success. His next move was to San Diego, California, where he bought a team and drove to Anaheim, in May, 1870. Purchasing land a mile and a half south of Anaheim, he planted it in vines and all other kinds of standard fruits. In 1877 he sold that place and bought where he has since lived, three miles southwest of Anaheim, and there he has been a successful farmer and fruit-raiser. He also owns valuable property on Broadway in Anaheim.

In 1858 he married Miss Sarah A. Fitch, who was born in Boston. Her father, Asa Fitch, was a prominent mercantile man in Boston and Chicago. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Gates are: Frank S., Clara I. and James L.



**A**NDER MILLS, deceased, was born May 6, 1814, in Massachusetts. At the age of sixteen years he left home, and traveled extensively in different States. In Missouri, in 1852, he married Miss Ruth A. Ripper, and immediately started across the plains to California, with an ox team. In this State he first took up about 3,000 acres of Government land, on which he herded cattle for twenty years with considerable profit. In 1874, his health failing, he came to Southern California and bought 320 acres in the Westminster colony. His children were: Julia, wife of George McCormac; Maria, deceased; Amanda, deceased; Jane, wife of James Young; Abram, deceased; Frank and George H. The two last mentioned, the only surviving sons,

are now in possession of the Westminster farm. George married Miss Eliza Barker, a native of California, and they have a daughter named Myrtie. The subject of this sketch died March 3, 1890, and his wife had died previously, in 1872.



**A**LFRED BECKETT, a prominent citizen of Westminster, Orange County, was born in Ontario, Canada, June 7, 1830, a son of Stephen and Anna (Taylor) Beckett, and the sixth child in a family of nine. He received a good common-school education, worked at the mill and lumber business for several years and also did some farming, and in 1877 came to California and bought forty acres of land in Westminster, which he has put under a high state of cultivation. Politically he is an intelligent supporter of the Republican party. Both himself and wife are highly respected members of social circles.

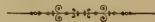
He was married January 3, 1856, to Miss Mercy Ward, also a native of Ontario. Her parents, Richard and Ruth (Hoag) Ward, were from Dutchess County, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Beckett have three children: Ruth; Hattie, now Mrs. Everett E. Trefethen, of San Pedro, California, and Susie, wife of Edwin McPherson, of Hanford, California.



**J**OHAN BECKETT, a prosperous citizen of Westminster, was born in Ontario, Canada, June 2, 1819. His parents were Stephen and Anna (Taylor) Beckett, natives respectively of New Jersey and Canada, who had nine children. The father was a miller by trade. John worked at the lumber business in Pelham Township for several years, and in 1877 he moved to California, arriving at Westminster July 1. There he purchased forty acres of land, which he has since improved, and being well down on the "shady side of the hill," he expects to spend

the remainder of his life in the quiet of his lovely home, under the semi-tropic skies of Southern California. Both himself and wife are adherents of the church of the Friends, earnest and consistent Christian people.

Mr. Beckett married, in 1850, Miss Susan McMaster, who was born in County Sligo, Ireland, a daughter of William and Margaret (Frazier) McMaster, of Scotch origin. They have nine children, and came to Canada when Mrs. Beckett was eleven years old.



**B**F. TOWNSEND, a prosperous farmer near Garden Grove, was born in Bowdoinham, Maine, in 1834, educated at the high school there, and in 1855 left home to take care of himself. For nine years he worked in a wholesale boot and shoe store in Massachusetts, and from there, January 13, 1864, he went to Chicago, Milwaukee, Sioux City and other places; then to Omaha, and to Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas, where he worked on a farm until 1866, teaching school during the winter seasons. Then he went to Baxter Springs, Cherokee County, Kansas, engaging in the manufacture and sale of boots and shoes for five years; then he followed farming three years, and in 1874 came across the plains with a mule team to California. Here he first bought an interest in a mining camp in San Bernardino County, and spent one year with it. Subsequently he bought 160 acres at Garden Grove, where he has made a fine farm and on which he has a beautiful residence. He has also recently purchased 240 acres of peat land in the Bolsa and Chico tract. This land is very productive. The peat beds are from two to twenty feet deep, and very rich. For this land Mr. Townsend has refused \$300 per acre. As a business man Mr. Townsend has been eminently successful. In his political sympathies he is a Prohibitionist and in favor of woman suffrage, and socially he is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

December 5, 1869, is the date of his marriage

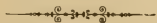


to Miss Anna E., daughter of Captain Isaiah Cooper, a veteran of the last war, who lost his arm at the battle of Vicksburg. Mrs. Townsend is a native of Illinois. The children are Mabel A. and Ernest F.



**P**ERCY H. WALLING, of Garden Grove, was born in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, in 1838. His parents, James and Louisa (Saxton) Walling, were natives of Vermont, and early settlers of the Buckeye State. Their fourth child, the subject of this sketch, went with his parents in 1853 to Green County, Wisconsin, where later he bought land and engaged in stock-raising and farming until 1880, when he moved to Jewell County, Kansas, and subsequently to Mitchell County, where he was in the stock business until he came to California in 1888. He has here erected a very handsome residence at Garden Grove, where he expects to spend the rest of his life taking care of his fruits and vines. He also has good residence property in El Modena.

He was married in Wisconsin in 1871, to Miss Emma, daughter of Harmon B. Stewart, and a native of Wayne County, Ohio. Their children are: Mabel, Bertha, Leon, Lester and Frank. Politically Mr. Walling is a Republican. He is an old veteran of the war, having served four years in Company E, Thirteenth Wisconsin Volunteers.



**H**ENRY STERLING PANKEY, a farmer of the Los Bolsa tract in Orange County, was born in Tippah County, Mississippi, in 1852, and reared principally in Tennessee. His parents, Henry and Zilpah (Daniels) Pankey, were natives of South Carolina. The father died when his son Henry was only a year old, and the mother married Marion Clark four years later. Being ill-treated by his stepfather, Henry left him to live with William Burns, of

Texas. Six months' schooling was all that Mr. Pankey ever received. During the war he suffered many privations and undertook many disagreeable risks. He had to go twelve miles to mill, sitting upon his sack of corn to keep the soldiers from taking it. In March, 1869, he started across the plains for California with an ox team and a drove of cattle, and had to do a great part of the traveling at night. He carried water in pint bottles. From Fort Yuma onward he had but 50 cents in money upon which to travel. At Azusa he worked six months in payment for a horse, and subsequently worked for a man named Marion Taylor.

At this point it may be interesting to relate what was probably the most remarkable incident in Mr. Pankey's life. He drove an ox team across the plains for his stepfather, who had so abused him. The last time he saw his mother was at Pachee Pass. She and her husband went to San Diego County and remained there five months, and he went afterward to Downey, where he died. Henry's mother, now the second time a widow, had four children and was in destitute circumstances. She advertised for her son, who had left them on the plains, not knowing, of course, that he was at Azusa, and he did not know where she was. July 4 he went to a celebration at Downey, and happened to notice a saddle and a horse which he recognized as belonging to Clark. This he raced up, and by it found where his mother was, and was able thus to save her from the destitute circumstances into which she had been thrown.

Mr. Pankey worked by the day, and by so doing earned sufficient to pay for a small piece of land near Downey, and in 1871 came to Orange County. After residing one year at Orange, he kept cattle for a year in Laguna cañon, and from there he went to Trabuca cañon, where he was the first settler and where he entered the business of bee-keeping. Afterward he followed farming two years at Newport, and then kept bees again at Temescal some two years, when he moved back to Newport and followed



agriculture there three years. Then he came to New Hope district and bought twenty acres of land; but this he sold a year afterward and bought eighty acres on the Los Bolsa tract, where he now lives. Out of a barren waste he has made a fine farm, and where the wild cactus once stood roses now bloom. His beautiful residence is a monument of his enterprise. In his business as a general farmer he is very successful, having built himself up from the lowest financial round of the ladder to his present enviable position. Socially he is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Reorganized Church of the Latter-day Saints.

In 1872 he married Nancy E. Damron, a native of Kaufman County, Texas. He was a resident of California, and his children are: Jeff. Vernon, who was killed at thirteen years of age; Maggie Lee, Dora Jennie, Zilpah Pearl, John Henry and Edgar.

**J**P. JUSTICE, of Westminster, was born in Pulaski County, Indiana, November 10, 1838. His parents, Jesse and Matilda Justice, were natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and brought up nine children, one having died early in life. They moved to Texas when Perry, the subject of this sketch, was fifteen years of age, that is, in 1853. In 1857 the former moved to San Bernardino County, California, and engaged at work in the pine forests. In 1859 he moved to Azusa and lived there until 1888. In 1861 the subject of this sketch started in business for himself by taking up a claim, being one of the pioneers who beat Henry Dalton & Co., plaintiffs, in a suit against them. He followed farming until 1879. In 1883 he bought sixty acres, where he now lives, at Westminster, and is prospering well in the business of general farming and stock-raising. He is an active worker in the cause of education, and has served his district a number of years as trustee. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.

In 1869 he married Martha A. Cotman, who was born in San Diego County, a daughter of John and Mary Cotman. Mr. and Mrs. Justice have eight children: Clara, wife of Perry Glines; Martha, Laura, Oliver P., Wiley Wells, Jesse Albert, Roy Cleveland and Rhoda Viola.

**D**AVID BRUSH, a farmer of Orange County, was born in Fulton County, Illinois, October 12, 1848, a son of John and Martha (Fancet) Brush, both natives of Pennsylvania. His father was one of the pioneers of San Bernardino County in 1855, where he lived for over twenty years. He crossed the plains to California in 1854, with an ox team, being on the road six months. He stopped at Salt Lake eight months, to recruit stock and obtain supplies. David, our subject, came to what is now Orange County, fifteen years ago, and bought forty acres of land at Newport, where he followed farming for about seven years; he then bought a fine ranch, where he now lives, eight miles west of Santa Ana, and there he is a successful and prosperous stock-raiser. He has seen some of the rough and practical side of human life, but his good sense has carried him safely thus far, being a citizen whom everybody respects. Politically he is an intelligent supporter of the Republican party.

In 1882 he married Susan Beals, who was born in Michigan, the daughter of Zephaniah Warren Beals.

**D**ORR B. CHAFFEE, a resident of Garden Grove, was born in Kane County, Illinois, in 1841, a son of Eber and Anna (Davis) Chaffee, natives of Vermont, and of English and Scotch origin. His father was born in 1799, and died in 1877, and his mother, born in 1803, died in 1876. The subject of this sketch, the first in their family of twelve children, born in Illinois, was educated at Elgin Academy.

Afterward he taught school in Kane County, and then engaged in the dairy business a number of years at Elgin. He came to California in 1881; has made a beautiful home in Garden Grove, and owns valuable property in Santa Ana. He is a true Christian man and respected by all who know him.

He was married in 1865 to Miss Lodona Treadwell, who was born in Canada, but reared in Kane County, Illinois, in which county her father, J. Martin Treadwell, was a well-known dairyman. By this marriage there were five children: John M., deceased; George D., Ernest A., Fannie L., and Martin H., deceased. Their mother died in June, 1881, and Mr. Chaffee, in September, 1883, married Miss Helen B. Willits, who was born at Delhi, Michigan. Her parents were Walter W. and Charlotte (Bottsford) Willits. He was a miller by trade, and had twelve children. One of his sons, Edwin Willits, served two terms in Congress, from Michigan, and is now in the Agricultural Department at Washington. He also served as president of the Michigan State Agricultural College, near Lansing. Mrs. Chaffee was educated at Delhi and Ann Arbor, Michigan. Her brothers and sisters are: Edwin, Lizzie, now Mrs. Nichols, of Marysville, Michigan; Addie, of Garden Grove, and Eugene, of Jackson, Michigan. By Mr. Chaffee's last marriage there is one child, Eugene Willits, born June 15, 1885.

**ALBERT JOHNSON CHAFFEE**, of Garden Grove, was born in Kane County, Illinois, in April, 1848. His parents, Eber and Anna (Davis) Chaffee, emigrated from Vermont to Illinois in 1840, locating upon a farm twelve miles from Elgin, where he successfully carried on farming and stock-raising until his death in 1877, his wife having died a year previous. They had in all twelve children, of whom nine are still living. Albert was educated at Jennings Seminary, Aurora, Illinois. He


subsequently taught school in Kane County, Illinois, and in Clinton County, Iowa. He has been a citizen of the Golden State since 1881; owns some valuable land on the Ocean View road, besides his residence property in Garden Grove. He is energetic, enterprising, public-spirited and enjoys the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens.

In 1873 Mr. Chaffee married Miss Susan E. Ambrose, who was born in Maine, the daughter of Rev. Samuel and Henrietta (Greeley) Ambrose, also from New England. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Chaffee are: Mettie E., Edward A., Burns S. and Ralph A. Both Mr. and Mrs. Chaffee are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Chaffee is a strong temperance Republican.


**RICHARD ROBINSON**, a prosperous farmer of Garden Grove, was born near Ottawa, Canada, in 1827. His parents, Isaac and Margaret (Moses) Robinson, were natives of Ireland, moving to Canada in 1821. The senior Robinson was a shoemaker by trade and also owned a large farm. He died in Canada in 1843, leaving a family of nine children. Richard, the third in the family, received a common-school education and entered business when very young, having to help in the maintenance of the family until 1852, when he started for California by way of Cape Horn on the bark Fanny Major. He landed in San Francisco in September, 1852, and first followed mining for eight months on the Yuba river; then for six months he drove a truck from San Francisco; then followed mining two years in El Dorado County. Next he followed farming two years in Sonoma County, and again sought the mines. In May, 1858, he went to British Columbia and followed mining there for a year and a half; then he was engaged in mercantile business two and a half years at Kempville, Canada. In 1862 he came again to California, by way of the Isth-

mus. Until 1872 he followed farming in Sonoma County, and then three years near Colusa City; next for two years he kept a college boarding house at Santa Rosa, and in this lost money. He next went to Tulare County, where he followed farming again for about six years. His next and last move was to Southern California. At Garden Grove he has a fine ranch and is very prosperous.

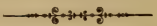
Mr. Robinson was married in the spring of 1854, in El Dorado County, to Lettie Bolton, also a native of Canada, and a daughter of Richard Bolton, a native of Iowa. The children are: Isaac, Forest, Wellington and Chester Arlington (twins), Mina, Frank, Adda, Byron, Porter (deceased) and Bertha. Mr. Robinson has traveled a great deal and has seen many of the hardest realities of life; but he retains a sympathetic heart and gives a cordial welcome to all his friends.

 **G**EORGE HOUGH, a prominent citizen of Garden Grove, Orange County, was born February 5, 1855, in Lewis County, New York. His parents were Borage and Mary (Alexander) Hough, natives respectively of Connecticut and New York. The father removed with his family to De Kalb County, Illinois, in 1837, and died there, at the age of sixty-five years. Mr. George Hough, our subject, was the second in a family of twelve children. He returned to New York State in 1838, and was there married, in Lewis County, to Miss Hester A., daughter of David and Polly (Puffer) Tiffany. In 1842 Mr. Hough removed again to De Kalb County, Illinois, where he was a successful farmer until 1881, when he came to California and bought a residence in Garden Grove. In 1878 his wife died and July 20, 1887, he married Mrs. Harriet Walker, whose parents, Daniel and Melissa (Peck) Hoag, were natives of New York State. She had two children by her former husband—Theodore and Charles. Mr. Hough's children are: John J.

and Calvin, living, and the deceased are Daniel, Albert, Clinton, Henry, Helen, Mary, Elizabeth and Levantia. Mr. Hough is a sincere Christian gentleman, and is enjoying the evening of life in his quiet home at Garden Grove.

 **W.** HEAD, M. D., of Garden Grove, was born in West Tennessee, in 1840. His parents, Dr. Horace and Mary (Brown) Head, were natives respectively of Virginia and Tennessee. He received his literary education at Obion, Tennessee, and his medical education at Nashville, and in 1866 began the practice of his profession, in company with his father. After sustaining this relation for ten years, he came to California and bought land near Garden Grove, where he has since given most of his attention to stock-raising and farming. In political matters the Doctor is a zealous and able advocate of Democracy. He was in the Confederate army four years, serving for a time as a Captain in the Ninth Tennessee Regiment. Near Greensboro, North Carolina, he received two wounds, and in 1865 surrendered to Sherman. In 1882-'84 Dr. Head represented Los Angeles County in the Legislature, and was a faithful worker for the late county division. Socially he is a Master Mason.

He was married in August, 1869, to Miss Maria Caldwell, a native of Tennessee and daughter of Waller Caldwell, a wealthy planter. They have an interesting family of seven children, namely: Horace, now a student of the State University; Percie, Flora, Maggie, Bessie, Clare and Mary.

 **D.** CHAFFEE, M. D., of Garden Grove, was born in Campton, Kane County, Illinois, November 5, 1843, and received his literary education at the Methodist Seminary at Mt. Morris, that State. His health failing, he

came to California in 1875, and purchased a ranch at Garden Grove, intending to give his time to outdoor pursuits; but his love for study still grew upon him, and, having in great measure regained his health, he went to San Francisco and took a course at the Hahnemann Medical College, where he graduated in 1887. \*Since that time he has given his whole attention to the practice of medicine at Garden Grove and vicinity. He has built up a large and lucrative practice, his professional ability being recognized far and wide. He has a beautiful home among the orange and cypress trees, where his grounds are fragrant with the breath of roses.

Dr. Chaffee was married in Illinois, September 29, 1868, to Miss E. M. Bradley, of Dundee, Illinois. Her father, W. S. Bradley, was a pioneer of that State, a successful farmer, and died in California in July, 1888. Both the Doctor and Mrs. Chaffee are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their neat church building at Garden Grove stands as a monument of their Christian zeal and enterprise. The society was organized in 1879, with the following named members: John D. and Ellen Chaffee, A. G. and B. W. Cook, J. H. Rice and wife, Father B. Rice and J. Rice. Since its organization the church has steadily grown in numbers and prosperity, there now being enrolled over one hundred communicants.

**J**OHNN WARNER, dentist at Garden Grove, was born in Otsego County, New York, in 1820. His parents, Zachariah and Laura (Hale) Warner, were natives of Connecticut and of English ancestry. John, the fifth in a family of eight children, learned dentistry at Cincinnati, first started in business in Kentucky in 1840, and from 1865 to 1877 he was at Leavenworth, Kansas, engaged in wholesale queensware and plated-ware. In 1877 he came to Oakland, this State, where he practiced dentistry for seven years. Since coming to Garden Grove

he has practiced his profession to some extent, but most of his attention is given to the cultivation of his fruit and ornamental trees and the beautifying of his home. Here he hopes to spend the rest of his life, free from the excitement and worry of business. He is a member of the F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. He was in early day a Whig, but is now an ardent Republican.

Mr. Warner was married in 1853, in Estill County, Kentucky, to Miss Harriet Wilber, a native of the Empire State. Her parents were Church and Hannah Seva (Gambel) Wilber, natives of Barnard, Windsor County, Vermont, and of English, Scotch and French descent. They had ten children, and moved from New York to Michigan when Mrs. Warner was but four years old. They subsequently lived in Indiana and other places in the West. The father died in West Virginia, at the age of ninety years, well preserved in body and mind; the mother died some years previously. Mrs. Warner is an earnest member of the Presbyterian Church.

**W**ILLIAM LAMSON, a capitalist of Garden Grove, was born at Mt. Vernon, New Hampshire, October 1, 1810, the eldest of six children of John L. and Nancy (Bradford) Lamson. At the age of twenty-one years, after having been an industrious worker for his father, he started out in life for himself, his father taking him as far as he could in one day, giving him \$2 and telling him not to drink or to gamble, and to do the best he could for himself. With the \$2 Mr. Lamson went about half way to Boston and hired out for one year, at \$10 per month. At the end of the year he had saved \$100, which he put out at interest, and it is still drawing interest in some of his mortgages! After his first year's work he entered a glass factory, where he exhibited the sterling qualities which have characterized him as a business man all through life. The superintendent of the glass works was a careless, in



temperate man and wasted a great deal of material. Mr. Lamson saw this, and when all the other men had quit work he remained and gathered up what was about to be wasted and put things in order. The company, observing him in the performance of these chores, appointed him superintendent of the work at their next meeting, and this position he held for seventeen years. The next twenty-two years he was a resident of Woodford County, Illinois, engaged as gardener, in settling estates, buying tax titles, making collections, etc. Twelve years ago he came to California and bought 160 acres of land at Garden Grove, where he now has a fine stock and fruit farm. He has also interests in the First National Bank and the Commercial Bank at Santa Ana, and the bank of Anaheim. He has been eminently successful in life, and he says that his success is due to his observance of the rule, "Keep out of debt."

He was married May 28, 1835, to Miss Sarah Starrett, of New Boston, New Hampshire, and their children were: William Bradford, George S., Sarah Frances and Gustin W. Mrs. Lamson died June 6, 1883. Mr. Lamson is now eighty years old, and well preserved in body and mind.

**HENRY STEPHENS**, a farmer near Westminster, was born in Monmouthshire, England, in July, 1827, and in 1851 came to the United States. He traveled awhile in the Eastern States, and in 1852 came to California, by sail-vessel from New Orleans to the Isthmus, across which he traveled by the Nicaragua route, and thence to San Francisco, where he landed in August, having been six months in coming. After spending a year in the mines he returned to the Southern States, purchased a number of cattle and drove them across the plains, starting from Clark County, Arkansas, and arriving in California in September, 1854, after a six-months trip, by the way of the Evansville route. Subsequently he mined two years near Sacramento, disposed of his cattle, and for twelve years ran

a saw-mill in Calaveras County. He was then a resident of Stockton for a year and a half, and finally moved to Westminster, where he bought land, and has since lived there and bought other tracts of land. He is one of Westminster's most prosperous farmers. He was one of the partners in the co-operative store at Westminster, and has aided every enterprise wisely inaugurated.

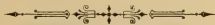
In 1865 he married Miss Olive W. Shaw, who was born in Warren County, Pennsylvania. Her father, O. W. Shaw, was a cabinet-maker by trade, and crossed the plains to this State in 1852. He served as a soldier in the last war and helped build the Government barracks at Wilmington, California. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens are active members of the Congregational Church, and highly respected as members of society. Their four children are: Bessie, wife Hansler Larter; Hiram Y., Lovisa and Etta; Sadie, the fourth child, and Tiny, the sixth, having both died in Westminster.

**JOHN HARRIS**, of Westminster, was born in Cornwall, England, in May, 1832, and came to the United States in 1852. After spending three and a half years in Pennsylvania and Virginia, and one year in Missouri, he came in 1859 to San Francisco, and was in the mines for several years. Afterward he served as Superintendent of the Pine Tree mines for John C. Fremont. In 1874, his health failing, he came to Westminster and purchased 160 acres of land. For several years, in company with his son, Richard T.,—now the sheriff of Orange County,—he was in the general merchandise business at Westminster; for some time past he has been retired on account of delicate health. He owns a stock-farm, and gives his attention principally to raising horses. For many years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is recognized as a true Christian gentleman by all who know him.

The names of his children are: John, deceased; John E., Arthur, Richard T., George

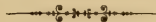


W., deceased; Clara, wife of Jerome Fulsome, of Garden Grove; Eliza A., Frederick, at Westminster; Ernest A., deceased; Albert E., Lora and Joseph.



**G**EORGE H. CARLYLE, one of Westminster's successful dairymen, was born in Woodford County, Kentucky, March 23, 1827. His father moved to Saline County, Missouri, in 1855, and followed farming there until his death twelve years ago. He had nine children. For several years George (or Henry, as he was generally known) was connected with the stage line under Ben. Holiday, from the Missouri river to Fort Kearney and Salt Lake City. After this he followed farming and the dairy business at Independence, Missouri, until he came to California in 1887. Buying eighty acres of land in the Westminster colony, he is now raising fruits, fine Jersey cattle, and also carrying on the dairy business. Politically Mr. Carlyle is a Democrat, and religiously he is a member of the Christian Church, of which for several years he has been an elder, at Santa Ana.

In 1868 he married Amie Fackler, of Missouri, and a daughter of Dr. J. M. Fackler, of Kansas City. Their children are: Virgie, John, Frankie, Lutie and George Fackler.



**S**YLVESTER LYMAN, deceased. American biography has always been considered to be of the greatest interest, far outranking in this regard the same study in any other country. The cause of this is the large proportion of self made men in our population,—men who have plucked the flowers of success from the thorns of difficulty. Mr. Lyman, the subject of this memoir, illustrates this fact. He was born at Westhampton, Blandford County, Massachusetts, February 26, 1826. At the age of fourteen years his father moved his family to Shiawassee County, Michigan, where Mr. Ly-

man assisted in the farm work for some years; then taught school. In 1852 he came to California, across the plains, with a party of pioneers; he was exposed to great dangers and endured many hardships. The first ten years he spent in mining in Sierra County, then in its golden boom. When the "gold fever" broke out in Arizona and on Fraser river, he went on a prospecting tour to both places; being disappointed with his trip, he returned to Santa Clara County, California, and took charge of a grain rancho.

In 1864 he was married at Saratoga to Miss Nettie Pollock, of Marysville, Union County, Ohio. They had one daughter—Lutie, who, with her mother, now reside on the old home. In 1875 Mr. Lyman bought 160 acres of land at Westminster, now in Orange County, out of which he made a fine rancho and on which he erected a beautiful residence. He owned land in San Diego, also an interest in Arrow-head Hot Springs, in San Bernardino County, where he was manager at the time of his death, which occurred March 11, 1889. In his home life Mr. Lyman was kindness itself; very social and hospitable. The needy always found a helping friend in him. In his conduct he was strictly honorable and upright, and as a citizen was loved and respected by all.



**J**OSIAH MCCOY, Justice of the Peace at Westminster, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1826. His father was Colonel John McCoy, of Scotch ancestry; and his mother, whose maiden name was Jane Brice, was a daughter of Rev. John Brice, of West Virginia. They were among the early settlers of Washington County, Pennsylvania. In 1850 Josiah McCoy went to Marshall County, Illinois, followed farming for a number of years, and subsequently mercantile business some five years at Henry, that county. In December, 1873, he became a citizen of California and a resident of the town of Westminster, where he bought 120 acres of land.

This he has put under a high state of cultivation, and is carrying on the dairy business and stock-raising. He also owns valuable land near Beaumont, in San Bernardino County. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party and sympathizes with the Prohibition movement; he is public-spirited, aiding in all good enterprises.

Mr. McCoy was first married in 1854, to Miss Mary L. Noe, a native of New Jersey; their children are: John J., now of Beaumont; Carrie B., a teacher; Jessie A., a student at the Normal School at Los Angeles; Chester M., of Beaumont. Judge McCoy lost his first wife in 1865, and was married again April 23, 1868, at Coshocton, Ohio, to Miss Martha L. Wells, a native of Licking County, that State, and daughter of Chester and Polly (Case) Wells, natives respectively of Chatham and Granby, Connecticut. By the latter marriage the children are: Hattie Wells, Mamie Sturges and Wells Brice. Miss Hattie is attending Hanna College, and Miss Mamie is a student at the Normal School at Los Angeles. Mr. and Mrs. McCoy are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder.

**J**OHAN TURNER, of Westminster, was born in Genesee County, New York, in 1818. At the age of eighteen years he walked all the way to Michigan, where he worked by the day for a year, and then returned to New York. There he married Miss Harriet Hopkins, whose father, James Hopkins, was one of the wealthiest farmers of Genesee County. Mr. Turner went with his wife to Michigan and carved a farm out of the dense forest. In 1852 he came to this State, and for ten years followed dairying in Amador County. In 1862 he moved to Carson City, Nevada, and in 1866 to Healdsburg, Sonoma County, where he was engaged in stock-raising and butchering for twenty years. In 1884 he came to Westminster, where he is still engaged in dairying. He also runs a

stage to Anaheim once a day, carrying the United States mail. He has had three children: George, Frank, who died at the age of fourteen years, and Charles.

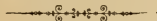
**W**ILLIAM T. RICHARDS, formerly a cattle-dealer, but now retired and living at Orange, was born in the State of New York in 1833. His first employment in that State was as an agriculturist, and then he was a dairyman in Illinois, and later engaged in the dry-goods and clothing trade at Elgin, that State, for fifteen years. He came to California ten years ago, resided at San Gabriel three years and in Los Angeles one year; next he was engaged in the cattle business in Texas until three years ago, when he returned to California and purchased the place where he now lives, where he has erected a very neat and comfortable residence and expects to spend the remainder of his days.

March 8, 1858, he married Miss Mary L. DuBois, from Newburg, New York; her father was William DuBois, a prosperous farmer in Medina, Orleans County, that State. Mr. and Mrs. Richards are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and worthy members of the best society.

**C**APTAIN H. HALL, one of the prosperous orange-growers of Santa Ana valley, has been a citizen of the Golden State for eighteen years. Born at Tiffin, Ohio, in 1838, he was educated there and read law for several years, which study was interrupted by his enlistment in the army in Company H, Thirty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry. During his service of three years he was commissioned Second Lieutenant and First Lieutenant. At the close of the war, being broken in health, he for a number of years traveled as a commercial agent. In 1876 he came to California and

bought and improved a ranch one and a half miles north east of Orange.

Socially Captain Hall is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also a charter member of Gordon Granger Post, No. 138, G. A. R., of which he was first Post Commander.



**J**UDGE S. M. CRADDICK, Justice of the Peace and City Recorder at Orange, was born in Marion County, Iowa. In 1881 he went to Pierre, Dakota, and thence to Mankato, Minnesota, where he was engaged in the book and stationery trade. In 1886 he went to Chicago and engaged in the real-estate business until, on account of the ill-health of his wife, he had to seek a more genial climate. Coming to Orange, he has since then, by his active business habits and enterprising spirit, won the confidence and respect of all the business men who know him. He was one of the hardest workers for the establishment of the Orange County College. He it was who raised every dollar to purchase the Rochester hotel for the college building. He is also an active politician and labored efficiently for the county division. He is a prominent member of the Orange board of industry, in which body he is chairman of the committee on emigration and advertising.

He was married in Racine, Wisconsin, June 6, 1887, to Miss Lizzie M. Richards, a native of Wisconsin, who died at Orange, March 6, 1890. Mrs. Craddick excelled both in instrumental and vocal music. She was admired and loved by all for her many virtues.



**J**OSEPH BEACH, of Orange, was born in Essex County, New York, August 20, 1816, and for twenty-six years after he arrived at the age of manhood he followed agricultural and mercantile pursuits. Then he was a farmer in Calhoun County, Michigan, ten years, until 1873, when he came to California.

Since then he has been engaged successfully in the cultivation of a fruit farm in the Santa Ana valley, until lately, being in his seventy-fourth year, he has practically retired. Being one of the first settlers of Orange, he is respected as a pioneer, an honored citizen and a successful horticulturist. He was united in marriage in the State of New York, in 1837, with Miss Eliza Austin, a native of Vermont and the daughter of Sylvanus Austin. They have three children: George H., a physician of Los Angeles; Charles, of Orange; and Eliza J., now Mrs. Henry Lockwood, also of Orange. Mr. and Mrs. Beach celebrated their golden wedding three years ago, and are still, after a long and tiresome journey, walking hand in hand down the shady side of life happily together.



**M**ELCOM FOWLER, proprietor of the Palmyra Hotel, Orange, is one of the pioneers of 1849, and a history of his life since that time is full of interesting incidents. He was born in Jackson County, Tennessee, in 1818. His father, John Fowler, was born in July, 1767, in Virginia, and died in December, 1867, being therefore in his 101st year. He had married Lucinda Usury and had ten children. May 25, 1849, the subject of this sketch left Atchison County, Missouri, with an ox team for California and arrived in Sacramento October 25. He immediately took a load of goods to Grass valley, built the first log house in that place and followed merchandising and mining for a year. In 1854, having returned to Missouri by way of the Isthmus, he came again to California overland, with an ox team, starting April 25 and arriving in Butte County August 1, bringing also a drove of cattle with him. He spent one winter herding them at Woodland. From 1855 to 1867 he was engaged in the cattle and dairy business, and in farming at Vallejo. After this he raised sheep and followed agriculture for six years in Merced County. In 1872 he moved to Tulare

County, where he was engaged in the live-stock business and in farming until 1883, and he pursued the same callings for five years in Ventura County. In 1888 he came to Southern California, and the next year purchased the Palmyra Hotel, which he is now successfully conducting. Politically he was always a Democrat, until seven years ago, when he became an enthusiastic Prohibitionist. For many years he has held the office of deacon in the Christian Church.

February 13, 1850, in Atchison County, Missouri, he married Matilda Jane Jamison, from Kentucky, and they have had nine children, named Frances, Maria, Lucinda, Mary, Henry, James, Newton, Martha and Clara. All of these are married except three.

**D. SCHOLL**, of Tustin, was born December 25, 1807, a son of Jacob P. and Elizabeth Scholl, natives of Pennsylvania. His father, a blacksmith by trade, moved to New York in 1815, and died there in 1835; then the subject of this sketch, the eldest of the nine children in his father's family, returned to Pennsylvania and learned the milling business with his grandfather. In 1834 he went again to New York State, married Miss Lucy Rowell, a native of Massachusetts, and the next year moved to Goshen, Indiana, where he engaged in the furnace and machinery business until 1849, when he crossed the plains to California, returning again to Indiana in 1852. After this he followed milling until 1861, when he recrossed the plains to California with his family, with horse teams. The first seven years in this State he followed farming in Solano County; then was a resident of San Francisco eight years, in Vallejo seven years and finally moved to Tustin, Orange County, where he has since occupied a fine fruit ranch in the beautiful Santa Ana valley. Politically Mr. Scholl is a Democrat. He has seen many of the hardships of pioneer life, but by industry and economy

he has succeeded far better than many who have been more favored with opportunity.

Mr. and Mrs. Scholl have reared a family of seven children: Amelia, wife of N. Vanderlip; Maria, now Mrs. George Ellsworth; Fidelia, wife of John W. Ballard; Orlando, a grocery-man of Tustin. The others are now all deceased.

**AMUEL ARMOR**, a Supervisor of Orange County from the fourth district, came to California in 1874, and located on a fruit-farm, giving what time he could spare from the ranch to the carpenter trade. He subsequently taught school in Orange for three and one-half years; then clerked in a store, and five years ago began the mercantile business in his own name. He carries a full line of stationery, fancy articles and boots and shoes. He has contributed to the architectural beauty of Orange by erecting a fine brick block on the corner of Chapin street and the plaza, and has taken an active part in building up the city.

He was born in New York State, graduated at Oberlin college, Ohio, in 1871, and married Miss Alice L. Taylor, who was a graduate of the same class. They both taught school for two years at White Earth, Minnesota, on the Indian reservation. After this they taught together in Dakota, and subsequently came to California. Mr. Armor started in business here with only \$250 capital, and in five years has increased it to \$7,000. Although a successful teacher, his qualifications seem to fit him for business rather than for literary work. He was elected Supervisor July 17, 1889.

**JOHN H. KELLUM**, of Tustin, was born in Washington County, New York, in 1818, a son of Isaac and Eliza (Healy) Kellum. He graduated at Williams College in 1842. He taught school four years in Georgia, studied law two years at Auburn, New York, taught



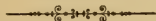




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school again until 1856, and then went to Omaha, Nebraska, and engaged in banking. Two years afterward he was elected State Superintendent of schools for a term of two years; he also served as United States Assessor; was clerk of all the courts of Nebraska for four years; was Postmaster at Omaha one year under President Grant, etc. He next organized the high school of Omaha, and was principal of the same for three years. In 1880 he abandoned public life and came to California to live retired. He owns one of the finest orange orchards in the Santa Ana valley, situated at Tustin, from which he realized a profit of \$6,000 in 1889.

He was married at Syracuse, New York, in 1849, to Miss Harriet Newell, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and they have but one child—Clara, now Mrs. William L. Adams, her husband a prominent railroad man of Nebraska.



**H**ON. WILLIAM H. SPURGEON, founder of the city of Santa Ana, and the principal factor of its subsequent growth, is a native of Henry County, Kentucky, born October 10, 1829, his parents being Granville and Levina (Sibley) Spurgeon, the latter a native of Virginia, the former of Kentucky. The Spurgeons, of English origin, chose for their first location in this country, North Carolina. From those of the family who afterward removed to Kentucky, our subject springs. When he was but a year old, the family removed to Indiana, and ten years later they settled in Clark County, northeast Missouri. When he was but twelve years old his father put him in a dry-goods store, so that he had the opportunity to learn business methods at a very early age, which served him in good stead in the later years. In 1852 he joined the tide of emigration directed toward California, making the trip via New Orleans, Havana and Panama. From New Orleans to the Isthmus he made the trip on the steamer Philadelphia, and on the Pacific side

he was a passenger on the New Orleans. He landed at San Francisco, but soon afterward proceeded to Oregon, where he was engaged in ranching during the summer of 1852, in the Willamette valley. He spent the fall and winter of that year in the Siskiyou mines, of what is now Josephine County, on the Althans creek. He mined in that region and throughout southern Oregon until 1856, with fair success. During the last two years of that time, however, his attention was only partially directed to mining, as he had charge of a trading post for a part of the time just across the line in California. For a portion of the time while he was up there the natives were hostile, and he put in one campaign against the Rogue River Indians, in the commands of General Joe Lane and Captain Williams.

In the spring of 1856 he started to go back East, and while on the way arrived in San Francisco, during the reign of the vigilance committee, and saw Casey and Cora hung. After two or three weeks at San Francisco, he resumed his way eastward, and going back to Missouri went into business at Athens, twenty-five miles west of Alexandria. He was in business either there or at the last named place until the fall of 1863, when he sold out, and in the following year returned to California. This time he made the trip overland, via Council Bluffs and South Pass, proceeding into California by the Reese river route. He had driven thirty or forty mules and some horses across, and during the winter of 1864-'65 he kept his stock at the head of Napa valley. In 1866 he went to Monterey County, and in the following year, on account of his wife's ill health, he again removed to Los Angeles, where, about the first of January, 1868, death claimed his companion. Her name was Martha Moreland, and he married her in Missouri in 1860. Mr. Spurgeon then went back East, and in the fall of 1869 he again returned to California, locating at what is now Santa Ana. His choice of location was partially due to some conversation he had had in Los Angeles, in 1867, with an engineer who

had assisted in the partition of the rancho, and spoke very favorably of the locality. Ten days' looking around convinced him that what he had heard of its advantages was correct; hence his settlement here. He laid out the town of Santa Ana, named it, and started in business on the northeast corner of Fourth and West streets. In 1875 he erected a frame building on the corner of Fourth and Sycamore streets, and moved into it. In 1880 he moved that structure, and in its place erected the handsome brick business building known as the Spurgeon block, which has a frontage of 137 feet on Fourth street, and two stories in height, and is a credit to the city.

In 1870 he was appointed Postmaster of Santa Ana, and held the office until 1879. He caused the location of the postoffice here, a box in Anaheim having offered the only previous mail facility for the community. The stage line, running between Anaheim and San Diego, left Santa Ana two miles to one side. He subsidized the stage company, and built a road from Santa Ana intersecting the old stage route mentioned. He put in watering facilities in front of his store, where the stage horses were watered after they commenced running here, and after the line commenced operating he secured the location of the postoffice. In 1877, while yet Postmaster, he was elected a Supervisor of Los Angeles County. In 1887, being about to retire from mercantile business, he allowed his name to be put forward as a candidate for Representative in the Legislature of California for the Seventy-eighth district. As a proof of his popularity it may be stated in this connection that, though he is a Democrat, he overcame a Republican majority of about 360. In the Assembly he served on the committees on Irrigation, County and Township Government, and Viticulture.

He took an active part in securing the partition and separate organization of Orange County, with Santa Ana as the county seat, and at the first election of the new county, held July 17, 1890, he was elected a Supervisor, and on organization made president of the board.

He is a stockholder in the Santa Ana Valley Irrigation Company, of which he was for five years a director and three years its president. He is a director of the Santa Ana Land and Improvement Company, and also of the Newport Wharf and Lumber Company. He is a director and one of the incorporators of the Santa Ana & Newport Railroad Company. He is also President of the First National Bank of Santa Ana. There has never been a movement giving promise of material benefit for Santa Ana that has not had the benefit of his assistance and encouragement as an aider and leader. Truly the people of Santa Ana may look upon him as a public benefactor, and his memory will live as long as the city he founded exists.

Mr. Spurgeon's present wife, to whom he was married in Santa Ana, April 17, 1872, was formerly Miss Jennie English, a native of Missouri. They have five children, viz.: Grace, Lottie, Mary, W. H., Jr., and Granville Robert.

HENRY YOUNT, of Tustin, was born in Platte County, Missouri, December 11, 1845, his parents being Henry and Deborah (Doherty) Yount,—the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Pennsylvania,—who moved to Missouri in 1832, locating upon a farm, and there the senior Yount died in 1845, when his son Henry was but two weeks old. His mother subsequently married Abraham Van Vranken. May 5, 1865, Mr. Yount started for California with an ox team; and after arriving he followed farming the first year in Santa Clara County; then he was a wheat-raiser in San Joaquin County four years; next he was five years in Stanislaus County; and in 1872 he came to Los Angeles County and continued agricultural pursuits for one year at Compton, and next he was engaged in wheat-farming again in Tulare County. Returning to Compton, he remained there until 1881, when he became a citizen of Santa Ana Valley, locating at Tustin. He bought an improved property

there, making a neat and comfortable home. He has given his whole attention to horticulture since his arrival here, and he has served the people as Deputy Assessor for the years 1887-'88-'89; is an active Republican.

In 1872 he married Miss Mary A. Wootten, from Illinois. They have two children: Dora E. and Frank. She died in Tulare County, September 19, 1875, and in March, 1880, Mr. Yount married Alice A. Troombly, from Kansas, and by this marriage there are John H., Augusta, Charles E., Benjamin, deceased, and Harriet.

**D** A. McKEE, of Santa Ana, was born in Friendship, Allegany County, New York. At the age of seventeen years he entered the army, enlisting in the Twenty-third New York Volunteer Infantry, and served two years; then for several years he was engaged in the live-stock business in Kansas, and for a few years in merchandising at Wichita; married in Junction City, Kansas, in 1869, to Miss Jennie Paxton, a native of the Buckeye State. She has been a school-teacher; taught her first term in her native State and subsequently in West Virginia, Illinois, Kansas and Texas. Mr. McKee moved to Texas in 1874, and for a period of fifteen years was successfully engaged in the rearing of sheep. In 1888 he came to California and bought a residence near Santa Ana, where he is now enjoying life and expects to spend the remainder of his days. At present he is a partner in a grocery store on Main street, the firm name being McKee & Brackett.

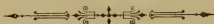
**P** T. ADAMS, of Tustin, was born in Shelby County, Tennessee, November, 1834. His father, Peter Adams, was a native of North Carolina, and moved to Texas in 1833, back to Tennessee again, and in 1839 to Texas the second time, where his children were brought

up. The subject of this sketch passed his youth herding cattle, much of the time on horseback. He served during the war in the Confederate army, two years in James M. McCord's regiment, and then until the close of the war, in General Bankhead's brigade. Politically Mr. Adams is a Democrat, well informed upon questions of political economy, local, State and national. He has built a neat and comfortable residence on his fine fruit ranch near Tustin, and is giving his whole attention to the cultivation and improvement of his orange orchards.

He was married in Texas, October 25, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth H. Downs, from Iowa. Her father, Dr. E. M. Downs, came to California as early as 1850, but returned. He died in California in 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Adams have five children: Henry M. and Annie D., now Mrs. J. E. Gowen; Coodie, Edmund L. and Lela Frances.

**S** W. PREBLE, of Tustin, is a pioneer of 1849. He was born in York, Maine, in 1826. Educated at Gorham Academy, clerked for a short time in a carpet store in Philadelphia, then followed the mercantile business upon his own account for nearly three years at Salmon Falls, New Hampshire, when the gold excitement broke out, and he sold out, and March 15, 1849, left his native land for California, and after a voyage of four months arrived in San Francisco, July 15 following. For nearly three years he was engaged in mining, and was quite successful. In the spring of 1852 he returned to his native land, and in the winter of 1853 was married to Miss Abbie L. Wilson, of Wells, Maine, and in March, 1853, returned with his wife to California and located in Tomales, Marin County. There he followed agriculture for about eight years, when he moved to San Francisco, and in company with two other gentlemen built a wharf and engaged in the wood and hay business about two years. He then moved to San Mateo

County and engaged in agricultural pursuits for about ten years, and in the fall of 1876 moved to his present home in Tustin, where he purchased twenty acres of unimproved land, which he has converted into one of the finest and most productive fruit ranches in Southern California, realizing from the sale of oranges alone between \$3,000 and \$4,000 per annum. He is connected with some of the leading enterprises of Orange County, also with the Bank of Tustin, the Grangers' Bank at San Francisco, and is vice president of the First National Bank of Santa Ana. As a business man his ability is recognized, and as a citizen his worth is acknowledged by all who know him. His residence exhibits a high order of taste.



**F**ARLAN FAIRBANKS, of Tustin, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1840.

For twenty two years he was engaged in the drug business, and in 1861 he entered the army in the Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; was acting Sergeant; was wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia, and discharged for disability at Philadelphia, in 1862. In 1886 he became a citizen of California, where he has since been eminently successful in the real-estate business. In 1889 he built a drug store at the corner of D and Fourth streets in Tustin, having bought out C. W. Smith & Co. of Santa Ana. He was a charter member of G. A. R. Post, No. 10, of Worcester, Massachusetts; he now affiliates with Sedgwick Post, at Santa Ana. He was also one of the charter members of Tustin Lodge, No. 231, I. O. O. F.

In 1868 he married Miss Almira L. Lee, from Elmira, New York.

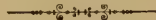


**W**ILLIAM B. WALL, M. D., Santa Ana, the first Treasurer of Orange County, was born near Danville, Virginia, in 1890. His literary education he received at

the common schools in Mississippi, and his medical education at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1853. He further attended lectures in New Orleans in 1854, and began the practice of his profession in Mississippi, where he built up a fine patronage; but on the breaking out of the war he entered the Confederate army, in the Twenty-third Mississippi Volunteer Infantry, and was Surgeon for the regiment. He was elected First Lieutenant, and subsequently Captain, and served as Surgeon until the close of the war, when he was surrendered under General Joseph E. Johnston.

He then followed his profession in Mississippi until 1875, when he came to California and bought land near Tustin, on which he planted orange trees and vines; and until the blight struck the grape and the scale the orange, Dr. Wall had the finest vineyard and orchard in Southern California. The neatness of his grounds and the fine quality of his fruits gave evidence of a horticulturist possessing superior knowledge and ability. Dr. Wall was elected County Treasurer at the first election in August, 1889, on the non-partisan ticket. He has held also other official relations. Politically he is an orthodox Democrat, and socially he is a Freemason, and religiously a zealous member of the Baptist Church. He is also secretary of the Orange County Medical Association.

He was first married in 1844, and had one daughter. In 1873 he married Mrs. Julia F. Norman, from North Carolina, and by this marriage there are two children—William and Pearl.



**W**. HALESWORTH has been a resident of Santa Ana since March, 1872, enjoying signal success in business affairs. At first he was employed in Los Angeles city, and in the fall of 1873 purchased twenty acres of land where the city of Santa Ana now stands, which he devoted to grape-



vines and fruit-trees, until in 1884 he began to cut it up into city lots. "Halesworth's Addition" is bounded on the north by Washington avenue, east by West street, south by Halesworth street, and west by Ross street. The second addition which bears his name is bounded on the north by the lands of the Spurgeon heirs, east by West street, south by Washington avenue, and west by Ross street. North and south through the second addition runs Durant street, named for Mrs. Ford, whose maiden name was Durant. Halesworth street, running east and west, connects Ross and West streets. Mr. Halesworth's residence on Ross street cost \$10,000, and is tasteful in its architecture.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch was born in Fulton County, Illinois, October 7, 1851. His parents, Simon and Hannah (Rouse) Halesworth, were both natives of England, who came to the United States about 1846. For a number of years he was engaged in the mercantile business in Illinois. He was married in California, September 4, 1881, to Miss Martha Durant, a native of Wisconsin, and daughter of John and Eliza Durant, natives of England.

Politically Mr. Halesworth is a Republican. He was on the first United States Grand Jury in the Southern District of California. Is a public-spirited and enterprising man, liberal and patriotic, especially zealous for the interests of Santa Ana. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank of that place, and is favorably known as a successful business man.

**J**ACOB ROSS, deceased, formerly a resident of Santa Ana, was literally the first pioneer in this place, coming here when the land was owned by the Spaniards, and buying some 2,500 acres of the Santa Ana de Santiago rancho. He also bought other lands near where the city of Santa Ana now stands, and improved a farm one mile west of the city, where Mrs. Ross now lives. He crossed the plains to this coast with wagons in 1865, and many were the hardships

he endured. In the early days here his crops had to be guarded both day and night against the roving herds of horses, cattle and sheep belonging to the Spaniards. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1823. At an early age he went to Indiana, where he married Miss Elizabeth Thompson and resided sixteen years; then he moved into Illinois, where he was a miller until 1865, when he came to California, being on the road about four months. He rented land and farmed some three years in Monterey County, and in 1878 came to Santa Ana. The four children whom he brought up are the following: Jacob, now one of the Supervisors of Orange County; Samuel and Josiah, prosperous farmers; and Christiana, wife of Samuel T. McNeil, of Santa Ana. Mr. Ross died here in 1870, aged fifty-seven years, after having been for a long time a member of the United Brethren Church, and highly respected by all who knew him.

**J**ESSE C. THOMPSON, a prominent resident of Westminster, was born in Clay County, Missouri, February 17, 1829. His parents, John B. and Hannah (Clark) Thompson, were natives of North Carolina, and had eleven children, five of whom lived to be grown. They moved to Missouri in 1825, where the children were educated in such schools as were common in those times. In 1840 they moved to Andrew County. In March, 1850, Jesse started, in company with his brother Samuel, with an ox team for California. His brother died on the road, July 26. Jesse arrived in Placerville on August 31, stayed there but a short time, and went to Sonoma County, where he followed agriculture for the next fifteen years; then he was engaged in the cattle and sheep business in Mendocino County until 1883, when he moved down to Long Beach and bought land of the Cerritos colony. Afterward he moved to Westminster and bought forty acres. Since then he and his three sons have bought fifty-seven acres of valuable peat land.

Mr. Thompson was married in 1852, in Sonoma County, to Miss Margaret A. Camron, who was born in Illinois, June 15, 1836. Her parents, John M. Camron, a native of Georgia, and a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, and Mary Orendorf Camron, a native of South Carolina. When Mrs. Thompson was one and one-half years old they moved to Iowa. In April, 1849, they started for California, arriving in October, having endured great hardships. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are: Adelia M., wife of E. J. Phelps, of Westminster; Sannel C., who was married to Miss Clara E. Carner, of Potter valley, Mendocino County; Arthur O., Altimont J., who was married to Miss Jennie E. Barbee, of Willits, Mendocino County; Vienna A., wife of J. T. Blosser, of Willits; May I., wife of D. G. Case, of Westminster; Olive P., Jesse and Margaret, twins. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and all of their children are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. Thompson has been elder for twenty-six years.



**JULIUS A. CRANE, M. D.**, Santa Ana, is of New England parentage, and was born in Portage County, Ohio, January 21, 1846. His father, Rev. Eber Crane, was a clergyman of the Baptist denomination, born in Clinton, Connecticut (on Long Island Sound), May 3, 1808, and died at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, April 4, 1884. He was educated at the academy in South Reading, Massachusetts, and pursued his professional studies at the Newton Theological Institute, in the outskirts of Boston, at which time-honored institution he was graduated August 20, 1864. He was a zealous and life-long Abolitionist, a coadjutor and personal friend of William Lloyd Garrison, and to the close of his eventful and, at times, stormy life, always and everywhere had "the courage of his convictions." Dr. Crane's mother, Nancy A. (Knowlton) Crane, was born near the Green mountains, Vermont, January 5, 1817, from

which State, while yet a child, her parents moved to the Western Reserve in Ohio. She is a woman of great force of character, strong individuality, beloved by her children and highly esteemed and admired by all who know her.

Dr. Crane received his literary education at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, after which he took up the study of medicine in the city of Cleveland. He was graduated from the Charity Hospital Medical College (now the medical department of the University of Wooster) in the spring of 1870, and on March 15, 1882, received the *ad eundem* degree of M. D. from the Medical Department of the Western Reserve University of Cleveland. In the year 1873 he was appointed first assistant physician in the Iowa (State) Hospital for the Insane at Mount Pleasant, occupying this position until January 1, 1875, when he resigned on account of ill-health, his resignation taking effect three months later, while the medical staff of the hospital consisted of four physicians, and his office required that he discharge the duties of superintendent. During the absence of that officer—a thing not unusual—yet so well did he meet the obligations and responsibilities of this high position that, upon his retirement, the following letter from Dr. Bassett, the medical superintendent, followed him. The force and nature of this document will be the better understood when it is stated that this hospital is one of the largest and most successful institutions of the kind in the United States, and, indeed, is the one after which the California Hospital at Stockton is largely modeled:

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,  
IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

MOUNT PLEASANT, IOWA, April 1, 1875.

Dr. J. A. CRANE, *Mount Pleasant Iowa*:

*Dear Doctor:*—As your resignation of the office of First Assistant Physician in the hospital takes effect to-day, I desire in this manner to thank you for the valuable service you have rendered to the hospital, and to myself as its executive officer. During the nearly eighteen months of your engagement here, I feel that I

am in no small degree indebted to you for whatever of success has attended its management, and that I should be doing myself an injustice did I not in this way testify to the fidelity and ability which have characterized your professional services in the hospital.

In whatever community your lot may be cast, I trust you may meet with the encouragement and success you so well deserve.

If it is in my power to do you any service at any future time, be assured it will give me pleasure to do so.

Yours very truly,

H. M. BASSETT,

*Superintendent.*

On June 2, 1875, Dr. Crane arrived in San Francisco, visiting with friends there for a number of weeks, after which he spent several months in the unfrequented portions of Oregon and northern California. Those halcyon days, many hours of which were passed in wild camp life up among the pines of the Coast Range, or along the water courses of middle and southern Oregon, engaged in hunting and fishing; living, in brief, the out-door and desultory life of a nomad, soon restored him to a degree of bodily health and vigor, and toward the latter part of December he again found himself in San Francisco. A few days later his face was turned toward Southern California. Traveling leisnrely by the Coast-line stage, and stopping at short intervals at places of historic interest or to investigate the merits of growing towns or promising valleys, by the middle of January, 1876, he had reached the then "cow county" of Los Angeles. And here, influenced more by a blind intuition or caprice than by any force of reason or conviction, he determined to remain. After passing through the vicissitudes and somewhat rare and unique experiences of early settlement here, at a time when the best and fittest found the "picking" close, he located in the sleepy little village of Santa Ana, to engage in the practice of his profession. And here he has since remained.

Although by no means an enthusiast in his profession, Dr. Crane has been prominently identified with the medical and surgical history


and life of the Santa Ana valley. For years his drives often carried him, and not infrequently at night, thirty and forty miles up into the surrounding mountain cañons or down the coast, and not a few times over into San Diego County. He was one of the chief promoters of and contributed largely to the organization and support of the Orange County Medical Association. He is an honorary member of the Los Angeles County Medical Society, and also a member of the American Medical Association. He has repeatedly served on the board of health of the city of Santa Ana, and has twice been chosen its health officer; was also, for a number of years, correspondent for the city and valley of the California State Board of Health.

He has always taken a hearty interest in all public matters affecting the interests of Santa Ana, and particularly anything looking to the promotion of the new county of Orange. He had much to do with bringing about the organization of the Santa Ana Valley Immigration Association, and was chairman of the committee to supervise the preparation of the first immigration pamphlet issued in the valley. In the fall of 1885 he was placed in charge of the Santa Ana exhibit of the Southern California Citrus Fair held in Battery D Armory, Chicago, remaining a number of weeks there assisting in its arrangement and conduct. This elegant and, withal, lavish exhibit of the fruits and products of the coast did mere to mold public sentiment East in our favor than, perhaps, any other one factor. Dr. Crane for a time was president of the Santa Ana Gas Company, resigning on account of the press of other engagements. Three additions to the city of Santa Ana bear his name. while the character of the improvements made by him, notably his elegant residence at the corner of Ninth and Spurgeon streets, indicates clearly his disposition to do things thoroughly and well.

Dr. Crane was married October 17, 1882, to Mary A., youngest daughter of Hon. O. H. and Mary J. Schenck, of Burlington, Iowa, and formerly of Franklin, Ohio. He is a supporter



of the First Presbyterian Church of Santa Ana, of which Mrs. Crane is a charter member. Politically he is a Republican, and since his residence in Santa Ana has often represented his party in the county and Congressional conventions. While not so actively engaged in practice as in years gone by, yet he is still open to professional engagements, though avoiding those departments of medical work necessitating undue exposure or fatigue.

In conclusion, probably no one has watched with keener interest the development of Santa Ana, from the straggling little hamlet of rude and unpretentious homes and shops of years gone by, looking out through vistas of wild mustard and malva, into the active, struggling and growing city of to-day. And surely, none can pay a higher tribute to the indomitable pluck and energy of that little Spartan band of half a dozen heroic souls, to whose calm, dispassionate judgment and eternal vigilance—deaf to the maligners of their good names and the misinterpretations of their words and acts—this consummation, so “devoutly to be wished,” is wholly and indisputably owing.

 F. MANSUR, cashier of the Orange County Savings, Loan and Trust Company at Santa Ana, was born in Barnston, Ontario, Canada, July 8, 1840. At the age of fourteen years he came to the United States and located at Randolph, Wisconsin, upon a farm. During the war he enlisted in the Eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, better known as the “Live Eagle Regiment,” because they carried a live eagle through the war. After the war Mr. Mansur returned to Wisconsin, followed farming two years, then was a merchant a year or two in Canada, and in 1867 came to California. Here he was engaged in the mercantile business for ten years at Camptonville, during which time he was postmaster also at that place. In 1878 he came to Santa Ana; where he has since lived. He owns

several fine fruit farms near the city, and other valuable property. For several years he was a director in the Santa Ana Valley Fruit Company, and made several trips to Chicago in its interests, and is still its acting secretary. April 8, 1889, he organized the company of which he is now the cashier, and August 1 opened for business. Capital \$100,000. Officers: Carey R. Smith, President; I. N. Rafferty, Vice-president; C. F. Mansur, Cashier. This company, though in its infancy, shows that it is destined to be one of the leading enterprises in the enterprising city of Santa Ana.

Mr. Mansur was married in Wisconsin, in 1861, to Miss C. L. Gale, from Vermont, just before he entered the service of his country. They have brought up a family of six children, the eldest of whom is now a merchant in Chicago.

  
 H. TITCHENAL, of Santa Ana, was born in Harrison County, West Virginia, January 2, 1817, a son of John R. and Rebecca (Harbertt) Titchenal, both natives of West Virginia. His father, a blacksmith by trade, moved to Missouri in 1819, and in 1833 to the vicinity of Fort Smith, Arkansas, where he died January 16, 1831.

The second of his nine children, the subject of this sketch, and a sister, are the only surviving members of the family. Mr. Titchenal was brought up to the life of a stock-raiser. From 1835 to 1852 he followed his calling, and also mercantile business, after 1849, in Texas. He then came overland through Mexico to the Pacific coast and then by sail to San Francisco, landing July 9, 1852. After following mining and teaming for awhile, he moved to San Juan, in Monterey County; was a resident of Mariposa County from 1855 to 1868, and March 4, 1869, he started for Southern California, arriving at Santa Ana November 9. He first bought two lots and followed farming and teaming. In 1871 he bought thirty-six acres of land and



erected the first dwelling-house in Santa Ana, on lots No. 8 and 9. In 1881-86 he built the Titchenal block, on Fourth street, at a cost of about \$16,000. The structure is a fine two-story brick, with seventy-five feet frontage and eight-five feet deep. As a business man Mr. Titchenal has been very successful, and as a citizen his record is beyond reproach. In former years he was connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, but of late years he worships with the "Holiness" branch of the church.

In 1893 he went from Arkansas on a visit to his friends in Ohio, where he met and married Miss Sarah Ann Dickason, January 29, 1899, and they have had eleven children, only five of whom are now living, namely: Susan E., now Mrs. McHenry Morrison; John Jackson; Martha J., wife of N. T. Settle; David D., and Samuel H., proprietor of the candy store in Santa Ana.

**D**R. MOSES SPENCER JONES, the oldest resident physician in Orange County, was born in Clinton County, Illinois, in 1842, a son of Charles Lee and Elizabeth Leek (Spencer) Jones. His father, a native of Buckingham County, Virginia, moved to Christian County, Kentucky, in 1824, and thence in 1830 to Illinois, where he died August 2, 1860.

Dr. Jones was educated at McKendree College, at Lebanon, St. Clair County, Illinois, and completed his education under private instruction in St. Louis. He took a special course under the celebrated Dr. William Niehaus, in ophthalmology and aural surgery, and subsequently a special course at New York city, under the private instructions of Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa. He received his diploma from the St. Louis Medical College in 1869, and began the practice of his profession in partnership with his old preceptor, Dr. Niehaus. Within a year his health failed and he went to Shreveport, Louisiana, and practiced there two

years, and then re-formed a partnership with Dr. Niehaus at St. Louis; but failing health again broke his relation and he came to California, arriving January 26, 1874. He practiced one year in Los Angeles, and in 1875 established himself in Santa Ana. His specialty is the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear.

While in Shreveport, Miss Cordelia J. Reier-son, of Kaufman, Texas, came to him for treatment for blindness, and was cured; and in September, 1876, they were married. They had two lovely children; Essie L. and George R. In October, 1887, she died, and March 3, 1889, the Doctor married her cousin, Venia Avera, of Sherman, Texas.

**J**C. HICKEY, of Santa Ana, is a native of Knox County, Tennessee, and was an infant when his father died. He was reared by his step-father, who moved to Alabama about 1845. At the age of fifteen years he left his step-father, on account of cruel treatment, and started for California. He traveled on foot through Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. At San Antonio he joined Dr. Edwards and others who were starting to California with cattle, in 1854. After arriving in Los Angeles, Mr. Hickey worked by the day for two months, and then for seven years was engaged in the cattle business in various parts of northern California. In 1864-'65 he followed farming one year at El Monte. In 1866 he was settling up his cattle business in Fresno. In 1868 he bought a large barn and cattle ranch in San Bernardino County, and carried it on for seven years.

December 23, 1874, is the date of his arrival at Santa Ana, when he at once entered the livery business, which he successfully followed until 1884. His stables stood where now stands the Brunswick Hotel. He sold the property for \$14,000, and he owns \$12,000 stock in the hotel, and he still also owns the Hickey livery barns, on the corner of Fifth and Sycamore streets. In 1887 he built the Hickey block, on Fourth street,



a fine brick structure, two stories high, fifty-feet front by fifty feet in depth. He also owns other valuable residence property and business houses. His residence is on West and Hickey streets. He has been prominently connected with nearly every enterprise in Santa Ana, and is a citizen respected by everybody.

In 1866 he married, in El Monte, Miss Julia A. Johnston, who was born in the city of Chicago, the daughter of McAger Johnston, a native of Tennessee, who came to California in 1852, across the plains. He was a blacksmith, and built the first shop in Los Angeles County outside of the city. He was killed January 5, 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Hickey have six children.

**D**R. J. S. GARDINER, Postmaster at Anaheim, was born in Maryville, Tennessee, in 1841. His ancestors were from Scotland formerly. He received his literary education at the common schools of his native county. In 1861 he entered the University of Pennsylvania, and continued there during one term. Then the war coming on in 1862, he entered the Confederate army. He enlisted April 13, 1862, in Company I, Thirty-seventh Tennessee State Volunteer Infantry, and served until September 4, 1864, when he was discharged on account of disability. He then re-entered the University and was graduated with the degree of M. D., in 1865. In the fall of this year he began the practice of medicine in Blount County, Tennessee, and continued there until September 1, 1869, when he set out for California, and soon after his arrival here he, with his brother, bought 160 acres of land near Anaheim. In 1870 he began the practice of his profession and continued at it until 1885, when he was appointed Postmaster, which position he holds at this time. October 31, 1876, he was married to Mrs. M. J. Tarver, a native of Alabama, but principally reared in Texas. She was the widow of Charles Tarver, who, at one time was district attorney for Bastrop County, Texas. She and her hus-

band crossed the plains in wagons in 1868. By her first husband she had one daughter, Charles Louise, now the wife of Victor Montgomery, a prominent attorney at Santa Ana. Her union with Dr. Gardiner has been blessed with two daughters, Mary and Jessie, the latter of whom died at the age of eight. Politically Dr. Gardiner is a strong supporter of the principles of the Democratic party. Socially he is a prominent Mason, and has been the secretary of the Anaheim lodge for a period of nine consecutive years. He is also an Odd Fellow, and P. M. of the A. O. U. W. lodge, No. 85.

**D**R. WILLIAM M. HIGGINS, pharmacist on Central avenue, Anaheim, was born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, June 18, 1826. He was educated at Princeton College, at which he was graduated in 1845, with the degree of A. B. He read medicine for a period of two years, and February 22, 1849, started for California on the bark St. Mary. He remained in Rio Janeiro ten months, then went aboard the ship William Brandt, bound for San Francisco, at which place he arrived in July, 1850, having been ship's doctor during the voyage. After his arrival in San Francisco he was appointed apothecary and book-keeper in the City Hospital, after which he engaged in mining for a few years. Then in 1869 he moved to Anaheim and established the drug store on the corner of Center and Lemon streets, and has ever since given his attention to the drug business. In December, 1870, he was appointed Postmaster, which office he filled with great acceptability for a continuous term of thirteen years. He has been connected with the educational interests of the city for a number of years, having been clerk of the district for six years, and is now chairman of the school board.

He is a charter member of the Masonic lodge, which was organized in 1869. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity, Anaheim Lodge, No. 199. He was a charter member of

the Abou Ben Adhem Lodge in San Francisco, which lodge he had the honor of naming in 1863.

In 1858 he was married in San Francisco to Miss Alice Boyle, a native of Lowell, Massachusetts, the daughter of Michael Boyle, an Irishman and a pioneer to this coast of '49. Miss Alice Boyle was the first graduate of the Cooper Medical College. She then practiced medicine four years, and subsequently took a course at Philadelphia in the Women's Medical College, and was elected an honorary member of the alumni. She was a woman of more than ordinary ability, and had made an enviable reputation as a physician. Four years ago she became paralyzed and has since been almost helpless. Dr. and Mrs. Higgins have three children,—two daughters at home, and a son, Charles C., a graduate of the California College of Pharmacy, now a prominent druggist in San Francisco.

**J**OSIAH ROSS, one of the first settlers of Santa Ana, was born in Clinton County, Indiana, in 1844. His parents were Jacob and Elizabeth (Thompson) Ross, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. For a number of years the subject of this sketch has been a quiet but successful tiller of the soil on his fine farm one mile west of Santa Ana. Most of his attention has been given to horticulture, and his well kept orchards show many varieties of deciduous and semi-tropical fruits. He has not cared to take an active part in political matters, but is a supporter in his quiet way of the Democratic party. About eight years ago he erected a fine country residence on Seventeenth street, a mile north of Santa Ana.

He was married in Illinois, January 12, 1865, to Sarah A. Prather, a native of that State. Her parents were Uriah and Sarah (Ritter) Prather, natives respectively of Kentucky and Pennsylvania. Of their twelve children, all are living except two, as follows: Uriah J., who

married Miss Hattie Mauley, and is a successful farmer near Santa Ana; Sarah Elizabeth, William H., deceased; Eva Evalyn, Edward Isaac, Christie Belle, George W., David Delmar, Orma Rosanna, Edith Irene, deceased; Elva, Olive and Ethel.

**G**EORGE W. FORD, proprietor of the Santa Ana Nursery, is one of the first settlers of the valley, arriving here in 1876, with only \$10. The previous year he had been working by the day in Santa Cruz County. Two years later he purchased five acres of land within the city limits, for \$400, and to this he has since added twenty-five acres more, most of which he has cut up into city lots and sold at good prices. In his nursery may be seen all kinds of deciduous and semi-tropical fruits and ornamental trees and shrubs. He has recently erected a fine residence on Ross street, in the northwestern part of the city, which for convenience, comfort, beauty of location and architectural finish would be an ornament to any city.

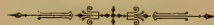
Mr. Ford was born in Perry County, Illinois, in 1848. His father, John Ford, was a native of Kentucky, and one of the first settlers of Illinois, moving there when it was a Territory. By industry, economy and enterprise, Mr. Ford had worked himself up in the world, and has shown himself worthy of the confidence and esteem of those with whom he has done business. He is recognized as one of Santa Ana's most industrious and enterprising citizens, and is ready to help along any undertaking which has for its object any public good.

**J**UDGE NATHAN BAKER, of Santa Ana, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, March 10, 1817. His parents, Nathan and Mary (Blizzard) Baker, both natives of Virginia,

had three sons and two daughters. The subject of this sketch, the youngest and only one living, started west at the age of eighteen years, stopping first in Washington County, Iowa, and then in Lee County, same State, where he followed farming until 1849. In 1850 he was elected to the State Senate by that county, and at the close of his first term he resigned in order to come to California. He came by way of New Orleans and the Isthmus, and arrived in San Francisco, in May, 1851. The first three months he spent in mining in Shasta County; then was engaged upon a farm near Stockton a year, and in the fall of 1853 bought a stock of goods, the first ever taken to Visalia, and there engaged in the mercantile business until 1858, when he bought a ranch in that valley; but this proved to be a bad investment, for he lost all he had by the flood of 1861-'62. Engaging then in public affairs, he was elected County Judge of Tulare County. At the beginning of the Rebellion he was the only Republican officer in the county. After a four-years term as Judge, he again engaged in ranching, and again lost all he had by floods. He entered mercantile business at Portersville, and continued in the same from 1868 to 1878, when he came to Santa Ana and bought land, which he laid off into city lots and sold at "boom" prices. Some of the avenues and streets bear his name. His residence is beautifully located on Ross street, in the northwestern part of the city. Having been very successful in his deals here, and being now far down the shady side of the hill of life, Judge Baker has retired from active business, and is capable and willing to contribute reminiscences of pioneer days to the historian. He was a Democrat until the breaking out of the war, since which time he has been a staunch Republican.

Judge Baker was first married in 1840, to Mary Colwell, a native of Ohio, and they had four children, namely: Robert, Ellen, now Mrs. R. C. Redd; Mary, wife of Captain H. Noble; and Emma, wife of Lieutenant Hepburn. The mother of these children died in the fall of 1849,

and in the fall of 1863 Judge Baker married Mrs. L. P. Taylor, in Sacramento, California.



**J** H. MOESSER, one of the early pioneers of Southern California, who was a wanderer for many years over several States of the Union, began life in the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, February 21, 1835. His father, Frederick H. Moesser, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, town of Altheim, Germany, and was a dry-goods merchant, baker and butcher, at different times. He moved with his family—a wife and two children—to Ohio, where he remained a few years; then he moved to Missouri and subsequently to Nauvoo, Illinois. He died at Warsaw, Illinois, in 1858. His mother, Magdalena (Gundel before marriage) Moesser, was born in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Moesser, the subject of this biographical notice, left Nauvoo in July, 1846, leaving his father there, whom he never saw but once afterward. April 1, 1846, after being in the West forty years less three months, never having been east of the Rocky mountains in all that time, he re-crossed the plains to make his visit in the East. Coming West the first time, he crossed the Mississippi river: in a skiff and the State of Iowa in a wagon, arriving on the west side of Missouri river, the place was known as Winter Quarters, where he remained over winter, suffering many hardships. In June, 1847, he with others started for the great Salt Lake country, with ox teams. Fort Bridger at that time was the only house in Utah Territory. Bridger offered to give \$1,000 for the first bushel of wheat raised in the Territory, where since then it has proved to be one of the best wheat countries in the United States. Mr. Moesser was in the second company that ever entered the Salt Lake valley. At that time buffaloes were so numerous on the North Platte river that the caravan of the party had many times to halt in order to allow the large herds to pass out of the way, and frequently kept two or three men ahead of the

train driving the buffaloes out of the way. The Indians at that time were peaceable, the whites frequently camping near large camps of them, and never were molested by them. Mr. Moesser can relate many incidents of adventure which are very interesting to the reader of modern history and travel. For instance, he drove two yoke of oxen and one of cows from the Missouri river to Salt Lake for one pound of flour a day, and boarded himself. In 1848 he drove three yoke of cattle, breaking prairie, for one pound of flour per day and was boarded. In 1849, when the California gold excitement occurred, every article of supply was as plentiful as it had been before scarce.

Early in June, 1847, they started for the Elkhorn river, where they organized in companies of ten, fifty and 100, with a captain over each. Peregrine Sessions was captain of the fifty of whom Mr. Moesser was one. After 556 wagons had been ferried over the Elkhorn river on a raft made of dry cottonwood timber, they started up the Platte about July 4, and arrived in the great Salt Lake valley in the latter part of September, 1847. In 1848, while they had to work laboriously, they lived upon greens (a kind of thistle) and roots. Once a week they had bread. Mr. Moesser was compelled to work in his bare feet, reserving his Indian moccasins for extra occasions; and thus they raised their first crop. He tarried in Salt Lake City about nine years, and in Springville city, Utah County, two years. During this time he was in several Indian raids and two or three battles. In one of these battles eleven men were attacked by 150 warriors at 10 o'clock at night. One man was wounded and several head of stock were killed. In the morning the company picked up 150 poisoned arrows. Mr. Moesser was also in the United States service, fighting Indians, for which he received a land warrant, but no pay as yet.

The "Walker war"—so called from the name of the Indian chief—caused the loss of more lives and property than any other ever occurring in Utah Territory. Mr. Moesser, with about fifty picked men, all young, and ready

and willing to take scalps, left Salt Lake City in the summer of 1852 or '53 and went south as far as Manti, guarding small settlements. Fourteen of the men were detailed to take 176 head of cattle and about fourteen head of horses to Salt Lake City for safekeeping. The proceeds of these cattle all went into the church fund, never returning to their owners. During the first three or four days they traveled day and night, until they stopped at Seven-mile creek, near a small town named Salt Creek, now Nephi. They camped about 10 o'clock a. m., tired out and sleepy. During the following night they put their stock in a large corral, at a point where a small town had been destroyed by fire by the Indians. About 10 o'clock that night a volley of guns and arrows from about 150 Indians broke upon the camp, mingled with the terrible war-whoop, as of 1,000 devils. Never can one of that party ever forget that night, as the red savages charged within eleven steps of the whites in a half circle, with orders from their chief not to cease until they had tomahawked every man! The whites, mostly armed with the old flint-lock musket and plenty of cartridges, lustily responded, bringing the Indians to a halt; but still the arrows and bullets fell around the campers like hail, and the war-whoop continued as hellish as ever. At the end of an hour and a quarter—which seemed a week—the reds ceased firing, thinking that the whites had been reinforced. The fact was, seven of the whites, including Mr. Moesser, were stationed at the southeastern corner of their corral, while the other seven were at the northwestern corner, so arranged that they could shoot upon all sides of the corral without moving from their places; this indeed was the only safe plan. Several cattle and a few horses were killed and one man wounded. The Indians shot too high. But the next morning revealed the fact that several of the Indians had been killed or wounded, as there were pools of blood here and there. Mr. Moesser says he has never been since that time so anxious to raise Indian scalps, and



that that battle "took a good allowance of fight out of him." It was indeed one of the hardest-fought battles ever waged in Utah. The same band of Indians attacked 150 men a short time before that.

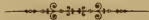
In 1859 he started out across the plains to California, with ox teams, arriving in San Bernardino County December 24, that year; and since that time he has crossed between California and Utah eleven times, nine times driving oxen and mules, and twice on the cars, and twice across the continent. While in San Bernardino County he teamed for a period of twelve years, and owned a small farm south of Base Line. He early crossed the plains. The first railroad that he ever saw was the short line running from Los Angeles to San Pedro, twenty-one miles in length. In 1873 he moved into Santa Ana valley and bought land near Newport, known as the Gospel Swamp. For fourteen years he managed this ranch, and three years ago moved to the city of Santa Ana, where he has retired from active business life. Since settling there he has done his share toward upbuilding the new county seat. A brick block on Fourth street, between Main and Sycamore streets, stands as a monument to his enterprise. He also owns other business and residence property in different parts of the city. He is now vice-president of the Santa Ana Valley Fruit Company. Mr. Moesser and Dr. R. Cummings were the first to sell a part of a town lot by the foot in the town of Santa Ana on Fourth street. Some people said that they were "robbing" the parties; but while they sold at the rate of \$1.50 per foot, to-day, ten years after, the same ground is worth \$200 per foot and even more!

As a politician Mr. Moesser has been rather prominent. He was one of the Supervisors of Los Angeles County, and served as clerk of the school board at Newport for thirteen years. He is a Republican in his political views. Is a member of the A. O. U. W., Santa Ana Lodge, No. 82, and also of Santa Ana Lodge, No. 236, I. O. O. F., of which he was a charter member.

Mr. Moesser was married in Springville city, Utah County, Utah Territory, August 17, 1856, to Miss Lucy B. Clyde, a native of New York State, the ceremony being performed by Bishop Aaron Johnson, who had ten wives, and four of these were his brother's daughters! To Mr. and Mrs. Moesser have been born the following named children: Henry A., Lucy E., wife of John Avas; Cynthia L., wife of G. W. Page; George E., Frederick A., Ulysses S., James W., and Clyde Earl, who died at the age of six years, two months and two days.



**J**UDGE GEORGE E. FREEMAN, Recorder for the city of Santa Ana, was born in Hallowell, Maine, in 1829, and at the age of twenty-one years left his home for California, coming by steamer and landing in San Francisco November 16, 1851. For seventeen years he engaged in mining and lumbering in El Dorado County. In 1869 he moved to Alameda County, where he worked at contracting and building for a number of years, and in 1877 he moved into the Santa Ana valley and followed his trade there until about four years ago, since which time he has been a citizen of the county seat. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace for eight years. In April, 1889, he was elected Recorder of the city. He is a Republican in his political principles, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the A. O. U. W.



**J**OHN SHIRLEY, one of Santa Ana's most respected citizens, is a native of Hancock County, Ohio, born in 1835, and his parents were Daniel and Annie (Crow) Shirley, natives of Virginia. His father, a farmer and blacksmith, moved to Jackson County, Iowa, in 1850, and died there in 1872. When a lad the subject of this sketch drove an ox team across the plains to this State, and for the first several years here he followed mining at Placerville and



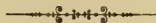
other places till 1864, when he came with the soldiers to Southern California and Arizona. He enlisted in Company K, Seventh Regiment, California Volunteer Infantry, and served two years. He returned to Iowa and went to Clay County, Nebraska, where he erected the first good grain elevator in the county, and speculated in land and grain for a period of seventeen years. Having been very successful, and desiring a more congenial climate, he sold out his interests in Nebraska, in October, 1887, and came to the Golden State, selecting Santa Ana as his home. He bought a lot on Ross and Orchard streets, where he erected a neat and commodious residence. He has held some important offices, among which are those of justice of the peace in Clay County, Nebraska, for twelve years; chairman of the council four terms; associate judge with Judge Keyser, 1861-'62. As an evidence of his popularity, it may be stated that he was nominated for County Judge of Clay County, Nebraska, in 1887, even though he was at the time in California. He has traveled a great deal, crossing this continent eight times. Since locating in Santa Ana he has been engaged as a money broker.

He was married in Nebraska, in October, 1876, to Miss Mary V. Crow, a native of Virginia, and their children are John, Anna, Georgia and Mamie. Mr. Shirley is a member of the G. A. R., in Santa Ana, and also of the I. O. O. F.



J. HOWE, M. D., of Santa Ana, was born in Vermont in January, 1850. His father, Philip Howe, M. D., is still living in this city. He moved to Illinois when the subject of this sketch was only four years old, locating in Macoupin County, where he remained until 1863. He then made a three months' trip across the plains to this State. Dr. Howe graduated at the State Normal School in San Francisco in 1870, and subsequently taught school in several different counties in

this State, and at the same time prosecuted medical studies. In 1873 he graduated at the Medical College of the Pacific (now Cooper) at San Francisco. He served for two years as resident surgeon in the United States Marine Hospital, San Francisco, and then he came to Santa Ana. During the winter of 1880-'81 he took a post-graduate course in Chicago medical colleges and hospitals, and since then has been one of Santa Ana's most successful practitioners. His wife, whose maiden name was Willella Earhart, and to whom he was married in San Francisco in 1874, is a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago, of 1886; and in 1888-'89 she took a special post-graduate course of instruction under the celebrated Dr. R. Ludlam, of Chicago, a specialist for the diseases of women. Since living in Santa Ana, Mrs. Willella Howe, M. D., has built up a large and lucrative practice. In this family there are two children, Lulu F. and Ethel C. The Doctor has recently erected a very fine, commodious residence at the corner of Seventh and Bush streets. He has been a member of the City Board of Health, and for a year and a half was president of the city council.



T. HARRIS, the first Sheriff of Orange County, was born in Richmond, Virginia. His father, John Harris, a native of Cornwall, England, moved from Virginia to California in 1860, settling first in Mariposa County, and then in Santa Clara County, where the subject of this sketch clerked in a store and received a good education. In 1876 he located in Westminster, in the Santa Ana valley. For six years he engaged in mercantile business there, and also was assistant Postmaster. At the first election of officers ever held in the county of Orange, Mr. Harris was chosen Sheriff by over 1,700 majority. His two deputies are T. C. Hull and James Buckley.

Mr. Harris was married July 3, 1888, at

Westminster, to Miss Maria Larter, a native of Canada, and they have one child, whose name is Geraldine. Their residence is on the corner of Third and Lowe streets, Santa Ana.

**R**Q. WICKHAM, the first County Clerk of the new county of Orange, was born in Hancock County, Ohio, January 31, 1855. He is by trade a printer, and by profession a teacher, and followed said avocations alternately in Iowa, Dakota and Nebraska, from 1872 to 1887, when he came to California and engaged in the real estate business at Santa Ana, and resided at Garden Grove. When the movement was revived for the organization of a new county, he joined in with zeal and pushed the matter along. He was appointed by Governor Waterman one of the commissioners on organization, and was by that body made its secretary. That his services were appreciated was evidenced by the large vote he received for Clerk, receiving 1,714 to his opponent's 916 in the first election, which was entirely non-partisan. He is a Republican in his political principles, and an accommodating and popular officer.

**P**ROF. JOHN P. GREELEY, County Superintendent of Schools of Orange County, was born in Swanville, Maine, in 1860. Was educated in the common and high schools of his native place. Graduated at the State Normal School at Castine in 1883, standing second in a class of forty-five. Before graduating he taught in his native town six years. Had charge of the graded schools at Searsport for two years, and in Belfast two years.

Prof. Greeley was elected Superintendent of Schools of his native place for three successive years, resigning when he came to California in 1884. Taught one year in San Joaquin County, and the remainder of the time in Los Angeles

County. Was principal of the schools at Placentia for four years. When Orange County was formed he was elected as its first Superintendent of Public Schools, being elected in July, 1889, receiving the highest number of votes of any candidate.

He was married July 7, 1889, to A. Evelyn Earl, of Los Angeles city.

**J**OEL RATHBURN CONGDON, late of Santa Ana, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1838, and crossed the plains from Independence, Missouri, in 1854. He, with his two brothers, George and Frank Congdon, and five others were on the road from May 5 to September 5. They had two wagons and 325 head of cattle. They stopped first in Yuba County, where Joel took charge of his brother's stock for about seven years. From 1861 to 1863 Mr. Congdon mined in San Bernardino County; from 1864 to 1868 he was a farmer near San Bernardino; next he purchased land at San Juan, then in Los Angeles County, but now in the southeastern part of Orange County. Being the first American there, he bought of the Mexicans. Subsequently a grant was floating over his title and he had to purchase the same land again. On this place he planted the first walnut orchard in the southern part of the county,—thirty-five acres in all. In September, 1887, he sold out to Major George H. Bonebrake and moved to Santa Ana, where he purchased \$30,000 worth of city property. A brick block on South and Spurgeon streets, 25 x 100 feet and two stories high, stands as a monument to his enterprise; and he has also erected a magnificent residence on Pine and Cypress avenues, where, with his family, he is enjoying the pleasures and comforts which he well deserves. He took an active part in the county division. His judgment in all matters relating to Santa Ana and Orange County has proven wise beyond question.

January 2, 1864, is the date of Mr. Congdon's

marriage to Miss Mary Rouse, a native of Iowa, whose parents immigrated from Salt Lake to San Bernardino in 1858. Mr. Rouse was subsequently killed by the Indians. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Congdon are as follows: Harriet, wife of Rodolphus Cook, of San Juan; Sarah, wife of E. E. Cook, telegraph operator for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in San Bernardino; Ella, May, Walter, Claude and Grace.

**RAY BILLINGSLEY**, attorney and counselor at law, Santa Ana, is a native of Washington County, Iowa, born November 10, 1854. At the age of sixteen years he entered the State University of Iowa and graduated there in 1877 with the degree of Ph. B. Two years afterward he graduated in the law department of the same institution, and directly was admitted to practice in the State, Supreme and Federal courts, and he followed his chosen profession at Vinton, that State, until 1886, when he came to Santa Ana, resumed and still continues his professional practice, appearing for respondent in the first case from the new county of Orange in the Supreme Court of this State, and is at present of the law firm of Billingsley & Cooke, of Santa Ana.

He was married February 22, 1882, to Miss Eleanor A. Patterson, of Charles City, Iowa, a daughter of ex-Senator J. G. Patterson, of that State. Mr. and Mrs. Billingsley have four interesting children, whose names are William Patterson, Helen May, Harlow E., Ray and Carey Val.

**WALTER B. TEDFORD**, Postmaster at Santa Ana, was born in Huntsville, Randolph County, Missouri, July 9, 1854, and came to California in 1864 across the plains with his father, being five or six months on the road. After working upon his father's

ranch at Newport for about ten years he was employed two years in the recorder's office in Los Angeles, under C. E. Miles. He then made a prospecting trip to Arizona, was fireman on the railroad some months, in the recorder's office in Los Angeles again, and in mercantile business at Newport until August 16, 1887, when he became a citizen of Santa Ana. Here he served as assistant postmaster under Granville Spurgeon, and September 6, 1888, he was appointed Postmaster by President Cleveland. Since July 1, 1888, this has been a second-class office. There are six daily mails in and out, and the office employs three clerks. Mr. Tedford has made his own way in the world, being not afraid to work, and to-day he stands high in the esteem of his fellow citizens.

He was married October 20, 1886, to Miss Nellie F. Purrington, a native of Santa Rosa, California, and they have two children: Lois Eleanor and Clarence. Their residence is at 305 East Third street.

**E. FOSTER**, the Recorder and Auditor of Orange County, was born in La Salle County, Illinois, in 1861, a son of William Emory and Julia (Abbott) Foster, the former a native of Columbus, Ohio, and the latter of western New York. At the age of eight years Mr. Foster with his parents came to California, being among the passengers on the first train over the Union Pacific railroad. From Sacramento, which was then the terminus of the road, the family came by boat to Santa Barbara, and in December, 1877, they changed their residence to the vicinity of Orange, in the Santa Ana valley. Here Mr. Foster was employed upon his ranch in the raising of grapes and oranges. He completed a course at the Buessins College at Los Angeles, and at the age of twenty-two years was appointed superintendent of the Santa Ana Valley Irrigation Company's ditch, which position he filled for four years. After this he was road overseer.

In July, 1889, he was elected to his present position, and while attending to its duties he is a resident of Santa Ana, but he owns a residence and orange orchard near Orange. He is yet a very young man, but has held some office of public trust ever since he attained his majority, and well deserves the honor which the citizens of Orange County have conferred upon him.

His first wife, whose maiden name was Hattie E. Cook, died in 1885, and April 13, 1886, he married Miss Cora L. Cook, a sister of his former wife. Mr. Foster is a member of Santa Ana Lodge, No. 241, of the Masonic fraternity; a member of the order of Eastern Star, and is also First Lieutenant and Ordnance Officer of the Ninth Infantry, First Brigade, National Guard of California.

**P. BOYD**, M. D., of Santa Ana, was born in Buchanan, Virginia, in 1854, received his literary education at private schools, taught a few terms, and in 1879 graduated at the University of the City of New York. He practiced his profession in Bedford County, Virginia, until 1883, when he returned to Buchanan and practiced as surgeon of the Richmond & Alleghany railroad, until 1888, and then he came to Santa Ana. He has given his whole attention to his profession, and is therefore recognized as an honorable and scholarly representative of the medical fraternity. At the present time he is Secretary of the Orange County Medical Association.

**COLONEL E. E. EDWARDS**, District Attorney for Orange County, is a gentleman whose life history is more interesting to the citizens of that county than that of almost any other resident. He was born in Lawrence County, Indiana, in 1835, attended one term at Asbury (now De Pauw) University, at Greencastle, that State, and the law school at Albany,


New York, and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court. In 1858 he opened out in his profession at Chariton, Iowa, in partnership with James Baker. In 1860 he went to the mines in Colorado, but soon the war broke out and he enlisted and was commissioned Lieutenant of Company B, Sixth Iowa Infantry; afterward he was appointed assistant provost-marshal of Memphis, Tennessee, where he was on duty from the summer of 1862 to the following spring. Returning to Iowa he was appointed assistant provost-marshal to enforce the draft in Lucas County. He was then commissioned Colonel of a regiment, which, however, was never called into active service.


At the close of the war Colonel Edwards was elected to the State Senate of Iowa. In 1878 he moved to Lincoln, Nebraska, where he was for two years secretary of the board of trade. In 1880 he came to the Golden State and engaged in the real-estate business in Santa Ana. In 1884 he was sent to the Legislature from the Seventy-eighth district, and he it was who introduced the bill for the organization of Orange County and brought about its adoption by the Assembly. In 1886 he was nominated by the Republican party for the Senate, but was defeated by a small majority by Hon. L. J. Rose. In 1888 he was re-elected to the Assembly from the Seventy-eighth district and introduced the bill for the organization of Orange County and also the bill for the location of the Insane Asylum in the southern part of the State; both bills became laws. Altogether Colonel Edwards introduced four bills, and they all became laws. This "beats the record." At the extra session of 1880 Colonel Edwards was Chairman of the Committee on County and Township Government, and acting Chairman of the Committee on Irrigation, who reported a resolution for an amendment to the State constitution enabling the different counties of the State to make such irrigation laws as they pleased. He has been twice mayor and once city attorney of Chariton, Iowa. He was nominated by the three conventions for District Attorney of Orange



County, and elected without opposition; and to accept this honor he resigned as Assemblyman. Thus it will be seen that no man has worked more assiduously for Orange County than Colonel Edwards.


He was married in Iowa, in 1863, to Miss Sallie Leffler, a daughter of Colonel Isaac Leffler, a Congressman from the Wheeling district, West Virginia. The Colonel and his wife have an interesting family of four children, and their residence is on Fourth street, in the beautiful county seat of Orange County.

 G. GARRISON, M. D., of Santa Ana, was born in Swedesboro, New Jersey, March 11, 1837, and completed his education at Union College, New York, where he graduated in 1859. In 1863 he was married, and then took a medical course at the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated there in 1865; but previous to this he was in the army and had the practice in the hospital department of the Thirty-fourth New Jersey Volunteers. After the war he practiced his profession in Philadelphia four years, and then four years at Kansas City, thirteen years at Prairie Grove, Arkansas, and two years ago he came to Santa Ana, where he has a large and lucrative practice. He married Miss Annie R. Howe in Philadelphia.

 E. GROUARD, member of the City Council of Santa Ana, was born in the city of Los Angeles in 1855. His father, B. J. Grouard, came to California in 1850, and about 1855 went to San Francisco, where he was a contractor and builder for a number of years. He subsequently moved back to Illinois, and for some years farmed extensively in Fulton County, and it was in that county that the subject of this sketch received a high-school education. He came to California again

in 1878, with his father, and they together have taken contracts and erected buildings, besides manufacturing brick extensively. They bought fifteen acres of fine land in the western part of the State, where their brick yards are located. Mr. Grouard resides in a neat brick house on Olive and Sixth streets. He is one of Santa Ana's enterprising and honored citizens, his fellow townsmen recognizing his ability by electing him to the office of Councilman, in March, 1889. He is a Republican and a member of the order of Odd Fellows.

He was married in November, 1887, to Miss Charlotte Garnsey, a native of Santa Clara County, California, and a daughter of one of the early pioneers of that county.

 AMES L. WIGHTMAN, a retired capitalist in Santa Ana, was born in Scotland in 1821. His parents, James and Martha Jane (Brown) Wightman, were both natives of that country, and had seven children. The subject of this sketch was the only one of the family who ever came to the United States. Landing in New York city in 1840, he at once declared his intention to become a citizen of this country. He was a resident of New Jersey ten years, and in 1856 he moved to Shawnee County, Kansas, where he engaged in farming for six years, when he took up arms in defense of his country, entering Company G, Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry. He was mustered out as First Lieutenant in 1865.

Returning to Kansas, he built an ore mill in the Pottawattamie Reserve, but it was not profitable, as it was in the Indian Territory. After this he went to Topeka and worked at his trade, that of a painter, for a short time, when his health failed, and in 1870 he went to Colorado and followed prospecting. There, in June, 1870, he discovered and raised the first colors of gold, working three years before the Little Annie mine was found. In order to do this he had to mortgage his home in To-



peka for every dollar it was worth, while leaving his family therein. In 1870 Summit district, Conejos County, Colorado, was formed, and those who were engaged with Mr. Wightman in the district were Major French, William Boren, Ephraim Baker, Sylvester Reese and Jesus, a Mexican. Mr. Wightman was elected Recorder of the mines district, and served three years, when he deputed John P. Peterson. Mr. Wightman was the only one of the original six to hold out to the end. In 1874 Mr. Wightman received a medal at the fair in Denver, for the best display of gold ore. He subsequently sold his interest in the Little Annie mines for \$80,000.

Next he located the railroad and built a wagon road from Silverton to Durango, a distance of forty-three miles. This was a magnificent piece of work and reflects great credit on the builder. In 1880 he came to California and bought forty acres of land a mile north of Santa Ana, which he improved, and upon which he resided until two years ago, when he bought a residence on Sixth street, Santa Ana, and is now retired from active business life, living happily with his faithful companion in the evening of his life. They have four children: Lottie S., now Mrs. W. G. Fisher, of Topeka; James M., who died at fifteen years of age; Mary J., who died at the age of thirteen years, and Margaret A., the wife of George B. Warner, of Santa Ana. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wightman are members of the Baptist Church, and Mr. Wightman is a Free Mason in high standing. As a citizen his record is beyond reproach; as a business man he has succeeded by his own efforts and perseverance, having endured many hardships and privations.

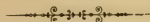
**H**ENRY NEILL, a business man of Santa Ana, was born in Burlington, Iowa, and first came to California in 1863, engaging in mercantile business in the north part of the State. After that he went to Oregon and took the contract to furnish stone for the court-house and

jail at Portland. Subsequently he returned to Iowa and was engaged in merchandising at Red Oak until 1875, when he came again to California and established himself in the livery business at Orange. In 18— he went to Santa Ana, where he has since continued in the same business, on Fourth and Spurgeon streets.

As a business man Mr. Neill has been eminently successful. He has a fine residence on Fourth street, as well as a magnificent brick block on the same, 59 x 80 feet and two stories high. He was the first man in Santa Ana to subscribe for the street railway, and he also took a prominent part in the establishment of the Gas Company.

**S**AMSON EDWARDS, a retired farmer at Westminster, was born in Cornwall, England, February 26, 1830, the fourth of twelve children of his parents, William and Elizabeth (Pierce) Edwards, who came to America in 1847, and died in Erie, Pennsylvania, with cholera. Having to make his own way in the world, young Edwards started out at 62½ cents per day in the mines, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; was there over two years. At Birmingham he put down wells through the quicksand, and made money enough to get away. Then spent two and one-half years in the lead mines of southwestern Wisconsin. He next bought forty acres of unimproved land in Jo Daviess County, Illinois, cultivated it about six years, sold it, bought eighty acres east of that in the same county and followed farming or eight years. In 1874 he came to Westminster, being, therefore, one of the early settlers here. His first purchase was 200 acres; he now owns over 400 acres of as fine land as there is "out of doors." He has raised and has been dealing in large herds of fine horses and cattle with eminent success. He is a man of great energy and enterprise, well calculated to make a mark in the world as a financier and economist. Politically he is a conservative Republican.

In 1851 he married Miss Diana, daughter of John and Jane (Curtis) Rogers, a native of England. She was eight years old when her parents came to America. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have had the following children: Elizabeth, who died in 1870; John, William J., Isabella, now Mrs. Frank U. Rogers, of Santa Ana; Hester A., wife of Charles Bowsby, also of Santa Anna; Thomas M., a student at the Orange County College.



**G**EORGE M. HOLADAY, a farmer in Westminster colony, was born October 8, 1818, a son of Samuel and Dollie (Mecham) Holaday; his father a native of Orange County, North Carolina, and mother, of Guilford County, same State; they moved to Indiana in 1812. George M., the third in their family of eight children, started out for himself in the world at the age of twenty-one years. In 1842 he moved to Henry County, Iowa, and from there to Keokuk County, same State, where he remained until 1850. March 12, that year, he left St. Joseph, Missouri, for California, with ox teams, and arrived at Placerville June 12. After a sojourn at the latter place until March, 1851, he went to San Francisco and started thence with a company to the new mines in the north; but about four days after they started their vessel was wrecked and they returned to San Francisco. Mr. Holaday then went to Sacramento, bought a wagon and a yoke of cattle and went to the Trinity river gold mines; but his success there was not sufficient to justify his remaining, and he returned to Sacramento and hired men to cut and bale wild oats in Napa valley. He had 200 tons cut with an old-fashioned scythe, baled it and shipped it across the Suisun bay and up the river to Sacramento city, where he had a half interest in a feed and sale stable, with James Buckner, on J and Twelfth streets. What hay they could not use they hauled to the mines and sold.

In the fall of 1851 Mr. Holaday located a

ranch on the south side of the Sacramento river six miles below Colusa,—a timber section which he supposed to be Government land,—and hired men to cut large quantities of wood, for which he found a ready sale to steamers at \$8 per cord. In the fall of 1852 he was notified to leave that place, as it was grant land. There were then about 300 settlers improving it. One of the owners, Dr. Stoddard, landed at Mr. Holaday's place from San Francisco to take possession, which was refused by the settlers, over a hundred of whom immediately gathered at that point and elected Mr. Holaday captain. The first thing they determined to do was to get the Doctor out. Mr. Holaday agreed to accomplish the task with a picked lot of men. They marched two and two in a column until they reached the house of John Fitch, where Dr. Stoddard was, about midnight. Holaday placed a guard of four men at each door and window with instructions to allow no one to pass in or out, took four true men, called up Mr. Fitch, who knew his voice and arose and let them in, not knowing his business. The Captain with his men entered the room of Dr. Stoddard, who at first began to show signs of fighting; but as soon as he saw the situation he quietly gave himself up, and Captain Holaday informed him of his mission, assuring him that not even a hair of his head should be touched. They took him and his effects down to the river bank, "the worst-scared man you ever saw;" and he begged to be kept there until morning. Holaday took a vote from the crowd, which determined that he should be put over the river into Sutter County,—in the midst of a dense thicket inhabited only by wild beasts, even grizzly bears.—The vanquished Doctor hailed the steamer next morning and returned to San Francisco, where he reported the matter to the United States Deputy Marshal. A man named Douglas was sent up with injunction papers. On meeting Captain Holaday they had an argument, wherein all the blame was laid upon Holaday. He reported to the grand jury at San Francisco, who found a bill against Holaday, and Douglas was

sent back with four policemen to arrest the indicted man. Holaday was taken to San Francisco, excitement ran high and the newspapers were sensational with the progress of the case. The trial was postponed, matters cooled down, Holaday went to trial, and he and Douglas became good friends by this time, Douglas giving him his own bed in the station house in which to sleep, never offering to imprison him. Holaday's testimony was taken in court, but not that of any other witnesses, and the court fined him to the extent of the law, the result being a loss to him of over \$900. In the meantime, while a prisoner, Mr. Holaday sold his ranch, the 400 cords of wood he had on hand, and all his stock, and returned to the Atlantic States.

In June, 1853, he went back to Iowa and bought 3,000 acres of land in Adair County, Iowa, and followed farming and stock-raising there until 1856; then until 1859 he was at Fort Des Moines, and then until 1860 at Winterset, Madison County, Iowa, when he went to Pike's Peak, on a mining expedition. In 1852 he came on to Salt Lake, remained there two months, and then came to California; stopped eight months in Sacramento, engaged in the hotel business. October 8, 1863, he went to Arizona Territory, ran a whisky mill and board-

ing house, engaged for three years in the whisky trade at Prescott; in 1867 he went to Sonoma County and kept a bar and hotel there six months; next in 1868 he moved to Orange County, first renting a tract of land; next he took up land in the Los Bolsas tract in 1872, and for nine years followed farming there; and finally he bought a ranch in the tract of the Westminster colony.

Politically he is a Republican. In 1853 he was County Judge of Adair County, Iowa, for two years; at Fort Des Moines he was Justice of the Peace in 1857-'58; he was also, while in Arizona, a member of the House of Representatives, aiding in the enactment of Territorial laws; in 1864 he was Speaker of the House *pro tem.*; and here in Orange County he has been Justice of the Peace several terms, also at San Fernando three years, where he owns valuable property. He is a member of the Holiness Church and an earnest Christian gentleman. He has been a wanderer for many years, but is now settled in a quiet home, where he expects to spend the evening of life, free from the rush and excitement of a public career, etc.

Mr. Holaday was married in 1868, in San Francisco, to Mrs. Mary E. Finley, a native of Missouri, and a daughter of Erwin Robinson

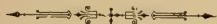


## ADDENDA.

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**L**EWIS J. CARSON, the worthy assistant in the postoffice of San Diego, and the superintendent of carriers, was born at Merimac Iron Works, Phelps County, Missouri, June 10, 1864, being the youngest in a family of five children. His father was in the iron business, formerly at Pilot Knob, Missouri. In 1877 they moved to Phillipsburg, Montana, and in 1879 returned to Missouri. Lewis received his preliminary education in common schools, and in 1883 entered the School of Mines, at Raleigh, Missouri, a branch of Columbia University. After sixteen months of study he went to Butte, Montana, as assistant assayer of the Lexington Mining Company. In 1887 he went to his home in Missouri, and on March 15, of the same year, started for San Diego, and on the 27th of March entered the employ of the Government as letter carrier at San Diego, and October 1, 1888, for efficient service was promoted to superintendent of carriers, which position he now (December, 1889) holds. He is unmarried and lives with his mother and two brothers.

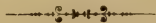
He is a member of the A. O. U. W. lodge No. 216, at Salem, Missouri.



**H**T. HEWITT is San Jacinto's pioneer merchant. He was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, January 21, 1829. His father, Elijah W. Hewitt, was a native of Connecticut. His grandfather, Elijah Hewitt, came to America from the north of England. His maternal grandfather, George Prescott, was also from the north of England. His mother, Lucretia (Prescott) Hewitt, was a native of Connecticut. She was married to Mr. Hewitt

in 1824, and had eleven children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the second. He was educated in Connecticut, and in the academy at Auburn, New York, of which Professor Hopkins was president. At the close of his studies he learned the carpenter's, and afterward the millwright's trade, both of which were of great service to him in after life. In 1851 he came to San Francisco; from there he went to Sacramento, and from there to the mines, where he stayed for five years. He then served a campaign with Walker in Nicaragua in 1856; then he settled in Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, where he did an extensive business for twenty years as contractor, builder, and manufacturer of lumber. He was also a dealer in planing-mills and every kind of building material. His health having become impaired, he sold out, and June 20, 1878, came to San Diego County, and after traveling all through Lower California and San Diego County, he settled in San Jacinto. Here he bought an undivided interest in 1,500 acres of land, and subsequently purchased 3,000 acres more, and commenced raising cattle and opened a store. The building was adobe, 20 x 32, on the corner of First and Hewitt streets, the back of which and also the up-stairs he used as a dwelling. The next year he built an addition, also of adobe, and opened a hotel. The goods for the store were brought by wagon from Los Angeles. The San Jacinto Land Company was formed. They platted 15,000 acres in town and farm lots, and then the settlers began to file in. His cattle raising business increased, as well as his store business, and five years after his arrival in the place he commenced the construction of his large brick block for the Palma Hotel and stores, two stories high and 164 feet front by 128 feet deep. The whole

block is filled and run under his personal supervision. His stores are filled with all kinds of merchandise in all lines of goods, including undertakers' goods. It is undoubtedly the largest stock of general merchandise in the county. He has two large warehouses, and does a grain-buying and shipping business. He does a very extensive business, his trade extending out thirty miles. He has twenty-five men in his employ. He was one of the organizers of the State Bank, but is not connected with the institution now. He has a large livery stable, where he keeps in the vicinity of forty horses, and is sowing 2,000 acres of grain. He still retains 200 acres of choice valley land, and has 300 acres of timbered land in the mountains. He is a man of large business capacity, and has been a great factor in his town; and while he has been wonderfully successful himself, he has been very helpful to others.



**M**RS. JULIA J. STEWART was born in Philadelphia in 1830, her parents being John R. and Hannah E. (Howell) Vodges. The former was a native of Philadelphia, a prominent lawyer and a trustee of Jefferson Medical College. He and General Israel Vodges were cousins. The mother was born in Trenton, New Jersey, in 1794, and died at the advanced age of eighty-nine years.

Julia, the subject of this sketch, was educated in Philadelphia, and was a constant resident of that city until she moved to Los Angeles, California, in 1884. She removed to Spring valley, San Diego County, that same year, and bought the ranch on which she now resides. It consisted of 320 acres. The property has a fine residence on it, and has been improved since 1870. Mrs. Stewart has made many improvements in the way of fine ranch buildings and running water-pipes over it. On the place there are 900 orange trees, 200 olive, 300 lemon, and nearly every other variety of fruit, all in bear-

ing; also many ornamental shrubs and flowers. The ranch is one of the oldest and best known places in the valley; the railroad runs near it, and Spring Valley station is within half a mile of it. Mrs. Stewart has donated a school-house site, and a nice school-house is in process of erection.

Mrs. Stewart has been twice married, first to William B. Duncan, grandson of General Duncan, a general of the war of 1812. They had one daughter by this union—Julia, born in 1855 in Philadelphia, who married George Wharton, had two children, and afterward died. The children, Edith and Helen, are now with their grandmother. In 1861 the subject of this notice was married to Rev. Dr. Stewart, a native of Dublin, Ireland. When quite young he was taken by his parents to Jamaica, West Indies. He was pastor of a church in Jamaica, Newark and Philadelphia. During the war he was Chaplain with Harlan's Cavalry. By this union there were three daughters, viz.: Mary, born in 1862, and married in 1879 to Frederick Phillips, of Philadelphia; Hannah Vodges, born in 1865, and married in 1887 to her cousin, W. B. Prentice, who was born of American parents while abroad. He went to Washington Territory and took up 160 acres of government land, remained one year, then went to Los Angeles and engaged in the dry-goods business for himself. They make their home with Mrs. Stewart at Spring Valley. The other daughter, Mildred Maud, was born in 1868. Having poor health, she was the cause of the family coming to California. She died in Los Angeles in 1885. Mrs. Stewart has engaged quite heavily in San Diego property, and among the rest owns the Buckingham, on the corner of D and Second streets.



**G**EORGE A. COOK, the pioneer merchant of Lugonia and Redlands, also the first Postmaster there, has been a citizen of the Golden State since 1879. He came from the



"far East," being born in Litchfield County, Connecticut. His father died when he was a boy, and he had his own way to make in the world. He began as a clerk in a store, then as clerk on a steamer from New York to New Haven, and was subsequently agent for the New York & Boston Express Company.

He came to California for his health, and being pleased with the mild climate determined to make it his home. He bought ten acres of barren land in Lugonia and put half of it in oranges. His was the third house built in the place. Two years later he started the first store, which in a short time he moved to the corner of Terrace and Orange streets. This store-room was 10 x 16 feet, and he had to enlarge it three times in three years. Two years ago he sold the store and has since carried on the real-estate business. He lives in a beautiful residence on the Terrace, from which he has a most magnificent view of the whole valley. It is both interesting and amusing to hear Mr. Cook tell how the jack-rabbits used to destroy the young trees, and how they got up a bounty, and offered ten cents for every rabbit scalp; and how, after he had contributed liberally to the common fund, and had brought in a dozen or more scalps and claimed his ten cents bounty per scalp, it was not paid. He laughs and says, "It remains unpaid to this day."

**L. N. BAILEY**, a leading horticulturist near Julian, was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, in 1840, of Kentucky parents, and of Virginian grandparents. Both his grandfathers were Revolutionary soldiers. In his father's family were six sons and three daughters. On account of ill health he quit school in his seventeenth year, and lived in Texas until 1868, when he came to San Diego County. He was married in Texas, in December, 1862, to Miss Almira P., daughter of Harry Gray, a native of Logan County, Texas. Her mother, whose

maiden name was Martha Randolph, was born in Alabama and related to the historical Randolphs of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey have five children: Ella M., born in Harris County, Texas, December, 1864; Harry R., born in San Diego County, November 1868; Charles A., in 1871; Ethel N., January, 1879, and Lewis Newton, May, 1884; the three last also in San Diego County.

Mr. Bailey is president of the Cuyamaca Horticultural Society, which took about all the prizes at the horticultural fair at San Diego in 1889.



**JOHN McCOLLOUGH.**—One of the important interests of the great West has been that of stock-raising, and among its successful followers we would class Mr. John McCollough, who was born in Jackson County, Missouri, June 13, 1843, being the eldest in a family of five children and only son, and his sisters are still living. In 1845 his parents removed to Texas, and his father went into the stock business, and the son was brought up on the ranch. In 1858 his father started for California, John then being fifteen years of age. They joined a company from Dallas County; the company was composed of fifty-six wagons, and Mr. McCollough, Sr., with John Keener, drove across 2,300 head of cattle, losing about 400 head. They started February 7 and arrived at Tulare Lake, Tulare County, in November, where they turned their cattle loose to graze. Mr. McCollough then bought a ranch and began the raising and fattening of hogs, keeping about 1,000 head, closing out the cattle and hogs in 1861. John McCollough took a ranch near the old battle-ground on the Tulare river, and began the raising of horses, cattle and hogs, commencing in the fall of 1863, and continuing with good success until 1867, when he sold out and went to the Ash Springs, same county.

Mr. McCollough was married February 10,

1867, to Miss Mary E. Wilson, a native of Missouri. He continued in the raising of stock until 1871, when he sold out and went to Denton County, Texas, and there bought up droves of cattle and drove them to Baxter Springs, Kansas, the nearest shipping point. One year he drove up 100 head, another 1,200. In 1875 he returned with his wife and one child to Los Angeles County, and settled at Gospel Swamp, about ten miles south of Santa Ana, where he

again carried on the business of raising and fattening hogs continuing until the fall of 1883, when he sold out and came to Oceanside, San Diego County, and there bought town property and erected the first hotel and stable in the city; he has also built two brick stores, and owns other improved property, all of which is well leased, and Mr. McCollough now resides on his ranch of 160 acres, near the town, where he carries on general farming.















